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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN HAVANA, 1783-1906

Roll 48

Volume 48

June 3, 1865 - December 29, 1866

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1961

Recvd 8 June
ack
Acknowledged with satisfaction.

(48)

No 93

Mr Jones.

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United States Consulate General
Havana June 3. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that Rear Admiral Godon with his staff the commanders of the vessels of his Squadron and myself were entertained at a dinner lately given by Gen Dulce Captain General yesterday afternoon, All the chief officers of the Government civil, naval and Military to the number of about fifty

were present. During the evening General Dulce, in the presence and in the hearing of the entire party took occasion to speak in the most exalted terms of our late President Mr. Lincoln and also of our Government most earnestly expressing the wish that nothing might ever occur to disturb the harmony and good feeling that existed between the governments of the United States and Spain

I am with much respect

Your Obt Servt

William P. Munn

U. S. Consul General

Received 13 June No 94 Mr Jones
ack.

"United States Consulate General
Havana June 7th 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

[In reply to your communication No 28, dated March 6th 1865 one of the missing dispatches a copy of which has been sent to me I have to say that] a man by the name of Robert Young an engineer on the Havana Rail Road was killed on the 28th day of January last on account of the cars being thrown from the track and [that he] was buried at

omit [ ]

"Swineford" on the 29th day of Jan-
uary During the last week
I received his Effects embra-
cing all the estate, I have no
doubt, of the deceased, an
Inventory of which is here-
with sent His funeral
Charges amounting to fifty
one and 25/100 Dolls ($51.25)

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General
At Havana

Inventory of Estate of Robert
Young deceased
One trunk with clothing
Gold watch seal and hook
Set of Shirt studs
Bunch of Keys, tobacco box, Knife
One gold watch
Five Hundred and sixty three
& 25/100 ($563.25) in gold
Twenty & 65/100 Dolls ($20.65) in Silver
Twenty Seven Dolls ($27) in Greenbacks
One promissory note for
one Hundred and Seventy
Eight & 30/100 Dolls ($178.30)
dated May 1 1862 payable
one day after date to Robt
Young signed James Young
The foregoing have all
been left in my charge as
U.S. Consul General at Ha=
vana,
Havana June 7. 1865
William J Mure
U.S Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 7. 1865
William T. Minor

Inclosure with
Dispatch No 94

Inventory of Effects
of Robt Young
deceased

Havana, May 28, 1865

To

W. J. Main Esq.

Consul General United States

Havana,

Sir:-

I desire to place
record in your Consulate, the evidence of my determina-
tion to return to Texas and meet whatever responsibilities
and enjoy whatever privileges accruing to me as a citizen
of the United States.

Although permanently connected with the opposi-
tion to the Secession Movement in Texas, having suffered perse-
cution on account of my refusal to renounce my alle-
giance to the United States, I have yet like thousands
of my former political associates, become since identified
with the War, to an extent involving me in the charge of
disloyalty.

It is well known among my friends here that I have
openly expressed my opposition to a continuance of the strug-
gle in Texas. Believing that duty to country and to society
as well as interest, demands immediate peace and re-
construction, I have urged these sentiments upon my friends
in Texas. Justice to myself, prompts me in giving this
proof of my views to you, the accredited representative of the
Government here.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt,

D. H. Cave

Sec of State of Texas

Administration Govt Johnston.

Address No 9 Julepan

Care Virginia Robaton Esq

U.S. Consul Genl
Havana June 7 1865
William P. Kimo

Inclosure No
Dispatch No 95

Letter of E. M. Lane
of Texas

Received 13. June No 95 Mr Jones

Rec'd 11

United States Consulate General

Havana June 7. 1865

Hon William Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Sir

I have the hona to send herewith an original letter left with me by E. W. Cave Esq the writer thereof, who desired that it should be placed on record, for the reasons therein contained

I am Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servant

William J. Jones

U. S Consul General

at Havana

U.S. Consul General
Havana June 7. 1866
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 95

One Inclosure

Containing Letter of
E. W. Cave Esq. Secy of State
under Administration
of Gen Houston in
Texas

Received 13 June. No 96

Mr Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana June 7. 1865

Navy

Hon William Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Sir

Some men called upon me last week, wishing to make some arangement for the capture of one of the blockade running Steamers about to leave this port in a short time I informed them that there was no authority with me to agree for any compensation for such Service, but that my impression was that the Government had allowed and would still allow to the Captors

U.S. Consul General

of any lawful prize) the accus=
tomed prize money To= day
the parties have again called
stating that the "Wren" a block=
ade runner will leave this port
in a day a two, that they have
shipped on board of her, and
intend to Capture her and
carry her into Key West or
some other port of the United
States to be delivered to our
Government, their names
are P. Hamilton, John
Howard, John Dugan, Edward
Farall, Peter Murray
Richard Ashton, Richard
Hill, Peter Coy, Lewis=
Burns and Geroge Bradshaw

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

William T. Mann

U.S. Inspt Gen

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 7. 1865
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 96

Advising that
some men have
shipped on board
the blockade running
steamer "Vera" to cap-
ture her and deliver
her to the authorities
of the United States

Received 13. June. No 97 Mr Jones
ack " "

United States Consulate General
Havana June 7. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor to advise the Department of State that Rear Admiral Godon Sailed from this port on the morning of the 6th Instant with his Entire Squadron

I send in the present dispatch bag a copy of the census of the Island of Cuba with statistics sent from the authorities. I am Very Respectfully

Your Obt Sevt
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul Genl

Received June 15

No. 98

+ Mr Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana June 9th 1865

Hon William Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to send herewith the applications of C. W. Austin and A. J. Moore the former being marked inclosure No 1 and the latter being marked inclosure No. 2 for restoration to citizenship under the late amnesty proclamation of President Johnson. These men have been engaged in the block-ade running business, there is nothing special to be said

about them Except that our detectives have reported Austin as a man of generous impulses

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sent
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General
at Havana

Havana June 8th 1865

To his Excellency

Andrew Johnson

President U.S.A.

The Undersigned a
tizen of Galveston State of Texas, would
pectfully represent to your Excellency that
is desirous of returning to his home
order to settle down and become
good and loyal citizen of the
ited States; that he is willing to
e the oath of allegiance to support
government and laws of the United
tes and to do and perform all
h acts that may be required of him
a citizen; but that under the
ms of the proclamation issued by
r Excellency on the 29th of May
granting amnesty to "certain
sons who have been directly, or by
plication participants in the late
bellion, the Undersigned feels h.
mself excluded from the benefits

said proclamation by reason of
the following circumstances viz
That for some time the undersigned
has been a soldier in the army of the
called Confederate States, and engaged
resisting the authority of the United
States, and has been subsequently
engaged as Commander of different
vessels in running the blockade into
ports of Texas from foreign ports,

The Undersigned would therefore
most respectfully ask that Your Excellency
will such pardon and clemency as
may be consistent under the circumstances
and that the undersigned be permitted
to return to his home free from all
molestation for past offences, and
in duty bound he will ever pray &c

A. J. Moore

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana June 9. 18

Inclosure No 2
Dispatch No 9

application of
A. J. Moore
restoration to
Ensign made
Amnesty Proc
Oath of
Johnson

Havana June 8th 1865

To his Excellency

Andrew Johnson

President U.S.A.

The Undersigned a

citizen of Matagorda Texas would

respectfully represent to Your Excellency

that he is desirous of returning to his

home in order to become a good and

loyal citizen of the United States; that

he is willing to take the oath of allegiance

to support the Government and laws of

the United State, and to do and

perform all other acts that may be

required of him as a citizen; but that

under the terms of the proclamation

issued by Your Excellency on the 29th of

May 1865 granting Amnesty to "certain

persons, who had directly or by implication

participated in the late rebellion", the

undersigned feels himself to be ~~excluded~~

excluded from the benefits of said

proclamation by reason of the

the following circumstances, Viz
that for some time the undersigned
had been a Soldier in the army
of the so called Confederate State
engaged in resisting the authority
of the United States, and has
subsequently been employed as
Master and in other capacities on
Vessels employed in running the
blockade into the ports of Texas
and Alabama from foreign ports

The Undersigned would therefore
most respectfully ask that your
Excellency grant such pardon and
clemency as may be consistent under
the circumstances and that the
undersigned be permitted to return to
his home free from molestation for
past offences, and as in duty bound
he will ever pray &c

E. W. Austin

U.S. Consulate Ge
Habana June 9. 18

Inclosure No 1

Dispatch No 9

Application o
C. W. Austin
destination to
Gonship under
Amnesty proc
matic of Dr
Johnson

Recvd June 15 No 99

United States Consulate Genual
Havana June 9. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

I send herewith
quarterly returns for the quarter
Ending March 31. 1865 of
Mr. Isaac Stone Consular agent
at San Juan de los Remedios

I have the Honr to be
Your Obdt Servant
William J Minor
U.S. Consul Genual

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 9. 1865
William T. Minor

Dispatch No. 99.

Inclosures

Accounts of Isaac Stor
Consular Agent at San
Juan de los Remedios
for quarter Ending
March 31. 1865

Received 22nd June. No 100

+ Mr. Jones

United States Consulate Genl
Havana June 13. 1865

Hon. William Hunter
acting Secretary of State
Sir

Believing that * property formerly belonging to the so called Confederate Government either in Steamers, cotton or in money, located in Havana now belongs to the Government of the United States, if not by genral international Law at least, by virtue of the terms of surrender of Kirby Smith to Genl Canby. I have taken steps with reference to securing that property if possible

Not having received any reply to my dispatch No 89. to the Department of State with reference to the Harriet Lane and having been informed that Mr. Geo B. Bell had control of that vessel, On the 9th day of June instant I addressed a letter to Mr. Bell a copy of which marked inclosure No 1 is herewith sent. And having also received information from the same source, that Messrs Agnew, Robertson & Co had in

hands about Seven thousand dollars
the proceeds of cotton sold belonging
to the Rebel Gouvernment on the 9th
9th day of June. I sent a letter to
them a copy of which marked
Inclosure No 2 is herewith sent

I have also been informed
that one half of the Steamer "Pelican"
belonged to the Rebel Gouvernment
that Robert B. Scott was the agent
of that Gouvernment for this Steamer
and Messrs Regatto &co its Consignees
On this day I sent to Mr. Scott
and Messrs Regatto &co letters cop-
ies of which marked inclosure
No 3 and inclosure No 4 are
herewith sent - The Ship "Aline"
left this port for Liverpool on the
morning of the 10th Instant with
a cargo of 1400 bales of Cotton
The cargo was taken on board
principally by night the same
informant stated that this cotton
belonged to the Rebel Gouvernment
I have therefore written to Mr.
Thomas H. Dudley U.S. Consul at
Liverpool with reference to the matter
and send herewith a copy of
the letter marked inclosure No 5

There are two persons here who
have heretofore occupied such positions
as will Enable them to give correct
information with reference to property
of all kinds belonging formerly to the
Rebel Government they have given to

one information with reference to the foregoing matters and provide more hereafter. I have taken action with reference to the Harriet Lane and Pelican without advices from the Government, because I was apprehensive that, unless something was immediately done those having charge of them would very soon have taken them from Havana

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General
at Havana

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 13. 1865
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 100

Five Inclosures

Action taken with
reference to the
Steamers Hamel
Lane and Pelican

United States Consulate General

Havana June 9. 1865

G. B. Bell Esq

Sir

I am advised that at the present time you have the control of the Steamer now called the Vaiva, formerly the "Harriet Lane" of the United States Navy

This Steamer belongs still to the Government of the United States and will be claimed by that Government in whosesoever hands it may be I state this to you in order to caution you against disposing of the Steamer as no title will pass by any pretended conveyance that may be made of the same

I am Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servant

William T Minor

U. S. Consul Genl

at Havana

U. S. Consulate Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 13. 1865
Wm. P. Minor

Inclosure No. 1
Dispatch No 100

Copy of Letter to
Mr. Geo B. Bell &
Harriet Lane

United States Consulate General
Havana June 9. 1865

Vignier Robertson Jco
Gentlemen

As the representative of the Government of the United States in this place I make demand upon you to deliver over to that Government the amount of monies about Seven thousand Dollars ($7000) deposited with you by J. B. Dawson, being the balance left of the proceeds of Cotton sent out by Maj W. M. Stone Chief Quarter Master of the district of Texas for the purchase of supplies for his Department This money having formerly belonged to the so called Confederate Government and under the charge of the Department of Texas a military Department of that Government was surrendered as a portion of public property by virtue of the late surrender of Gen Kirby Smith to the Military Authorities of the United States

I am Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William J Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 13. 1865
Wm. T. Minor

Inclosure No 2
Dispatch No 100

Copy of Letter to
Virginia Robertson Esq.

United States Consulate General
Havana June 13 1865

Captain Robert B. Scott

Sir

The former so-called Confederate Government owned the one half of the Steamer "Pelican", By virtue of the terms of surrender of Gen Kirby Smith, the said one half of the Steamer "Pelican" became the property of the Government of the United States As the Representative of that Government in this place I call upon you to turn on the property to me and to account to me for the proceeds of other property in your hands

I am Respectfully Yours
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul Genl
at Havana

U. States Consulate General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 13 1865
Wm D. Minor

Enclosure No 3
Dispatch No 100

Copy of Letter to
Robt B. Scott

United States Consulate Genual
Havana June 13. 1865

Gentlemen

You have been Consignees of the Steamer Pelican, one half of which belonged formerly to the so called Confederate Government, that half now belongs to the Government of the United States, and as the Representative of that Government in this place I call upon you to account for all property in your hands or under your Control growing out of said Pelican or said one half of the same

I am Respectfully Yours
William J Munn
U S Consul Genl
at Havana

Legatto & Co
Havana

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 13. 1865
Wm. T. Minor

Inclosure No 4
Dispatch No 100

Copy of letter to
Messrs Regatto & Co.

United States Consulate General
Havana June 13th 1865

Thomas H. Dudley Esq
U. S. Consul at Liverpool

Sir

The Ship "Aline" Capt Legarde, under English colors, left this port on the morning of the 10th Instant, with a Cargo of 1400 Bales of Cotton for Liverpool

Information was given to me yesterday that the Cotton belonged to the former Rebel Government and was shipped by C. G. Ramsey one of the agents of that pretended Government I have Every reason to believe this to be true and if so the Cotton now belongs to the Government of the United States as it came from Texas and belongd to the military Department of that State and Kirby Smith in his surrender included not only his army but all public property and

U. S. Consulate Havana

material of war This cotton
ought to be held in some
way until advices can be
received from the Government
Notice can be given to the con-
signees, that the Cotton belongs
to the Government of the United
States and is claimed by that
Government

I am Very Respectfully Yours
William P. Minor
U. S Consul General
At Havana

U. S Consulate Genl
Havana June 13. 1865
Wm P Minor

Inclosure No 5
Dispatch No 100

City of Cattle 6
Lt Thomas A
Dudley U.S Steamer
at Tampico

Mr Lowe

Received 22d June . No 101

United States Consulate General
Havana June 14. 1865

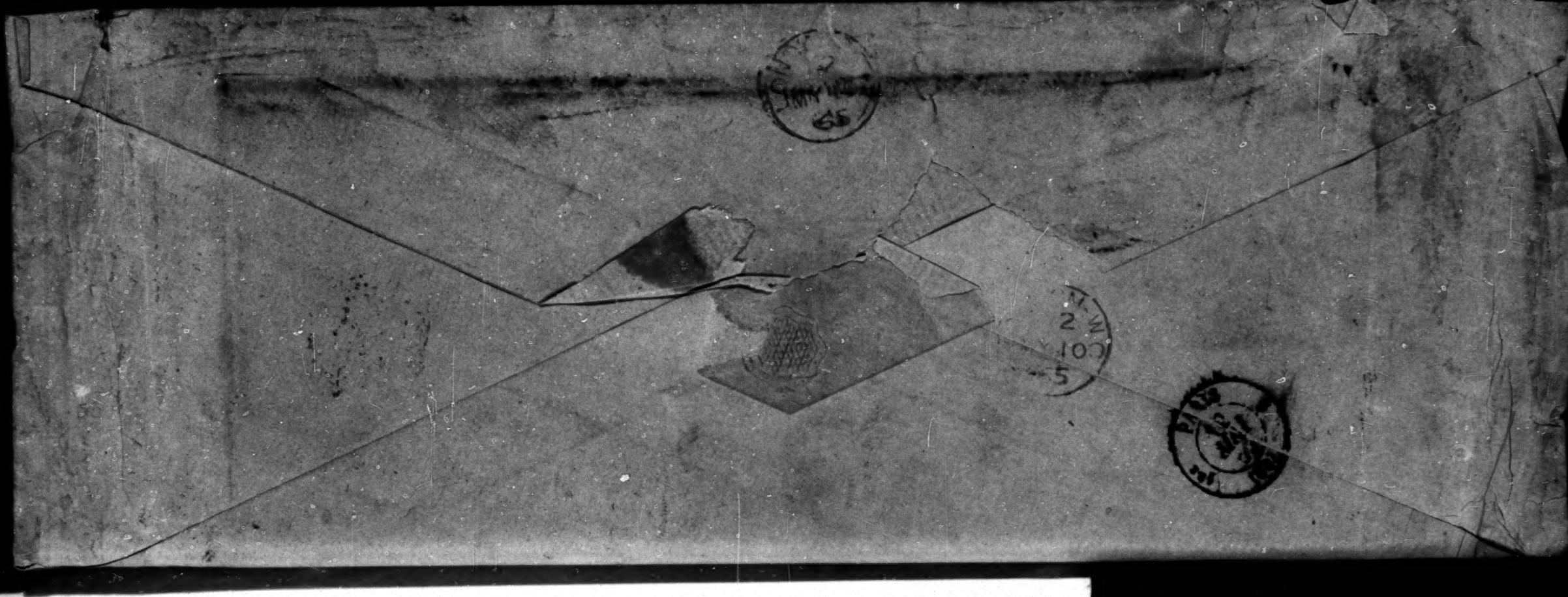
Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

The inclosed package came to this consulate from the Post Office on the morning of the 12th Instant. On opening the package it was found to contain dispatches from the Department of State to this Consulate numbered 25. 26 and 27 these are three of the five missing dispatches concerning which there had been heretofore correspondence with the Department as duplicates of the dispatches have been sent. I have thought it best to send the package as by it you may be enabled to ascertain how a package so plainly directed should have gone through England and France

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sent
William T Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

Rec'd at the Consulate
of the United States at
Havana June 12. 1865
from the Post Office

Department of the Interior
Washington



Department of State U. S. A.

To

The Consul of the United States

at Havana

Cuba

No. 26 Department of State,
Washington, March 1, 1866.

W. J. Minor Esqr.
U. S. Consul General - Havana.

Sir:-

Your despatches from No. 34 to No. 44, both inclusive, have been received, with the exception of No. 38.

Your Nos. 37 and 41 have been referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

In reply to your No. 40, you are informed that permission, for Mr. L. Sulakowski, to proceed to New Orleans, cannot be granted. The contents of your despatch have been communicated to the Secretary of War, and you are directed to advise the Commanding officer at New Orleans of the intention of the gentleman in question to visit that city, furnishing him, at the same time, with a description of said gentleman.

Your despatch No. 44 advising of an interview with the Consul General

of the British Government regarding the slave trade, has been read with much interest, and is approved; and you are instructed to confer with that gentleman in the same friendly spirit which is, or may be, manifest on his part.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary.

No. 27 Department of State.

Washington, March 1, 1865.

Wm. J. Minor Esqr.
U. S. Consul General, - Havana.

Sir:-

Your despatch No. 43, of the 17th ult, on the subject of the archives of the Mexican Consulate at Havana, has been received. In reply I have to state, that it is believed that, in receiving those archives for safe custody merely, you can scarcely be held to have performed any diplomatic act.

The right of property in the archives is a question under the municipal law of Spain at Havana. It is consequently suggested that you deliver them - not to the person claiming to be Mexican Consul there - but to the Spanish authorities, taking their receipt for the same.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

F. W. Seward

Assistant Secretary.

No. 25 Department of State,
Washington, March 1, 1865.

W. J. Minor Esq.
U. S. Consul General, - Havana,

Sir:-

Referring to your despatch No. 42 you are informed that the two half registers of vessels which accompanied your No. 33 are still in this Department awaiting your advice regarding the same.

One of the said half registers appears to be that of the sloop "Pacific," but as the name of the vessel to which the other relates is not contained upon it, they cannot be deposited with the Register of the Treasury until such information has been received.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary.

Received June 22 No 102

United States Consulate General
Havana June 14. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor to State that in accordance with the directions contained in your dispatch No 24 one of the missing dispatches a copy of which has been sent to this Consulate, the archives of the Mexican Consulate were on the 23 day of May ultimo delivered over to the Spanish Colonial authorities and a receipt taken for the same a copy of which marked inclosure No 1 is herewith sent

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sent
William J Sloma
U S Consul Genl

Copy - translation -

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba - Secretary's Office. Havana May 23d 1865.

I have received of the Consul General of the United States the Archives of the Consulate of Mexico that he had deposited in his possession - which Archives are contained in a trunk, and box covered with canvass, and sealed with the seal of the Consulate of Mexico - and he delivers them at this Superior Government in virtue of orders from that of the United States.

By order of His Excellency
the Secretary
José Valls y Puig

(Seal).

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 14 1865
W. J. Minor

Inclosure No 1
Dispatch No 102

Receipt of the Spanish authorities for archives of Mexican Consulate

Received June 22 No 103

United States Consulate General
Havana June 14. 1865

Hon William Hunter
acting Secretary of State
Sir

The case containing documents for the use of the Consulate General spoken of in your dispatch No 34 has been received with contents all correct

The package containing twenty five copies of part 2 of the published Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States has also been received which will be distributed in accordance with the suggestion in your dispatch No 45 stating that the package had been sent

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Yours
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana
1

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana June 14 1865
William T Minor

Dispatch No 103
No inclosure

acknowledgement
of receipt of case
of books in dispatch
No 34 and package
of books in No 45

+ Mr. Lewis

Received 27th June. No 104.

United States Consulate General
Havana June 16. 1860

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir I have the honor
to state that John C. Breckenridge, Col
Wood Taylor, Captain Wilson, Wood the *
Commander of the pirate Tallahassee
one other white person, and a negro
servant of Breckenridge landed at Car-
denas on this Island on the morning of
the 11th Instant, in an open boat af-
ter a passage of eight days from the
coast of Florida They are now in
Havana I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Sent
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 15. 1865
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 104
No Inclosure

announcing the
arrival of John
C. Breckinridge
in Havana

Nos. 101 [illegible] 102-103 [illegible]

Mr. Lewis

Received 22nd June. No 105.

1044 ack 26

1046

1052-1053

United States Consulate Genral
Havana June 16. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Department of State of dispatches Nos 48 and 49 only one package of the Diplomatic correspondence referred in that of 10 copies for Tampico has been received and that was immediately forwarded to its destination. That dispatch No 49 dated May 19. 1865 is the last dispatch received from the Department of State

I am most Respectfully
Your Obt Sert
William J. Minor
U. S Consul Genral
at Havana

Wm Jones

Received 22nd June No 106.

United States Consulate General
Havana June 16. 1865

Hon William Hunter
Acting Secretary of State
Sir

Since my dispatch
No 94 with reference to the estate
of Robt Young I have re=
ceived in gold belonging to
that estate the sum of One
Hundred and fourteen and 12½/100
Dollars ($114. 12½)

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana June 16. 1865
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 106

An additional amount belonging to Estate of Robt Young

Rec'd June 29

United States Consulate General
Havana June 17. 1865

Hon William Hunter
acting Secretary of State
Sir

I have the honor
to send herewith the accounts for
postage, boat hire and miscel=
laneous account for quarter
Ending March 31. 1865

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
William T Minor
U.S. Consul General
at Havana

Rec? Rec'd 27 June Ans June
ack June 28 No 157 Ack ans
Day the
letter
was rec'd
forwarded

U. S. Consulate General

Havana June 26th 1865

Hon: Clarence A. Seward

Actg Asst. Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir: An American machinist named
G. W. Conner, is now in prison here for having
run his Engine into an omnibus caus-
ing the death of several persons, and injury
to others. I understand that the Minor,
the Consul Genl, had very strong suspicions
of Conner, and a letter received to day from
him, tends to confirm those suspicions in
some measure. I accompany herewith
his note and its enclosure.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very
resp'y Your Obt Servant.

Thos. Savage
U. Consul Gen

U. S. Consulate Gene
Havana June 19th 1865
Tho. Savage U.C.G.

No 107

Rec.

R. W. Conner - suspicions
against him -

"Carcel Real"
Monday 18th June 1865

Sir

Will you have the kindness to forward the enclosed letter as early as possible for me, as I am anxious to hear from my family.

I have postponed visiting before now hoping from day to day to get out, of which I see no prospect.

I find that a friend of mine "D. Arold" is under arrest on the conspiracy case and am anxious to hear the particulars

Respt Yr
G W Conner

— Minor Esq.
American Consul
Havana

Received 29th June.

Bro Lord

No 109

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana June 22nd 1865

Hon: C. A. Seward

acting Asst Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I received this morning thro' the Post office of this city, the despatches from the Department Nos 28. & 29, dated respectively 6th & 7th of March last. (missing Despatches rec'd)

I accompany herewith one of the envelopes, showing that these despatches have been to Europe, and reached this Post office only today. The Duplicates were received by Mr Minor shortly before his departure for the North.

I also enclose herewith the oath of allegiance taken before me by E. W. Cave of Texas, I. A. McHatton of Louisiana, and Charles B. Cook of North Carolina. 1. 2 & 3 oaths of allegiance

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obt Servant

Thos. Savage

V. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana 22d June 1865
Thos. Savage - Vice Consul Gen
No 109
Three Enclosures
Recd

Missing declaration and
Oaths of allegiance
enclosed

Received July 5,
ack
Ans
Cons
Wash

+ Mr. Jones,

No 110

Consulate Genl of the United States.
Havana June 28th 1865.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Pursuant to Mr Minor's directions I have filed, in the name of the United States, a petition before the Court of the Captain General of Cuba for the attachment of the Stmr Harriet Lane (a) Lavinia, one half of the Stmr Pelican, and the proceeds of the cargo of cotton of the last named boat - also of all other goods and property in this city, believed to belong to the late rebel Government.

Effort to attach property of the rebel Govt

The House of Jimenez

& Sobrinos have attached a
large portion of such property
to cover a claim for $172.000.-
which they allege to be due
them from the so-called Confed-
erate States Government.
The case is pending before the
Commercial Court. As soon
as the claimants commenced
to move, Helm & Ramsay,
Rebel agents, removed from
Fraser's Bank 100,000 $ in Specie,
which sum I am informed
has gone off to Liverpool
in the Ship "Aline", the same
that took away 1400 bales
of cotton, said, to be the
property of the rebel Govern.t
John C. Breckenridge
is still here and associates
with persons who, during the
war, have been, and continue

Breckenridge and Helms to leave for Europe.

to be very bitter in their hostility to the Government. It is reported that both he and Charles J. Helm intend to sail for Europe via St Thomas, on the 6th inst.

The Owl (a) Foam, under Maffit's command, is about to sail for Liverpool very soon

Rebel Steamer Owl under English colors

Capt. Godfrey of the Denbigh brought from Mobile over a year ago a negro named William Perry, whom he held in slavery here which of course was unlawful. The negro appeared before me, claimed his freedom. I took charge of him and sent him to Key West. The same was done with another negro called Alex. Poke, brought by a Capt. Rankin from New Orleans over three years

Colored persons from the Southern States held in bondage in Cuba Two of them sent to Key West by the Commissioner

ago in the State Columbia.
Rankin left the Island, and
the negro remaines here in bond.
age, in charge of Mrs Brewer,
a person notoriously hostile
to the United States.

There are several other colored
persons from the Southern States
in this city and Island, brought
while the war was raging in
our country. they were allowed
by the Authorities to land and
remain under bonds, or some
special permission. It is contrary
to law to import slaves, and it
is also forbidden by law for
foreign colored persons to be
on the Island. I expect such
persons will claim the protection
of this office, which will be
promptly accorded to them. May
I suggest the propriety of having
the subject brought to the attention
of Genl Dulce, thro' the Sp. Minister
in Washington.

With great respect Your Obt servt
Thos. Savage
U.S.

Quaterly Statement of fees received at the United States Consular Agency at San Juan de los Remedios from the 1st of April to the 30th of June 1865.

1865 No°	Dates of Arrival Month	day	Name of Vessel	Burden tons	Crews Forward No. Men	Amt	Aftward No. Men	Amt	Stewards No. Men	Amt	Cabin No. Men	Amt	Tonnage Fees Dolls	cts	Nothing Paid Dolls	Exempted from Tonnage Fees Dolls	Not Entered Vessels	Other Official Services No°	Dolls	cts	Total Fees received this Vessel Dolls	cts	Date of Clearance Month	day	Remarks.
20	April	2	Tejuca	324	8	0	8	0					3	24				2	6	50	9	74	May	19	
21	"	4	Colingthave	227	8	0	8	0					2	27				2	6	50	8	77	"	5	
22	"	7	Stewart	244	6	0	6	0					2	44				1	2	50	4	94	"	11	
23	"	15	Dromedary	128	5	1	5	1					1	28				1	2	50	3	78	"	"	
24	"	22	Oseora	683	12	0	12	0					6	83				3	9	00	15	83	"	20	
25	"	24	Lady Everett	173	5	1	5	1					1	73				2	5	00	6	73	"	23	
26	May	1	Hattie	244	6	0	6	0					2	44				4	11	50	13	94	June	1	
27	"	"	Mary Locke	261	8	0	8	0					2	61				4	11	00	13	61	May	27	
28	"	4	Arletta	372	9	0	9	0					3	72				2	6	50	10	22	"	23	
29	"	4	Telicle	224	9	0	9	0					2	24				3	9	00	11	24	"	16	
30	"	5	Gilbraith	172	8	0	8	0					1	72				2	5	00	6	72	June	2	
31	"	15	Tornabee	297	9	0	9	0					2	97				2	6	50	9	47	"	10	
32	"	19	Newyork	420	9	0	9	0					4	20				1	2	50	6	70	"	9	
33	"	"	Mediator	78	5	0	5	0						78				2	5	00	5	78	"	5	
34	"	23	Brown	149	5	2	5	2					1	72				1	2	50	4	22	"	8	
35	"	"	Reynolds	399	8	0	8	0					3	99				2	6	50	10	49	"	10	
36	June	5	John Eric	169	7	0	7	0					1	69				1	2	50	4	19	"	23	
37	"	7	Almandale	177	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							Remaining in port
38	"	"	Elwood	213	8	0	8	0					2	13				1	2	50	4	63	June	23	
39	"	12	Jas Kirby	344	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
40	"	"	Nicolea	297	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
41	"	"	S. G. Adams	288	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
42	"	18	Jack Walker	140	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
43	"	21	Arrigo	454	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
44	"	28	E. Stewart	304	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
45	"	"	J. Griffin	305	"	"	"	"					"	"				"							do
				7086	135	4	135	4					$48	00				$103	00		$151	00			

San Juan de los Remedios 30th June 1865.

[signature]

U. S. Consular Agent

I do solemnly and truly swear that the preceding is a true and faithful transcript from the current Register of this Consular Agency.

[signature]

Dn José Antonio de la Peña Gonzalez y Mugica, Escribano de Marina de esta provincia por el Excmo. Sr. Comandante General del Apostadero de la Habana.

Certifico en la mas bastante forma; que Mr. Isaac Stone agente consular de los Estados Unidos de América en este puerto me exhibió este documento, y dijome de haberle juramentado conforme á derecho

expresó que está bien y fielmente redactado, dando fe yo el Escribano que las firmas que se encuentran á su pié son de su puño y letra, uso y costumbre. Y á su pedimento libró el presente que signo y firmo en Cabarien, puerto de la villa de Remedios á doce de Marzo de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis.

José Ant. dela Peña

San Juan de Dios Remedios

Havana

(translation)

I, Jose Antonio dela Peña y Mugica, Marine Notary of this province appointed by H. E. the Commandant General of the Navy Yard at Havana do hereby certify in the most sufficient forms that Mr Isaac Stone, Consular Agent of the United States of America for this port, exhibited to me the foregoing document, and after having taken oath according to the usual custom, affirmed that it was correctly and faithfully compiled; I, the Notary attesting that the signature thereto is in the hand of Mr Stone and his usual signature, and at his request I dispatch this document signed and sealed at Cabarien, port of the town of Remedios 12th of March 1866

(seal) (signed) Jos Anto dela Peña

No. of vessels

8

27

22

19

Navigation and Commerce of the United States at the Port of Havana. Cuba.

during the quarter ending June 30th 1865.

Vessels Entered: No. of vessels	Vessels Entered: Where from	Vessels Cleared: No. of vessels	Vessels Cleared: Where for	Cargoes Inward: No. of vessels	Cargoes Inward: Description	Cargoes Inward: Value Dollars	Cargoes Inward: Value Cents	Cargoes Outward: No. of vessels	Cargoes Outward: Description	Cargoes Outward: Value Dollars	Cargoes Outward: Value Cents
		2	Key West					2	Fruit & Ballast	70	-
		1	New York					1	Sugar, Cigars, &c	14.600	-
8	In Port	3	Sagua					3	" " " & Ballast	23.408	-
		1	Cienfuegos					1	Ballast		
		1	Remedios					1	438 Boxes Sugar	9.336	-
		19	New York	19	General, Mails, & Passengers			19	Sugar, Tobacco, Cigars & C	264.877	-
		1	New Orleans	1	" " "			1	" " "	13.433	-
27	New York	1	Vera Cruz	1	Cargo for Mexico			1	Cargo for Mexico		
		1	Remedios	1	Guano	35000	-	1	Ballast		
		1	Sagua	1	Paving Stones	6.500	-	1	"		
		4	Port	4	" " & Cay	6.500	-				
		2	Sierra Morena	2	General	13.500	-	2	Ballast		
		1	Baltimore	1	Box Shooks	6.000	-	1	1815 Boxes Sugar 40 ## ligas	36.013	-
		10	Sagua	10	" " & General	64.200	-	10	(9) Ballast 39 Hhds Molds	850	-
		3	Cardenas	3	" "	22.000	-	3	(2) " 38 " "	1.266	-
22	Portland	1	Portland	1	" "	6.500	-	1	"		
		1	Philadelphia	1	" "	4.000	-	1	135 Hhds 129 Boxes Sugar	22.177	-
		1	Nuevitas	1	" "	6.500	-	1	Ballast		
		1	Boston	1	Lumber	3.000	-	1	2125 Boxes Sugar	44.147	-
		2	Port	2	General	8.000	-				
		14	Key West	14	Fish	4753	-	14	Sundries	551	-
		1	Port Royal	1	"	300	-	1	"	195	-
		1	New York	1	Coals	1.000	-	1	1330 Boxes Sugar	23.382	-
19	Key West	1	Sisal	1	Ballast		-	1	Ballast		
		1	Campeche	1	Fish	500	-	1	"		
		1	Port	1	"	400	-				
		5	New York	5	General, Mails &c			5	Sugar, Tobacco &c	56.112	-
		1	New Orleans	1	Lumber	1400	-	1	76 Bbls Molasses	7.470	-
10	New Orleans	2	Matanzas	2	Ballast			2	Ballast		
		1	Remedios	1	"			1	"		

		1	Port	1	"	.400 -					
		5	New York	5	General, Mails &c			5	Sugar, Tobacco &c	56.112 -	
		1	New Orleans	1	Lumber	1400 -		1	76 Bbls Molasses	7.470 -	
10	New Orleans	2	Matanzas	2	Ballast			2	Ballast		
		1	Remedios	1	"			1	"		
		1	Port	1	"						
2	Baltimore	1	Sierra Morena	1	General	9.000 -		1	Ballast		
		1	Matanzas	1	do & Lumber	7.000 -		1	"		
		1	Philadelphia	1	Coal, Machinery &c	40.000 -		1	1400 Boxes Sugar 102 M Cigars	32.008 -	
3	Phila	2	Cardenas	1	Machinery &c	55.000 -		2	Cigars & Ballast	90 -	
		1	Sagua	1	Ice & General	2.000 -		1	Ballast		
4	Boston	3	Port	3	" " "	12.850 -					
		1	Sierra Morena	1	General	1.600 -		1	178 Hhds 36 Tcs. 10 Bbls Molls	4.512 -	
2	New Bedford	1	San Salvador	1	Ballast			1			
		1	New Orleans	1	"			1	Sugar & Cigars	55.303 -	
		1	Falmouth	1	"			1	Ballast		
3	Matanzas	1	In Port	1							
		1	Sagua	1	Coal	1.400 -		1	46 Boxes Sugar	804 -	
2	Cardiff	1	Matanzas	1	"	5.000 -		1	Ballast		
1	Belfast	1	Sagua	1	Lumber	6.500 -		1	"		
1	Newport (Wales)	1	Sagua	1	Coal	4.000 -		1	"		
1	Stockton	1	Sagua	1	Lumber	9.000 -		1	"		
1	Millbridge	1	In Port	1	General	3.112 -					
106		106		98	Vessels Entered	346.515 -		93	Vessels cleared	$1,410.504 -	
					Cargoes in Steam, say	1250.000 -					
						$1,596.515					

Classes of vessels Entered — 25 Steams - 30 Brigs - 16 Barks - 1 Ship - 14 Sloops - 12 Schs = 8 In Port = 106 vessels
" " " Cleared — 25 do - 26 do - 14 do - - - - - 15 do - 13 do - 13 " " = 106 "
Aggregate Tonnage Entered — 56,505. 40/100

William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General
at Havana

Havana

No 130

Navigation & Commerce

June 30. 1865

Spain

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ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at [illegible]

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	IN Where produced.	Where manufactured.
20	April	2	Bark	Tejuca	324	Phila	1857	Searsport	Searsport	New York	Harriman & Co	Harriman	U. S.	"
21	"	4	Brig	Rolling Wave	227	New York	1854	Somerset	Fall River	do	H. Gelston & Co	Collins	"	"
22	"	7	"	A. Stowers	244	Phila	"	Prospect	Boston	Boston	A. Stowers & Co	Stowers	"	"
23	"	15	Schr	Donna Anna	128	Newport	1861	Stockton	Newport	"	H. Bull & Co	Chase	Ballast	"
24	"	22	"	Okolona	683	Habana	1859	Bridgeport	New York	New Orleans	G. T. Baker & Co	Thacher	"	"
25	"	24	Brig	Isabella Jarrett	173	Bangor	1853	Frankfort	Buckspot	Baltimore	J. B. Bird & Co	Reed	U. S.	"
26	May	1	"	Hattie	244	Phila	1864	Bangor	Bangor	Phila	J. & J. Ireland & Co.	Ireland	"	"
27	"	1	"	Anna S. Locke	261	do	1863	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	Boston	D. McCobman	Herbert	"	"
28	"	4	Bark	Arletta	372	Matanzas	1864	Searsport	Searsport	New York	J. A. Merithew & Co	Colcord	Ballast	"
29	"	4	"	Juliette	224	New York via Habana	1858	Belfast	Belfast	"	A. Hammond & Co	Brown	"	"
30	"	5	Schr	J. W. Brown	172	Boston	1859	Fairhaven	Fall River	Portland	H. C. Sherman & Co	Sherman	U. S	"
31	"	15	Bark	Novatore	297	Habana	1854	Searsport	Searsport	New York	A. S. Pendleton & Son	Pendleton	Ballast	"
32	"	19	"	New York	420	do	1863	Rockland	New York	"	J. A. Portland	Cooper	"	"
33	"	"	Schr	Mediator	78	Fall River	1848	Fall River	Fall River	Fall River	D. C. Brayton	Davis 2d	U. S.	"
34	"	23	Brig	S. P. Brown	149	Matanzas	1850	Orland	Newport	Newport	W. Grinnell & Co	Gardner	Ballast	"
35	"	"	"	S. E. Kennedy	399	Habana	1863	Waldoboro	Waldoboro	New York	E. Kappiser & Co	Hoffses	"	"
36	June	5	"	John Pierce	169	Port Royal	1853	Belfast	Newport	Boston	R. B. Stevens & Co	Stevens	"	"
37	"	7	"	Annandale	177	Portland	1856	Camden Me	Boston	New York	D. Crapin	Bunker	U. S.	"
38	"	"	"	Redwood	213	Charleston	1860	Newport	Newport	Boston	J. E. Boyle & Co	Boyle	Ballast	"
39	"	12	"	J. B. Kirby	344	Phila	1865	Gloucester Mass	Phila	do	H. Westerbridge	Westerbridge	U. S.	"
40	"	"	"	Alice Lea	297	do	1854	Brandywine Del	Wilmington	New York	Wilmington Navigation Co	Herring	"	"
41	"	"	"	Jem Gadsen	288	do	"	Camden Me	Phila	do	J. Fitzpatrick & Co	Holland	"	"
42	"	18	Schr	Kate Walker	140	Boston	1860	Brewer	Bangor	Boston	Littlefield & Co	Gallivan	"	"
43	"	21	Bark	Dirigo	454	Habana	1864	Bath	Bath	New York	R. C. Blair & Co	Blair	Ballast	"
44	"	28	Brig	E. C. Stewart	304	Phila	1865	Wilmington Del	Phila	do via Fairhaven	A. H. Linn & Co	Holland	U. S.	"
45	"	"	Schr	J. A. Griffin	305	do	1865	do	Wilmington	New York	Wilmington Navigation Co.	Foster	"	"
					7086									

FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.

OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at ~~or~~ agency San Juan de los Remedios, from the during the 3 1st day of April to the 30th day of June 1865

VESSELS.						CARGOES.											
						INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
1857	Searsport	Searsport	New York	E. Harriman & Co	Harriman	U. S.	"	Shooks &c	Unknown	10,739 00	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Mdse	S/m 229 302 Hhds 10 35 Tcs	21,995 00	May	19
1854	Somerset	Fall River	do	W. Gillingham	Collins	"	"	Assorted	"	12,589 00	"	"	do do	S/m 403 44 Hhds 28 Tcs 12	26,685 00	"	5
"	Prospect	Boston	Boston	Thos Somerby	Stowers	"	"	Shooks &c	"	7,810 00	"	"	do do	S/m 286 60 Hhds 30	28,358 00	"	11
1861	Rockport	Newport	"	W. Butler & Co	Chase	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	" "	"		Mdse	259 Tcs 25	7,004 00	"	"
1859	Bridgeport	New York	New Orleans	G. Baker & Co	Thacher	"	"	"	"	" "	"		Sugar	780 Hhds 61	49,150 00	"	20
1853	Frankfort	Buckspt	Baltimore	J. Bird & Co	Reed	U. S.	"	Lumber	"	2,370 00	"		Sugar Mdse	S/m 221 70 Hhds 33 27 Tcs 22	17,729 00	"	23
1864	Bangor	Bangor	Philad'a	Jos Eckey & Co	Eckey	"	"	Shooks &c	"	8,776 00	"		do do	S/m 868 62 Hhds 36	4 25,027 00	June	1
1853	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	Boston	D. McGilman	Herbert	"	"	"	"	10,539 00	"		do do	S/m 351 70 Hhds 15 Tcs 39	27,241 00	May	27
1864	Searsport	Searsport	New York	J. A. Merithew	Colcord	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	"			Sugar	519 Hhds 51	29,698 00	"	23
1854	Belfast	Belfast	"	Saltonstall & Co	Banks	"	"	"	"	"			Sugar Mdse	S/m 331 26 Hhds 31	18,963 00	"	16
1859	Fairhaven	Fall River	Portland	H. L. Sherman	Sherman	U. S.	"	Assorted	"	1,283 00	"		Mdse Cheroots	348 M 4	8,093 00	June	2
1854	Searsport	Searsport	New York	A. Pendleton	Pendleton	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	" "	"		Sugar	460 Hhds	24,672 00	"	10
1863	Rockland	New York	"	J. A. Portland	Cooper	"	"	"	"	" "	"		do	605 Hhds 24 Tcs	32,861 00	"	9
1848	Fall River	Fall River	Fall River	D. Brayton	Davis 2d	U. S.	"	Assorted	"	1,241 00	"		Molasses & Cheroots	140 Hhds 14 M	164,596 00	"	5
1850	Orland	Newport	Newport	W. Mumford	Gardner	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	" "	"		do	259 Hhds 20	33,239 00	"	8
1863	Baltimore	Baltimore	New York	Hoffman & Co	Hoffman	"	"	"	"	" "	"		Sugar	640 Hhds 60	39,703 00	"	10
1853	Bristol	Newport	Boston	R. Stronach & Co	Strout	"	"	"	"	" "	"		Molasses	287 Hhds 4 Tcs 2	17,532 00	"	23
1846	Camden Me	Boston	New York	D. Rapin	Rinker	U. S.	"	Shooks &c	"	7,328 00			"	" " "		In port	
1860	Newport	Newport	Boston	J. Boyle & Co	Boyle	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	" "	Cuba		Molasses	288 Hhds 8 Tcs 3	17,798 00	June	23d
1865	Gloucester Mass	Philad'a	do	W. Etheridge	Etheridge	U. S.	"	Cooperage	"	1,952 00				" " "		In port	
1857	Brunswick Me	Wilmington Del	New York	Wilmington Navig Co	Herring	"	"	"	"	10,353 00				" " "		"	
"	Camden Me	Philad'a	do	S. Hazlehurst & Co	Holland	"	"	"	"	10,865 00				" " "		"	
1860	Brewer	Bangor	Boston	Littlefield & Co	Gulliver	"	"	Lumber	"	2,132 00				" " "		"	
1864	Bath	Bath	New York	A. Blair & Co	Blair	Ballast	"	Ballast	"	" "				" " "		"	
1860	Wilmington Del	Philad'a	do	via Baltimore	A. Wilson & Co	U. S.	"	Cooperage	"	9,078 00				" " "		"	
1860	do	Wilmington	New York	Wilmington Navig Co	Fisher	"	"	"	"	9,852 00				" " "		"	
										$115,696 00					$379,644		

San Juan de los Remedios 30th June 1865

J. Stow

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at _____

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWA Where produced.	Where manufactured.

Quarterly returns of
Consular agency of the
United States at "San Juan
de los Remedios" Island of Cuba
for quarter ending
June 30. 1865

Spain

(FORM Nº 8.
Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate Agency at Nuevitas from 1st of April to the 30th of June inclusive 1865.

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
April	1	1	Centaur	Pedro Sanchez &	Certifies 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Vilardell, Falls & Co.	" 1 "	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Johnson	Deposit of Register	2	29			
"	7	2	Rosamond	Santos, Gibbs & Co.	Certifs 2 Invoices	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Fickett	Deposit of Register	4	57			
"	8		Br Brig Chief	P Sanchez Dolz	Certifs 3 Invoices	7	50			
"	11		Br Brig Lisbon	Mola, Marquez & Co.	" 1 "	2	50			
"	12		Brig Machias	Vilardell, Falls & Co.	" Drawback	5	00			of year 1864.
"	"	5	Celestina	C. Manners	" "	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & Co	" "	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Santos, Gibbs & Co.	" 3 Invoices	7	50			
"	"	"	" "	Vilardell, Falls & Co	" 1 "	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Fickett	Deposit of Register	1	99			
"	13	3	Nebraska	Vilardell, Falls & Co	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & Co.	" 6 "	15	00			
"	"	"	" "	Fco Ugarte	Visaing passport	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	E. Varona Yglesia	" "	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Emery	Deposit of Register	3	80			
"	21		Br Brig Almata	Santos Gibbs & Co.	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	John Kenrick	Visaing passport	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	" Delany	" "	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	" H. Smith	" "	1	00			
"	22	6	Alex. Nichols	P Sanchez Dolz	Certifs Drawback	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	" 3 Invoices	7	50			
"	"	"	" "	F Garcia Tapia	Visaing passport	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Rosebrook	Deposit of Register	2	67			
"	24	4	Hampden	Mola, Marquez & Co.	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Snow	Deposit of Register	1	50			
"	27	7	Quickstep	Mola, Marquez & Co.	Certifs 3 Invoices	7	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Richardson	Deposit of Register	1	66			
"	28	8	Ann Carlet	Mola, Marquez & Co	3 Drawbacks certifs	15	00			
"	"	"	" "	J. E. Varona	Visaing passport	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	E Varona	" "	1	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & Co.	Certifs 2 Invoices	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Collins	Deposit of Register	1	16			
May	1	12	Juliet C Clark	P Sanchez Dolz	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Drawback Certifs	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Freethy	Deposit of Register	2	97			
"	2	10	Stella Antrim	C. Manners	Landing Certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & Co.	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Santos, Gibbs & Co.	" 3 "	7	50			
"	3	9	Ad Emma	Capt Wallace	Deposit of Register	2	44			
"	4	11	Marta	Mola, Marquez & Co.	Certifs 1 Invoice	2	50			

"	"	"			Capt. Richardson	Deposit of Register	1.66
"	28	8	Ann Carlet		Mola, Marquez & C°	3 Drawbacks certif.ds	15 00
"	"	"			J. C. Varona	Visaing passport	1 00
"	"	"			C Varona	" "	1 00
"	"	"			Mola, Marquez & C°	Certif.d 2 Invoices	5 00
"	"	"			Capt. Collins	Deposit of Register	1.16
May	1	12	Juliet C Clark		P. Sanchez Dolz	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.50
"	"	"	"	"	" "	Drawback Certif.te	5 00
"	"	"			Capt Freethy	Deposit of Register	2.97
"	2	10	Stellie Antrim		C. Maners	Landing Certificate	5 00
"	"	"			Mola, Marquez & C°	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.50
"	"	"			Santos, Gibbs & C°	" 3 "	7.50
"	"	"			Capt Wallace	Deposit of Register	2.44
"	3	9	A. L. Putnam		Mola, Marquez & C°	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.50
"	4	11	Adela		Santos, Gibbs & C.	2 Landing certif.tes	10 00
"	"	"			" "	2 Invoices certif.d	5 00
"	"	"			Capt Whittemore	Deposit of Register	3.59
"	"	"			Robert Carley	Visaing passport	1 00
"	"						
					Carried Over		$185.14

(FORM Nº 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at _____ from _____ to the _____ 186

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
May.	4.		Brought Forward			$ 185.	14			
"	"	11.	Udolai	W. Storer	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	H. "	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Margaret Seavy	" "	1.	00			
"	5.	9.	S. L. Putnam	Mola, Marquez & C.	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Daggett	Deposit of Register	1.	22			
"	13.	13.	Thos. Owen	P. Sanchez Orbz	Landing Certificate	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Ramon Roura	" "	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & C.	" "	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	P. Sanchez Orbz	Certif.d 2 Invoices	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	F. Cordoba y B.	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	M. Reynes y Comas	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Soledad de Zayas	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Pettingill	Deposit of Register	3.	01			
"	26.	Br.	Bark Louisa	Manl. Benavides	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	E. Rodriguez y R.	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	R. E. Brandt	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & C.	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.	50			
June.	1.	15.	Centaur	Capt. Johnson	Notarial protest	1.	00			
"	7.	14.	Andes.	W. H. Jenquin	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	8.	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & C.	Certif.d 4 Invoices	10.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Merryman	Deposit of Register	2.	76			
"	10.	15.	Centaur	P. Sanchez Orbz	Drawback Certif.d	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Johnson	Bill of Health	2.	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	2.	29			
"	14.	"	Br. Schr. Wonder	H. Brand	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	R. Kirwan	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Mola, Marquez & C.	Landing certificate	5.	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Certif.d 3 Invoices	7.	50			
"	22.	"	Br. Brig P. Alice	Ferd. G. Robinson	Visaing passport	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	John Donelson	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Faustin Isnardi	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Charles L. Carroll	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	George Blackburn	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	F.co Caballero	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Ag.n Castillo	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	F.co Arteaga	" "	1.	00			
"	"	"	" "	Tilordell, Falls & C.o	Certif.d 1 Invoice	2.	50			
"	"	"	" "	P. Sanchez Orbz	" "	2.	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt. Meeks	Bill of Health	2.	50			
"	24.	Br.	Brig J. R. Waring	P. Sanchez Orbz	Landing certificate	5.	00			
"	16.		Machias	" "	" "	5.	00			

"	"	"	"	"	R. Kirwan	"	"	1 00
"	"	"	"	"	Mola, Morgan & Co	Landing certificate	5 00	
"	"	"	"	"	"	Certifd 3 Invoices	7 50	
"	22	"	Br	Brig P. Alice	Fred. J. Robinson	Visaing passport	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	John Donelson	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Faustin Ivare	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Charles L. Carroll	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	George Blackburn	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Fe Caballero	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Jg. n Castillo	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Fe Arteaga	"	1 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Tilardell, Falls & Co	Certifd 1 Invoice	2 50	
"	"	"	"	"	P. Sanchez Dolz	"	2 50	
"	"	"	"	"	Capt. Meeks	Bill of Health	2 50	
"	24	"	Br	Brig J R Waring	P Sanchez Dolz	Landing certificate	5 00	
		16		Machias	"	"	"	5 00
"	29	"	Br	Brig Alice Franklin	Mola, Morgan & Co	Certifd 4 Invoices	10 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Capt. Brown	Bill of health	2 50	
"	30	16		Machias	P Sanchez Dolz	Certifd 4 Invoices	10 00	
"	"	"	"	"	Capt. Eaton	Deposit of Register	2 45	
					Carried Over		$ 315 37	

8.)
Book.)

(Form No 8.
Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

6 Fees received at the United States Consulate at _____ from _____ to the _____ 186

DATE.		No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
June	30		Brought forwarde			$ 315	37			
"	"	8.	Am Carlet	Mola-Margny & C.	Landing Certfs	5	00			
"	"		Br Brig J. R Stevens	" " "	" "	5	00			
"	"		Br Brig Lotus	" " "	4 " "	20	00			
						$ 345	37			

Receivers July 1st 1865.

Richard Gibbs

U. S. Consular agt

Nuevitas
3d qr

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at t

No.	DATE. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bou
1.	April	1.	Brig	Centaur	"	In port	"	"	"	N. York
2.	"	"	Bark	Rosamond	"	"	"	"	"	"
3.	"	"	Brig	Nebraska	"	"	"	"	"	"
4.	"	"	"	Hampden	"	Steam	"	"	"	Bango
5.	"	"	"	Celestine	"	"	"	"	"	N. York
6.	"	3	"	Alex. Nichols	267 34	N. York	1863	Cherryfield	N. York	"
7.	"	5	Schr	Quickstep	166 83	Boston	1856	Mt. Desert	Trem't	Boston
8.	"	10	"	Ami Carlet	116 95	"	1861	Castine	Castine	N. York
9.	"	17	"	N. L. Putnam	122 67	"	1863	Essex. mass.	Provincetown	Boston
10.	"	22	Brig	St. Antrim	244 19	N. York	1864	Millbridge	N. York	N. York

June 65

at the United States Consulate Agency at Nuevitas, from the First day

here bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	CARG Where p
York	" "	" "	" "	In port.	" "	" "	" " "	Cub
"	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" " "	"
"	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" " "	"
ngor	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" " "	"
York								
" ✓	M. Hunter & J. Rossel and 8 others	U.S.	U.S.	"	Exported	"	$12000.00 ✓	✓ "
oston	M. J. Richardson. M. J. Ri- & 9 others — chardson	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	6000.00 ✓	"
York	H. Perkins & 6 others.	H. Perkins	" "	" "	" "	" "	8000.00	"
Boston	Alfred Cook & 14 others.	F. J. Jagget	" "	" "	Spe	" "	1000.00	" "
York ✓	W. Ray & two others.	J. L. Wallace	" "	" "	Exported	" "	8000.00 ✓	✓ "

Nuevitas 3d qr

June 65

TURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Agency at Nuevitas

VESSELS.							INWARD.		
Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description
Port	"	"	"	N. York	"	"	"	In port.	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Train									
"	"	"	"	Bangor	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	N. York	"	"	"	"	"
York	1863	Cherryfield	N. York	"	M. Hamter & Brood and 8 others	U.S.	U.S.		Aporte
Boston	1856	Mt. Desert	Freem't	Boston	M. J. Richardson, M. P. Ri- & 9 others — do Richardson	"	"		"
	1861	Castine	Castine	N. York	H. Perkins & 6 others.	H. Perkins	"	"	"
	1863	Essex. mass.	Provincetown	Boston	Alfred Cook & J. Jaggot & 14 others.	"	"		Sce
York	1864	Millbridge	N. York	N. York	W. Ray & J. L. Wallace two others.	"	"		Aporte

[FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

tus....., from the First day of April to the thirtieth day of June inclusive 1865.

CARGOES.

RD.			OUTWARD.						
scription.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DEPARTURE. Month.	Day.
" "	" "	" " "	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses Honey	219 Hhds 130 " 30 tierces	21355 01	April	1st
"	" "	" " "	"	"	Sugar Honey "	626 Hhds 61 tierces 2 bbls	42322 99	"	7.
"	" "	" " "	"	"	Sugar Fustic	531 Hhds 40 tons	31802 12	"	13.
"	" "	" " "	"	"	Molasses " Sugar	292 Hhds 40 tierces 9 Hhds	11064 09	"	24
"	" "	" " "	"	"	Molasses Honey Cedar Old copper	257 Hhds 13 tierces 40 logs 4 bales	9742 81	"	12
ented	"	12000 00	"	"	Sugar Molado Molasses	275 Hhds 16 " 142 "	19936 83	"	22
"	" "	6000 00	"	"	Sugar Molasses " Fustic	191 Hhds 51 " 14 tierces 7 tons	12877 42	"	27
"	" "	8000 00	"	"	Sugar Molasses Cedar	139 Hhds 34 " 36 logs	10026 08	"	28
ce	"	1000 00	"	"	Sugar Molasses " " Fustic	72 Hhds 125 " 7 tierces 11 bbls 2 tons	8973 43	May	5.
ented	"	8000 00	"	"	Sugar " Molasses	174 Hhds 40 bbls 65 Hhds	16553 87	"	2

nited States Consulate at _____, from the _____ to

Owners.	Masters.	CARGOES. INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United

No.	DATE. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Ton-nage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owner

[FORM No. 14
Quarterly Returns of Americ

..., from the _____ to the _____

CARGOES.

			OUTWARD.					
	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DE Month.

AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at _____, fr

VESSELS.					INWARD.			
Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the Unite

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Own
					2625 68						
17.	June	12.	Brig.	Nellie Mitchell	177 15	Gardiner	1865.	Gardiner.	N. York	In port	E.G. B $1 0
18.	"	18.	"	Thos. Owen	301 10	N. York	1860.	Cape Elizabeth.	Portland	"	A.G. Pa $12 0
19.	"	24.	"	Adela	359 45	"	1861.	Machias	N. York	"	M. Hu $6 0
20	"	25.	"	Juliet C. Clark	297 18	"	1863.	Millbridge	"	"	M. Hu $4 0
21.	"	"	"	Herald	217 95	Habana	1854.	Harrisport U.S.	Philada.	"	F.F. Bom $6 10 0
22.	"	26.	"	Nellie Antrim	244 12	N. York	1864.	Millbridge	N. York	"	W. Ka $2 0
					4222 67						

United States Consulate at _____, from the _____ t

Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	CARGOES. Where produced.	Where manufactu
G. Bradstreet & 1 other.	H. Carney	U.S.	U.S.	Lumber &c.	.	$93.900.00 2900.00		
G. Pettingill & 12 others.	R. Butterfield	Ballast		Ballast	"	" " "		
Hunter & 6 others.	W.K. White moves	U.S.	U.S.	Assorted	.	5000.00		
Hunter & 4 others.	A.A. Frothy	U.S.	"	"	"	6000.00		
Bowne & Son & 10 others.	D.D. Davis	Ballast	Ballast	Ballast	"	" " "		
W. Rayard & 2 others.	J.J. Wallace	U.S.	U.S.	Assorted	"	9000.00		
						$116.800.00		

British Flags.

New York.	Brig	Chief	Cuba	Cuba
Philadelphia	"	Lisbon	"	"
New York.	"	Almata	"	"
"	"	Bark	Louisa	"	"

New York.	Brig	Chief.	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	451 Hhds		
					Molasses	100 "		
					"	69 Tierces	29578.07	April 8.
Philadelphia	"	Lisbon	"	"	Molasses	277 Hhds		
					"	36 Tierces	9289.56	" 11.
New York.	"	Amata	"	"	Sugar	328 Hhds		
						170 Bbls		
					Molasses	67 Hhds	21668.91	" 21.
"	"	Bark	Louisa	"	"	Molasses	384 Hhds	
					"	32 Tierces	13186.62	May 26
Philadelphia		Schr.	Wonder	"	"	Molasses	159 Hhds	
					"	50 Tierces		
					"	19 Bbls	6507.32	June 15.
New York		Brig	Princess Alice	"	"	Sugar	393 Hhds	
					"		27 Bbls	
					Molasses		60 Hhds	
					Honey		12 Tierces	23684.92 " 22.
"	"	Brig.	Alice Franklin	"	"	Sugar	408 Hhds	
					Molasses		40 "	24958.22 " 29.
								$128.873 62

Nuevitas July 1st 1865.

Richard Gibbs
U.S. Consular agt

+Mr. Jones

Received July 10th 1865

No. 111

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana July 3d 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

The Captain General has declined to take action in the matter of the attachment asked for by me to be laid upon the Steam "Harriet Lane", "Pelican", and other property here belonging to the late Rebel Government. I had a long interview last Saturday with Mr Valls y Puig, the Secretary, to whom I made known the necessity of prompt action to secure the property, as the parties controlling it, were to leave this Island within a very few days. He promised to attend to the business immediately, and the result is the letter dated 1st

Property of the Rebel Govt. in Havana attachmt upon it asked of the Capt General who declines to take action

No 1
Letter from Captain Generals Secretary

of July received yesterday morning. Charles J. Helm, Ramsay, Scott and other rebel agents will probably take passage on the British mail steamer for St Thomas on the 6th Inst.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obedient Servant

Tho. Savage
C. Consul Gen

Copy

Gobierno Superior Civil de la
Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba
Secretaria = Politica =

El Excmo. Señor Gobernador Capitan General se ha enterado de la esposicion nota de V.S fecha 27 de Junio próximo pasado, por la cual solicita V.S. en nombre de su nacion que se proceda al embargo preventivo de los fondos pertenecientes, dice V. al llamado Gobierno Confederado, los cuales se hallan, segun manifiesta, en poder de sus agentes Mr Charles I. Helm, y Ramsay. Asi mismo pide V.S. el vapor "Harriet Lane" (a/ Lavinia, y la mitad del vapor "Pelican", y la parte correspondiente al Gobierno Confederado en el cargamento de algodon de este último buque que serán, dice, sobre cuarenta mil pesos.

No estando V.S. autorizado con ningun carácter diplomático, no le corresponde dirijir, ni al

Excmo Señor Gobernador Superior
Civil, recibir tales notas.

Estas cuestiones han de ventilarse
entre ambas naciones, por personas
competentemente autorizadas, las
cuales son resueltas, segun la
práctica establecida por el derecho
llamado internacional.

En consecuencia de lo que me
manda contestar S. E., tengo el honor
de devolverle las dos cartas
originales que acompañaba V.S.
en su comunicacion citadas.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años
Habana 1.º de Julio de 1865.

De O. de S. E.

El Secretario

(signed) Jose' Valls y Ruiz

Sor Consul General de los Estados
Unidos en la Habana.

Translation.

Superior Civil Government
of the Ever faithfull Island of Cuba

Secretary's office
Political Bureau

4.

His Excellency
the Governor Captain General, is informed of the contents of your communication dated the 27th of June last past in which you solicit in the name of your nation, that a writ of attachment be issued upon certain funds, which you say belong to the so-called Confederate Government, which funds as you state are in # possession of its agents Mr Chas J Helm and Ramsay. You likewise ask that the Steamer Harriet Lane alias Savinia and one half of the Steamer Pelican and the part corresponding to the Confederate Government

in the cargo of cotton of the
last named vessel amount-
ting as you say to the sum of
$10000. dollars, or thereabouts, be attached in
the same manner,
As you are not invested with
any diplomatic character it
does not pertain to you to
address, nor to His Excellency
the Superior Civil Governor, to
receive such notes,
These questions have to be
arranged between the two
countrys by duly authorised
persons, and are resolved
upon according to established
usage by the law called
international.
In consequence of what This
Excellency has directed me to answer
I have the honor to return the
two original communications
which accompanied your letter
above mentioned
God preserve

You many years

Havana July 1st 1785

by order of His Excellency
the Secretary
(signed) José Valls y Puig

To the Consul General
of the United States of
America, at Havana.

Rec'd July 13

No 112.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America. Havana July 7th 1865.

Hon: C. A. Seward
acting Asst Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you the oaths of allegiance taken before me by Messrs Henry Duqué and Lucien De Buys, both of New Orleans. La. who are about to return to their home. 1 & 2 oaths of allegiance

These gentlemen, during their stay in this city, have not committed any act of hostility to the United States.

With great respect
Sir, Your Obt Servant

Thos. Savage
U. States Consul Genl

Passport Enclosed

I likewise enclose the oath of

No 3
oath of
allegiance
Passport 1862

allegiance of James Goodwin
of Mobile - alabama. this young
man some eight months ago was
one of a party who captured the Balti-
more Schooner "Alice Lowe" while
laying in Mexican waters off Matamoro
or Bagdad - finding they could not
get the vessel into a port in Texas,
(as they intended on capturing her) they
ran her down on the coast of Mexico,
and when off Sisal (Yucatan) set
fire to her, and made their escape
to the Shore, where the whole party were
arrested and lodged in jail - in about
three or four weeks they succeeded in
escaping. I understand that Goodwin
was one of a band banished from
New Orleans by order of Genl Banks.
He declares positively that he was
deceived, and taken onboard the Schooner
in the understanding that he was shipped
on her - he is going to Mobile to throw
himself upon the clemency of the Govermt,
or stand his trial.

With great respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos. Savage
Vice Consul Gen

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Havana July 7th 1862
Thos. Savage U.S.C.G.
No 1112
2 Enclosures
&c &c

accompanying oath of
allegiance of Wm
Augustus Lovejoy
of New Orleans, of Louisiana

Rec.d July 13
Ack. " 19

+ Mr. Jones

No. 113

Ask: a Exequatur
No change to be made at present

No. 112 filed

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana July 8th 1865

Hon: C. A. Seward
Act.g Asst. Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatch No. 57 (27th June).

In the year 1859 the Department notified this Consulate General that the Spanish Government wishing to remove the inconveniences arising from the admission of Consular agents at the inferior ports of this Island had decided that the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba were to be the only places where foreign Consuls would be permitted to reside in their official character. The Spanish Government had also made the following arrangement in reference to the other open or qualified ports. The Consular District of Havana to comprise San Juan de los Remedios, Gibara,

and Nuevitas: that of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua la Grande; that of Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, Guantánamo (Cumberland Bay), Manzanillo, and Santa Cruz; and that of Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Zaza.

This information was given to U. S. Consuls in Cuba for their guidance in the appointment of Consular Agents, within the limits of their respective districts.

The following table of distances is believed to be correct:

Sagua la Grande from Matanzas - 56 leagues

In direct line

do	—	"	Trinidad. 37 — "
Remedios		"	Havana. 86 "
do		"	Trinidad 29 "

But the distance in time between Remedios and Havana, and between Sagua la Grande and Matanzas is less than with Trinidad, there being regular Steam communication between Havana and Remedios touching at Matanzas and Sagua la Grande, while the Matanzas rail road is soon to be completed to Sagua, or rather to connect with another road from Sagua, which will

No enclosure

bring Sagua and Matanzas, Havana, and Remedios within a few hours of each other. The time between Havana and Matanzas by rail being only two hours and a half.

Trinidad is situated on the South side of the Island and communicates with Cienfuegos once or twice a week by steamer. there is no direct communication either by rail or steamer from Trinidad either to Sagua or Remedios; in fact, there is little or no intercourse, commercial or otherwise between those ports, for the reason that there are no direct communications, Trinidad being on the South side, and the others on the North side of the Island.

The mail reaches Sagua from Matanzas in twenty hours by land and about ten hours by steamer. when the rail communication is completed, it will be done in from six to eight hours.

The mail reaches Remedios from Havana in sixteen hours by steamer, and in about thirty hours by land, and must require about this time to reach Trinidad from Remedios; the completion of the Matanzas rail road to Sagua will reduce the time to about 10 hours.

Havana, Matanzas, Sagua, and Remedios, are on the North coast of Cuba.

The present distribution of the several Consular Agencies of the Island took effect in 1859 or 1860, and has, I believe, worked remarkably well ever since: it brings all the important ports on the North side of the Island under the supervision of the Havana and Matanzas Consulates, and as all communicate with each other by telegraph, any occurrence of importance can be made known immediately - the importance of this has been most manifest during the late rebellion in the United States.

Full one half of the vessels which go to Sagua and Remedios, to load, are chartered either in Havana or Matanzas, leaving these for those ports in ballast.

There is another motive why no change should be made, at least at present. Cargoes of African slaves, of late years, have been landed frequently in the vicinity of Sagua and Remedios, and it is not unlikely that such cases may again occur. It is therefore important that the facts concerning such cases should be communicated promptly to the Consulate General, which could not be done if those places were under the jurisdiction of Trinidad, unless the Consular Agents held direct communication with this office.

I have the honor to be, Sir
With much respect
Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage
U. Consul Gen

Rec.d July 13.
" " 19.

+ Mr. Jones.
~~No 108~~

No 114.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana July 8th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I accompany herewith a letter addressed to John D. Hopkins by Mr John B. Belt, conclusively showing the complicity of William K. Johnson with Dr Blackburne to spread yellow fever among our troops by means of infected clothing.

Blackburne's plot to spread yellow fever in Northern cities &c

Complicity of Wm K Johnson

Mr Belt has verbally confirmed to me the facts stated in his letter to Hopkins. He is willing to impart the information confidentially. does not wish to appear against Johnson, (because of Johnson's wife and children) nor in print. he knows that Johnson is a bad man deserving very severe punishment, but

for all that will not give his testimony should Johnson be arrested and brought to trial.

I have always considered Mr Belt as a truthful man, as an honest man, though I knew him to be a rebel at heart. He is a native of the City of Washington, but to suit his own purposes has become naturalized as a Spanish subject. I am very much surprised that a man of Belt's education and moral character should have kept such an awful secret, preferring that a scheme, which he himself declares to be rascally, should be carried out undisturbed, rather than divulge it for fear of injuring the position of Mrs Johnson and her children. as for Johnson he declares him entitled to punishment. Such is the case, however - and I believe the statements in Belt's letter to be entitled to credence.

I have made no promise of secresy. Mr Belt understands that the information furnished by him to exhonerate Dr Belot & Mr Hopkins is to be laid before the Government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with profound respect
Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage
U. Consul Ken

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 8th 1865
Thos. Savage. U. Consul Genl

No 1114
One Enclosure
Rec.

Blackburne's plot to
spread yellow fever
in Northern cities &
Wm K. Johnson's complic
city —

Havana July 6th 1863.

John D. Hopkins Esq
Havana.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your note of yesterday in reference to certain facts bearing on the introduction of infected clothing into the United States for the purpose of spreading the yellow fever among the troops &c, which facts were communicated to me privately by Wm K. Johnson, whilst under the influence of liquor, I subjoin the following statement.

Some time last Spring a year, the precise date I cannot remember, Johnson approached me on the wharf and told me that he had succeeded in shipping to St Thomas a lot of cases containing infected clothing; that said cases had been kept in the Marine Hospital under the charge of Dr Belot of this city, and at the private residence of another medical gentleman whose name I cannot now recall, and also at the private residence of another physician in Matanzas; that said clothing had been

thoroughly impregnated with the effluvia
of yellow fever patients and he would
guarantee that said clothing would
reproduce ~~yellow~~ yellow fever during the summer months
in the general encampments of U.S. troops.
that one case contained a suit of black
cloth which was intended for Abraham Lincoln
President of the U.S., and would be forwarded
to him in the name of the working men
of Manchester, that Dr Blackburne, by whom
he had been employed, had agents in the
principal cities of Canada and the United
States, who were to receive and forward
said cases of infected clothing to their respec-
tive destinations. He also stated to me that
he had designed you as to the ultimate des-
tination of said clothing, and that Dr Black-
burne had done the same with Dr Belot,
pretending that he was writing a scientific
work on the yellow fever, and that the expen-
ments with said clothing, which were to be
used on condemned culprits in Canada, were
to add to the fame and reputation both of
Dr Belot and Dr Blackburne. I recollect
distinctly that he placed great emphasis on
his success in having made dupes of Dr Be
and yourself. On remonstrating with him again
the barbarity of such a means of warfare
he begged me not to mention his secret, and
he would never have thought of the matter
again, had I not heard your name and
Dr Belot's mentioned as Blackburne's accomplices.
If the knowledge of these facts, to the truth
of which I am willing to take oath, can
be of any service to you, or to Dr Belot,
you can use this letter in any private manner
that will not bring my name prominently
before the public.

Sincerely trusting that you will be able
to establish clearly your innocence, of which
in my own mind, I have not the slightest
doubt, and that Dr Belot's will earned
reputation as a good citizen and physician
may not be impaired in the least by this
foul accusation, I remain

Your very Obt Sert

L J B Beck

Obispo No 90

Rec.d July 18 / 114 -117 + Mr. Jones.
" " 19 / No. 115 Ask a gratuity

No. 116 filed

Consulate General of the United States.
Havana July 8th 1865

Hon: C. A. Seward
Actg Asst Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Captain J. I. Lawrence, commanding the U. S. Mail Steam Ship "Eagle" of New York, wishing to celebrate in the harbor the anniversary of our country, asked permission of the Admiral of this station, to fire salutes, which was unhesitatingly granted. Captain Lawrence made a salute of 36 guns at 12 M - another of 13 at sunset, and he had already made one of 13 at sunrise before entering the port. The Spanish flag ship, and the other vessels of the fleet squared yards, and hoisted our flag at the main. The same was done by the Holland Steam corvette "Waterglus", Commander Goerling, which had

come into port a few moments
before the Eagle's salute had
commenced.

It affords me much
pleasure to make known to
the Department this evidence
of respect and consideration
towards our country, on the
part of the Naval Officers of
the Queen of Spain, and the
King of the Netherlands.

I am, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servant

Tho. Savage
U. Consul Gen

Recd July 13

+ Mr. Jones

No 116.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana July 8th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the Havana Official Gazette containing the Queen's order depriving the rebels of the South of the rights of belligerents which had been granted them by Her Majesty.

Royal decree rebels no longer recognized as belligerents by Spain

I also accompany copy of a letter received yesterday from our Consul General at Sampico - another copy will be sent to Key West to the Commanding Naval officer.

Despatch from Sampico

The despatch alluded to by Mr Chase in the commencement of his letter, has not come to hands.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obt Servt
Thos. J. Lawley
H. B. M.

U. S. Consulate Gen.
Havana July 8th 1865
Thos. Savage. U. C. G.
No 116
Two Enclosures
Rec.

Rebels no longer belligerents
Spain - Royal decree
& that effect

Letter from Consul Gen.
Tampico - abt Steamer
Sonora

GACETA DE LA HABANA.

PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL GOBIERNO.

NUM. 159 HABANA.—Jueves 6 de Julio de 1865.—San Tranquilino mr., y Santa Dominica.—Circular en San Isidro.

PARTE OFICIAL.

PRIMERA SECCION.

OFICINAS SUPERIORES GENERALES.

GOBIERNO SUPERIOR CIVIL

de la Siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.

SECRETARIA.

"Ministerio de Ultramar.—Número 416.—Excmo. Sr.:— El Ministerio de Marina dice á este de Ultramar en Real órden de 10 del actual lo siguiente:—Con esta fecha digo á los Comandantes generales de los Apostaderos de la Habana y Filipinas lo que sigue:—Por conducto del Ministerio de Estado se ha dignado la Reina [Q. D. G.] expedir el Real decreto siguiente:—Habiendo terminado la guerra entre los Estados del Norte y los del Sur en la república de los Estados Unidos, y habiendo cesado en consecuencia por el restablecimiento de la paz las circunstancias que motivaron las disposiciones contenidas en Mi Real decreto de 17 de Junio de 1861, referente á la neutralidad de España en la expresada guerra, vengo en decretar lo siguiente: Artículo único. Queda derogado Mi Real decreto de 17 de Junio de 1861.—Dado en Aranjuez á 4 de Junio de 1865.—Está rubricado de la Real mano.—El Ministro de Estado, Antonio Benavides.—Y en su consecuencia ha tenido á bien disponer S. M. lo siguiente: queda prohibido á todo buque armado con bandera confederada la entrada en cualquier puerto ó fondeadero de los dominios de España tanto en la Península como en las posesiones de Ultramar. Segundo. Se intimará inmediatamente la salida de dichos puertos ó fondeaderos á todo buque de guerra confederado que se encuentre en ellos al amparo de las disposiciones contenidas en el Real decreto de 17 de Junio de 1861, si bien para estos casos ha de subsistir en vigor la prohibicion de que ningun buque de guerra de los Estados Unidos de América pueda salir de los expresados puertos ó fondeaderos hasta que hayan trascurrido veinte y cuatro horas despues de haberlo efectuado el Confederado. Tercero. El Comandante de cualquier buque de guerra confederado que al recibo de estas disposiciones se encontrase en puertos ó fondeaderos de jurisdiccion española manifestase deseos de desarmar completamente su buque y conservarle sin pabellon confederado, puede permitírsele que lo verifique bajo su exclusiva responsabilidad quedando en tal caso sus tripulantes sometidos á las disposiciones generales que rigen para súbditos extranjeros en tiempo de paz. Cuarto. Si no obstante lo prevenido en el artículo primero, hubiere necesidad de permitir la entrada en puertos españoles á buques confederados que lo pretendan acosados de temporales ú obligados á ello por averías de tal consideracion, ú otras circunstancias extraordinarias que no les permitan sostenerse en la mar sin inminente peligro de sus tripulantes, ó en el caso de que lo verifiquen con protesta de imediato desarme, quedarán en uno ú otro caso sujetos á las prescripciones consignadas en los artículos segundo ó tercero. De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su noticia y cumplimiento."—De la propia Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes. Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 12 de Junio de 1865.—Seijas.—Sr. Gobernador Superior civil de la Isla de Cuba.—Márgen.—Decreto.—Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—Cumplase lo mandado por S. M.—Dulce.—Es copia.—El Secretario, *José Valls y Puig.*

En los dias 8 y 10 del actual se celebrará en la Santa Iglesia Catedral á las 8 de la mañana, la solemne funcion y aniversario por los caballeros difuntos de la Real órden Americana de Isabel la Católica, con arreglo á lo prevenido en los Estatutos de dicha órden.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se anuncia en la Gaceta oficial para conocimiento de los señores Grandes Cruces, Comendadores y Caballeros de la expresada órden con eficaz recomendacion de su puntual asistencia á dichos actos.

Habana y Julio 4 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Valls y Puig.*

Direccion de Administracion.

Seccion de Administracion general.

El Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar ha comunicado al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil con fecha 26 de Mayo último la Real órden siguiente:

"Excmo. Sr.:—Accediendo la Reina (Q. D. G.) á lo propuesto por V. E. en su carta número 709, fecha 11 de Agosto del año último, ha tenido á bien disponer que el Director de Administracion sea en lo sucesivo Vice-presidente de la Junta Superior de Sanidad en esa Isla, cesando en este cargo el Intendente de Hacienda que lo desempeña en la actualidad. De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes."

Lo que se inserta en la Gaceta para los fines consiguientes.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—*Juan de Ariza.*

D. Miguel Fernandez del Castillo se servirá presentarse en la Seccion de Administracion general de este Gobierno Superior civil, en dia y hora hábil, para enterarse de un asunto que le concierne.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—*Juan de Ariza.*

Seccion de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio.

Debiendo procederse á ampliar la demarcacion de la mina de oro titulada "San Blas" registrada por don Blas Domingo Toron y ubicada en el paraje denominado "Las Meloneras" partido de Guaracabuya jurisdiccion de Remedios se hace saber al público que dicha operacion tendrá lugar entre los dias 18 y 24 del presente mes.

Habana 4 de Julio de 1865.—*Juan de Ariza.*

De conformidad con lo que dispone el artículo 4.° del Reglamento de asiáticos, la Empresa de la Alianza y Ferran y Dupierris, avisa á este Gobierno del fletamento en China de la fragata portuguesa "Camoens" de 836 toneladas, su capitan Coelho, que ha de conducir á este puerto 418 colonos asiáticos en consignacion á la expresada empresa.

Lo que se publica para general conocimiento.

Habana 4 de Julio de 1865.—*Juan de Ariza.*

Seccion de Telégrafos.

En virtud de hallarse enteramente cubiertas las plazas de Telegrafistas auxiliares concedidas por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil, y contar el ramo con los alumnos precisos para el caso de que hubiese de cubrir alguna de aquellas, el Ilmo. Sr. Director del mismo, ha tenido á bien disponer no se dé curso á instancia alguna en que se solicite ingresar como alumno en la Escuela teórico-práctica del Cuerpo hasta nueva órden.

Lo que de órden de dicho Ilmo. Sr. se anuncia al público para general conocimiento.

Habana 1.° de Julio de 1865.—El Jefe de la Seccion, *Enrique Gomez de Cádiz.*

SUBDIRECCION DE OBRAS PUBLICAS.

No habiéndose presentado proposiciones en la subasta anunciada para el dia 19 del presente con el fin de contratar el maiz necesario durante un año para el ganado perteneciente al ramo de Obras públicas en el 4.° Distrito ó sea en la jurisdiccion de Pinar del Rio, el Ilmo. Sr. Director de Administracion se ha servido acordar que se anuncie nueva subasta para el dia 1.° de Agosto próximo con sujecion al pliego de condiciones que se inserta.

El acto tendrá lugar á las doce de dicho dia en el local que ocupa la Subdireccion de Obras Públicas, calle de Cuba número 37, y simultaneamente en la Tenencia de Gobierno de Pinar del Rio.

Las proposiciones se harán en pliego cerrado con arreglo á lo que expresan dichas condiciones y con sujecion al modelo que tambien se inserta.

Si se presentasen dos ó mas proposiciones iguales se anunciará el dia en que haya de tener lugar nueva subasta entre sus autores.

Habana 30 de Junio de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICIONES.

D. N. N. vecino de.....enterado del anuncio inserto en la Gaceta del dia..... y del pliego de condiciones que le acompaña, para adjudicar en el mejor postor, el suministro del maiz necesario para el ganado perteneciente al ramo de Obras Públicas en la jurisdiccion de Pinar del Rio, se compromete á tomar á su cargo el acopio correspondiente y con sujecion á dicho pliego de condiciones por la cantidad de..... la fanega, habiendo de satisfacérsele su importe en.....

Fecha y Firma.

Pliego de condiciones para la contrata del suministro del maiz que ha de consumir el ganado perteneciente al ramo de Obras públicas que se emplea en los trabajos del 4.° Distrito, que comprende la jurisdiccion de la Tenencia de Gobierno de Pinar del Rio.

1.ª El contratista se obligará al suministro del maiz que se necesita para los bueyes, mulos, caballos, ó cualquier clase de ganado perteneciente al ramo y destinado á los trabajos que se ejecuten por administracion en el expresado destino, bien sean estos de nueva construccion, ó de reparacion ordinaria en la inteligencia de que en la actualidad existen 24 bueyes y un mulo.

2.ª El suministro se hará en la cantidad de fanegas que se pidieren, poniéndolas el contratista en los puntos de residencia de las cuadrillas.

3.ª Los pedidos se harán por los sobrestantes con el Vto. Bno. del Ingeniero con tres dias de anticipacion por lo menos, á cuyo efecto si el contratista no residiese en Pinar del Rio ó punto inmediato á las obras, designará persona encargada de recibirlos y autorizada debidamente para sustituirlo.

4.ª En fin de cada mes el Ingeniero extenderá por duplicado certificacion y relacion valorada del maiz suministrado durante el mismo, cuyos documentos se redactarán y seguirán la tramitacion prevenida para los demás servicios contratados, de manera que remitidas á la Subdireccion las certificaciones, se extenderán por ellas los libramientos mensuales.

5.ª El maiz será siempre seco, sano y del llamado de cuenta, y el peso de cada fanega no bajará de once arrobas con paja y tusa.

6.ª El contratista dará una fianza de cuatrocientos escudos ó sean 200 pesos en efectivo ú ochocientos escudos ó sean 400 pesos en finca urbana para garantía de esta contrata.

7.ª En los pagos mensuales se retendrá el diez por ciento del importe del suministro para garantía del contrato, el cual así como la fianza se devolverá á la terminacion del contrato.

8.ª La contrata principiará á regir desde la fecha en que sea aprobada por S. E. y terminará en fin de Junio de 1866.

9.ª Si el contratista faltase al suministro en todo ó en parte, ó el maiz no fuese de recibo se comprará por el ramo de Obras públicas el que sea necesario hasta que el contratista llene la falta y el exceso del precio si lo hubiese será abonado por él, como asimismo las costas que cause la diligencia de la compra, rebajándosele de su haber si lo tuviese ó respondiendo con la fianza y los depósitos del diez por ciento.

10.ª Las proposiciones se harán en pliego cerrado y no se admitirá ninguna que no esté garantizada, presentando carta de pago en que conste haber entregado en Arcas Reales ciento dos escudos ó sean 51 pesos, cuyo depósito se devolverá concluida la subasta, menos el perteneciente al rematador que se retendrá hasta la otorgacion de la fianza.

11.ª En las proposiciones que se presenten se podrá designar si le convienen los pagos en la Habana ó en Pinar del Rio, pero una vez aprobada la subasta no podrá variarse de punto.

12.ª Las disposiciones gubernativas de la Administracion para compeler al contratista al cumplimiento de su contrato, serán ejecutivas, quedándole el derecho á salvo para dirigir sus reclamaciones y demandas por la via Contencioso-administrativa.

13.ª Por último, el contratista queda sujeto al pliego general de condiciones para las subastas de Obras públicas.

Habana Julio 5 de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

En atencion á no haberse presentado proposiciones admisibles en la subasta señalada para el dia 20 del presente á fin de adquirir seis carretas de tiro y doce yuntas de bueyes con destino á los trabajos de Obras Públicas, el Ilmo. Sr. Director de Administracion se ha servido acordar que se anuncie de nuevo la subasta pública para el dia 20 del próximo mes de Julio.

El acto tendrá lugar á las doce de dicho dia en el local que ocupa la Subdireccion de Obras Públicas, calle de Cuba número 37, y las proposiciones se harán con separacion para las carretas y las yuntas de bueyes con sujecion á los pliegos de condiciones que se insertan seguidamente, en la forma que expresa el modelo que se publica á continuacion.

Si se presentasen dos ó mas proposiciones iguales se abrirá entre sus autores puja verbal por espacio de un cuarto de hora.

Habana 30 de Junio de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICION.

D. N. N. vecino de..... enterado del anuncio inserto en la Gaceta del dia..... y del pliego de condiciones inserto á continuacion del mismo, para adjudicar al mejor postor la adquisicion de seis carretas (ó doce yuntas de bueyes segun se refiera á unas ú otras) para el ramo de Obras Públicas, se compromete á presentarlas con sujecion á dicho pliego de condiciones por la cantidad de..... escudos ó sean..... pesos cada carreta ó yunta.

Fecha y firma.

Pliego de condiciones para la adquisicion por contrata de seis carretas de tiro con destino al ramo de Obras públicas.

1.ª El contratista se obligará á entregar en el almacen de Obras públicas, situado en la calzada del Cerro, seis carretas de tiro en el término de veinte dias, á contar desde la fecha en que se apruebe el contrato.

2.ª Las carretas reunirán las condiciones siguientes: caja ó impuesta de pértigo y dos limones de 1'30m de ancho y 3m largo, con cuatro teleras, el pértigo y limones de ocuje, y las teleras de júcaro: las ruedas tendrán 1'82m de diámetro: la masa 0'35m de diámetro por 0'49 de largo con doce rayos; los cubos tendrán 0'12X0'10m de escuadría y serán de sabicú así como la masa: los rayos serán de júcaro ó guasimí: los bujes de hierro duice, y el eje de cuadrado de hierro de 0'07m: cuatro de los rayos serán pasantes á la maza y los demas á los dos tercios: tanto en la maza como en el cubo, llevarán topé: el ancho de la rueda tendrá 0'013m de grueso: el ancho de la llanta será de 4 pulgadas ó sea de 93 mlr. próximamente los tablones de la cama serán de tea, en cuatro piezas, las gualderas de la misma madera de 2'10m de largo por 0'56m de altura; llevará siete estacas de yaya en cada lado, el yugo será de los llamados de pié. Todas las piezas se hallarán bien ajustadas y sin estillazos ni rajaduras, debiendo llevar ensunchadas las masas junto á los rayos y á los bordes exteriores.

3.ª Al tiempo de hacer la entrega en el almacen, se practicará el correspondiente reconocimiento por los peritos que se comisionen al efecto en presencia del Interventor del ramo y del Ingeniero encargado del servicio de los distritos 1.° y 2.° debiendo de someterse el contratista á lo que sobre el particular se determine y debiendo retirar inmediatamente las carretas que sean desechadas.

4.ª Recibidas que sean las carretas, se satisfará su importe por medio de libramientos contra la Tesorería general de Hacienda, segun se practica para las demas obligaciones del ramo de Obras públicas.

5.ª El contratista prestará una fianza de 300 escudos ó sea 150 pesos en garantía del cumplimiento de su contrato, depositándola en la Tesorería central, para serle devuelta tan luego como hayan sido admitidas las expresadas seis carretas.

6.ª Para presentar proposiciones se requiere acompañar á las mismas la carta de pago de haber depositado en Arcas reales la cantidad de 100 escudos ó sean 50 pesos, cuyo documento se devolverá en el acto á los autores de las proposiciones que no se admitan, quedando solo el que corresponda á la aceptada hasta el cumplimiento de la condicion 5.ª

7.ª El precio que se designe en las proposiciones, será por carreta.

8.ª El contratista á favor de quien se adjudique el remate de que se trata, quedará obligado al cumplimiento de las disposiciones gubernativas de la Administracion en el concepto de ejecutivas, salvo su derecho para dirigir sus reclamaciones y demandas por la via contencioso-administrativa.

Habana 3 de Junio de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

Pliego de condiciones para la adquisicion por contrata de doce yuntas de bueyes, con destino á los trabajos de Obras Públicas.

1.ª El contratista se obligará á entregar en el almacen del ramo situado en la calzada del Cerro, doce yuntas de bueyes en el término de 30 dias á contar desde la fecha en que se apruebe el contrato.

2.ª Las yuntas de bueyes han de reunir para ser admisibles las condiciones siguientes: serán de las llamadas en el país de primera, trabajados ó abiertos, bien enteros, con buena mancadura, cada yunta igual en tamaño y color, de cinco á seis años de edad, maestros de tiro, sanos y sin resabios.

3.ª Al tiempo de hacer la entrega en el almacen se practicará el oportuno reconocimiento por el Asiento y empleados que se comisionen al efecto en presencia del Interventor del ramo, y del Ingeniero encargado del servicio del 1.° y 2.° distrito.

4.ª Practicado el reconocimiento se someterán las yuntas á la prueba del tiro de carretas desechándose las que no den buen resultado y habiendo de someterse al contratista á lo que se determine sobre el particular y á retirar inmediatamente las yuntas que se consideren inadmisibles.

5.ª Recibidas que sean las yuntas se satisfará su importe por medio de libramientos contra la tesorería general de Hacienda segun se practica para las demas obligaciones del ramo de Obras Públicas.

6.ª El contratista prestará una fianza de 220 escudos ó sean 160 pesos en garantía del cumplimiento de su contrato, depositándola en la tesorería Central para serle devuelta tan luego como hayan sido admitidas las expresadas doce yuntas.

7.ª Para presentar proposiciones se requieren acompañar á las mismas la carta de pago de haber depositado en arcas Reales la cantidad de 160 escudos ó sean 80 pesos, cuyo documento se devolverá en el acto á los autores de las proposiciones que no se admitan, quedando solo el que corresponda á la aceptada hasta el cumplimiento de la condicion 6.ª

8.ª El precio que se designe en las proposiciones será por yuntas.

9.ª El contratista á favor de quien se adjudique el remate de que se trata, quedará obligado al cumplimiento de las disposiciones gubernativas de la Administracion en el concepto de ejecutivas, salvo su derecho para dirigir sus reclamaciones y demandas por la via contencioso-administrativa.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

En virtud de lo acordado por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil, la Direccion de Administracion ha señalado el 22 del próximo Julio á las doce del dia para adjudicar en pública subasta el servicio de limpieza de los muelles y tinglados de esta capital, con arreglo al pliego de condiciones que mas abajo se inserta.

La subasta se celebrará en esta ciudad ante la Subdireccion de Obras públicas en el local que ocupa, sito en la calle de Cuba, número 37, esquina á la de O-Reilly.

Las proposiciones se presentarán en pliegos cerrados, arreglándose exactamente al modelo que á continuacion se inserta, siendo la cantidad que ha de depositarse previamente como garantía para tomar parte en la subasta, la que marca el pliego de condiciones, debiendo acompañarse á cada pliego el documento que acredite haberse realizado el deposito en la Tesorería general de Hacienda. En el caso de que resulten dos ó mas proposiciones iguales se abrirá una licitacion oral por el término de cinco minutos únicamente entre sus autores.

Habana 28 de Junio de 1865.—*Manuel Portillo.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICIONES.

D. N. N. vecino de..... enterado del anuncio publicado en la Gaceta y de las condiciones que exigen para adjudicar en pública subasta el servicio de limpieza de los muelles y tinglados de esta ciudad, se compromete á tomarlo á su cargo por la cantidad de..... mensualmente.

Fecha y firma del proponente.

(Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta de 4 del corriente.)

CAPITANIA GENERAL DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA

ESTADO MAYOR.

Seccion 5.ª

Habiendo sido nombrado 2.° Cabo de esta Capitania general el Excmo. Sr. Mariscal de Campo D. Felipe Ginovés y Espinar, por Real órden de 13 de Junio último, se hace saber de órden del Excmo. Sr. Capitan general en la Gaceta oficial para general conocimiento.

Habana 6 de Julio de 1865.—El Brigadier Jefe de E. M.—*José O. de Roxas.*

Real Audiencia Pretorial de la Habana.

Certifico: que á consecuencia de la causa seguida en el Juzgado de Guerra de esta Plaza contra don Félix María Callejas y D.ª María Ignacia Becerra de Callejas, por sevicia ejercida en la parda Pilar, de cuyas resultas falleció y que hoy pende en la Real Sala de Guerra y Marina de esta Audiencia en grado de apelacion, ha tenido á bien dicha Real Sala en providencia de esta fecha, disponer que por edictos y pregones se cite como por el presente, cito, llamo y emplazo á la referida D.ª María Ignacia Becerra de Callejas, para que en el término de nueve dias, contados desde esta fecha se presente en la Cárcel pública de esta capital, á descargarse de la culpa que en la expresada causa le resulta, apercibida de que no haciéndolo, continuará la sustanciacion en su ausencia y rebeldía hasta dictarse sentencia, parándole el perjuicio que haya lugar. Y en cumplimiento de lo mandado libro la presente.—Habana tres de Julio de mil ochocientos sesenta y cinco.—*Antonio María del Rio.*

SEGUNDA SECCION.

OFICINAS GENERALES

Administracion Central de Rentas y Estadística.

Intendencia general de Real Hacienda de la Siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.—Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil con fecha 20 de Mayo último, la Real órden siguiente:—Excmo. Sr.:—La Reina (Q. D. G.) ha tenido á bien nombrar Oficial 3.° de Hacienda con el sueldo de dos mil escudos, y destino á la Administracion de Rentas de Santiago de Cuba, en la plaza creada por Real órden de 18 del corriente, á don Fernando Gallego, Oficial electo para la Administracion general de Rentas terrestres de San Juan de Puerto Rico.—Y habiendo acordado el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil el cumplimiento de la preinserta Real órden con fecha 19 del actual, la traslado á V. S. para los efectos que corresponden.—Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.—Habana Junio 22 de 1865.—L. El Conde Armildes de Toledo.—Sr. Administrador Central de Rentas y Estadística.—Es copia.—El Administrador Central, P. S. *Leal.*

Intendencia General de Real Hacienda de la Siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.—Por el Ministerio de Ultramar se comunica al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil con fecha 20 de Mayo último, la Real órden siguiente.—Excmo. Sr.:—Para la plaza de oficial 3.° de Hacienda, creada por Real órden de 18 del corriente en la Administracion local de Rentas de esa capital y dotada con el sueldo de dos mil escudos, la Reina (Q. D. G.) ha tenido á bien nombrar á D. José Marques Sterling, empleado cesante de la Secretaría de esa Universidad. Y habiendo acordado el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil el cumplimiento de la preinserta Real órden con fecha 19 del actual, la traslado á V. S. para los efectos que corresponden.—Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.—Habana veinte y dos de Junio de 1865.—L. El Conde Armildes de Toledo.—Sr. Administrador Central de Rentas y Estadística.—Es copia.—El Administrador Central P. S. *Leal.*

Con el fin de regularizar la expendicion de efectos timbrados en el interior de la Isla en bien del mejor servicio del público y de la Hacienda se pidió á las Tenencias de Gobierno y Administraciones locales de Rentas por circular de 9 de mayo último informe acerca de los medios que en armonía con las circunstancias de localidad pudieran emplearse con mejores resultados, y en vista de los antecedentes reunidos y de conformidad con la propuesta de la junta de Jefes de Hacienda y Gobernacion reunida al efecto por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil, dicha Superior Autoridad ha tenido á bien resolver:

1.° Que las Colecturías de Rentas sean acompañadas en su servicio de expender sellos de franqueo, de policía y judiciales por los Capitanes de partido en calidad de subalternos de Rentas Estancadas.

2.° Que el servicio de expendio de los sellos mencionados sea obligatorio para los Capitanes de partido, considerándose inherente á su empleo.

3.° Que el buen desempeño del expresado servicio se los tome en cuenta como recomendacion en su carrera.

4.° Que se remunere á los Capitanes de partido por el desempeño de esta obligacion con el tanto por ciento establecido en la regla 14 de la Instruccion de 29 de Junio de 1864 del importe total de los sellos que expendan.

5.° Que los Capitanes de partido reciban directamente de los Colectores de Rentas los sellos que se calculen necesarios para el consumo de un mes con un 25 ó 30 por ciento mas, siempre que el importe total de los mismos no exceda de la cuarta parte del sueldo anual que los Capitanes de partido disfrutan.

6.° Que en el caso de que algun Capitan de partido al recibir los sellos entregue su importe en dinero se le facilite toda la cantidad que pida de los expresados efectos.

7.° Que los Capitanes de partido queden obligados á rendir cuenta mensualmente al Colector de Rentas entregándoles el importe de los sellos que hayan vendido al público.

8.° Que los Colectores de Rentas no hagan á los Capitanes de partido nueva entrega de sellos sin haber recibido el importe de la anterior.

9.° Que los Capitanes de partido quedarán sujetos á la responsabilidad que se les pueda exigir por las quejas fundadas que respecto de este servicio produzcan los vecinos.

En su virtud, y para que lo mandado tenga el debido cumplimiento, el Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Intendente se ha servido acordar:

1.° Que los Colectores de Rentas faciliten á los Capitanes de partido la cantidad de sellos de que habla la regla 5.ª de las acordadas por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil, á peticion de estos funcionarios hecha de oficio, expresándose la clase, número y suma total de los efectos á que se contraiga el pedido.

2.° Que los Colectores de Rentas conserven en su poder estos oficios originales, suscritos por los Capitanes de partido, hasta que una vez rendida por los expresados funcionarios la cuenta mensual á que se refiere la regla 7.ª de las acordadas por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil puedan unir ambos documentos como comprobantes necesarios á la cuenta que los Colectores á su vez deben rendir á las Administraciones locales.

3.° Que sea obligatorio para los Capitanes de partido tener el despacho abierto á la venta de sellos todos los dias desde las 7 de la mañana hasta las 7 de la noche.

4.° Que los Capitanes de partido rindan la cuenta mensual de que hace mencion la regla 5.ª de las acordadas por el Excmo Sr. Gobernador Superior civil en forma sencilla, expresando en el cargo los sellos recibidos de la Colecturía por numeracion clases y precios en la data los vendidos con igual expresion; y en resumen la diferencia, tambien con la clasificacion de números, clases y precios.

5.° Deberán acompañar á esta cuenta los Capitanes de partido una liquidacion expresiva del producto total de los sellos vendidos con deduccion del tanto por ciento á su favor segun lo dispuesto en la regla 4.ª de las aprobadas por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil.

6.° El tanto por ciento á favor de los Capitanes de partido que se establece en la regla 4.ª de las acordadas por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil, es el uno por ciento en el territorio de las Administraciones locales de Rentas de la Habana, Matanzas, Cuba y Villa-Clara, y el dos por ciento en el de las de Pinar del Rio, Puerto-Príncipe y Trinidad que señala para retribucion de los Subcolectores la regla 14 de la Instruccion de 29 de Junio de 1864.

7.° Habiéndose publicado dicha Instruccion en época en que los documentos de policía no se sellaban con sellos como suceden en la actualidad, no tiene aplicacion la diferencia de tanto por ciento que en la expresada regla 14.ª se fija, y por consiguiente á los Capitanes de partido lo mismo que á los Subcolectores se les hará el abono del uno y dos por ciento por toda clase de sellos que expendan al público.

8.° De las faltas que los Capitanes de partido pudieren cometer en el desempeño de este servicio se dará cuenta al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil para que en su vista resuelva lo que corresponda.

9.° Que los Administradores locales dispongan lo necesario para que tenga cumplimiento lo acordado desde 1.° de Agosto próximo venidero.

Lo que de órden del Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Intendente comunico á V. para su inteligencia y á fin de que sin demora lo traslade á los Colectores de Rentas y tenga exacto cumplimiento sin perjuicio de publicarlo en la Gaceta Oficial de esta ciudad para conocimiento del público.

Habana 1.° de Julio de 1865.—El Administrador Central de Rentas y Estadística, José María de las Casas.

Seccion de Bienes del Estado.

Dispuesto por el Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Intendente General el remate de un pedazo de terreno compuesto de 320 varas planas, situado en el arrecife de San Lázaro, al fondo de la casa que hace frente con el número 118 á la calle Ancha del Norte, y es de la propiedad de D. Isidro Ruiz, se convocan licitadores para la subasta pública que ha de tener lugar á las 12 del dia 29 del próximo venidero mes de Julio en esta Administracion Central de Rentas y Estadística, advirtiendo que el expresado terreno está avaluado á razon de ocho reales la vara plana y que al referido Ruiz se ha reservado el derecho de tanteo.

Habana y Junio 28 de 1865.—El Administrador Central, *Casas.*

Administracion Central de Aduanas.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil y el Excelentísimo Sr. Intendente de Hacienda pública han tenido á bien tomar en el personal de Aduanas y Resguardo las resoluciones siguientes:

Junio 1.° Concediendo dos meses de licencia por

enfermo á don Manuel Benitez, Oficial de la Aduana de Trinidad.

Idem 12. Nombrando á don Adriano Couse y don Andres Gonzalez para las plazas de marineros de la Aduana de esta capital con 300 pesos ó sean 600 escudos anuales, vacantes por renuncia de don Manuel Lopez y don Luis Martinez.

Idem 14. Nombrando á don Carlos Lopez y Gutierrez para la plaza de portero de la Administracion Central de Aduanas con 400 pesos ó sean ochocientos escudos anuales de sueldo.

Idem 14. Disponiendo que los Celadores segundos de aduaneros don Francisco Ortiga y Ramon y don José Mula y Sanchez, presten sus servicios en las Aduanas de Nuevitas y Santa Cruz respectivamente.

Idem 14. Concediendo un mes de licencia al Colector de Aduanas de Gibara don Ecequiel Ruiz de Lanzarote, para restablecer su salud.

Idem 20. Accediendo á la permuta de destino solicitada por don Fernando de Leon y Ruiz, Contador de la Colecturia de Aduanas de Santa Cruz y don Manuel Mifont y Fernandez, escribiente de la Local de Rentas de Cuba, ambos con el haber anual de 600 pesos ó sean 1200 escudos.

Idem 23. Nombrando sirviente de esta Administracion Central á don Juan Rodeiro, con 180 pesos anuales ó sean 360 escudos, cuya plaza estaba vacante por ascenso de don Cárlos Lopez Gutierrez que la servia.

Idem 28. Nombrando marinero de la Aduana de este puerto á don Enrique Espum con el haber anual de 300 pesos ó sean 600 escudos en la vacante por renuncia de don Fernando Espum.

Idem 28. Nombrando á don Pedro Ballego marinero de la Aduana de Matanzas con el haber de 300 pesos ó sean 600 escudos anuales, en la vacante por renuncia de don Manuel Martinez.

Idem 28. Nombrando marinero de la Aduana de Sagua á don Manuel Gonzalez, en la plaza vacante por renuncia de don Baltasar Romay, dotada con el haber anual de 300 pesos ó sean 600 escudos.

Junio 28. Nombrando á don José Lopez del Mármol para una plaza de Aduanero vacante en la Aduana de esta capital por fallecimiento de don Jacinto Martinez que la servia, dotada con 600 pesos anuales ó sean 1200 escudos.

Idem 28. Nombrando á don Tomás Parames para una plaza de Aduanero vacante en la Aduana de Sagua por fallecimiento de don José Bes que la servia, dotada con 600 pesos anuales ó sean 1200 escudos.

Idem 28. Aprobando interinamente la permuta de destinos entablada por don José Bolivar Oficial 3.º de Hacienda con 1200 pesos anuales ó sean 2400 escudos y destino á la Aduana de Cuba, y el oficial de la Subdireccion de Obras Públicas don Ignacio Lesmes de la Peñuela.

Idem 28. Nombrando interinamente al Oficial 3.º con destino á la Aduana de Trinidad don Manuel Benitez y Caballero para la plaza de Colector de la de Caibarien dotada con 1000 pesos ó sean dos mil escudos anuales y vacante por fallecimiento de don José de Entralgo que la servia.

Idem 30. Declarando la cesantía provisional al Celador 1.º de aduaneros don Atanasio Escobar y Cantero, nombrando interinamente para su plaza dotada con 1000 pesos ó sean 2000 escudos anuales al Celador 2.º don José Frances y Balado y para esta resulta con 800 pesos ó sean 1600 escudos al aduanero don José Antonio del Rio.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—*Fermin Figuera.*

La disposicion 4.ª de la Real órden de 23 de Julio de 1862 dispone que las fianzas de los empleados de la Administracion económica de esta Isla puedan prestarse en metálico ó en acciones de los Bancos aquí establecidos al precio de cotizacion y haciendo el depósito correspondiente en la Tesorería general de Hacienda de la provincia respectiva. Para la tramitacion de esta clase de expedientes se ha seguido hasta la fecha un sistema muy variado y que ocasiona trámites que á veces entorpecen la regularidad con que deben marchar las oficinas. Esta Administracion central, en miras de evitar en cuanto sea posible tal irregularidad, y deseosa de que para la tramitacion de aquellos se observen reglas fijas y desaparezcan cuanto antes los inconvenientes que hasta el dia se han venido experimentando: autorizada al efecto por el Excelentísimo é Ilmo. Sr. Intendente de Hacienda, ha acordado prevenir á V... que en lo sucesivo se observen por esa oficina las disposiciones siguientes:

1.ª Cuando un empleado sujeto á la prestacion de fianza desee constituir la suya en metálico ó en acciones de los Bancos establecidos, remitirá á este centro por conducto de su Jefe inmediato una instancia dirigida al Excmo. Sr. Intendente de Hacienda, solicitando en ella se le admita la fianza, con especificacion de la manera como quiera constituirla.

2.ª Si la fianza fuere en metálico, se pondrá por este centro á la resolucion de la Intendencia el expediente respectivo, y una vez admitida aquella, se avisará al interesado para que deposite en cualquiera de las Cajas subalternas de la Tesorería de Hacienda de la provincia respectiva.

3.ª Hecho el depósito citado, se enviará la carta de pago á este centro para unirla al expediente del asunto, y por el mismo se dará el oportuno aviso á la Contaduría y Tesorería generales.

4.ª Si la fianza se ofreciese en acciones, se propondrá por este centro la resolucion de la Intendencia con vista del precio de cotizacion de aquellas, y una vez decretada su admision, procederá el interesado á hacer el depósito en Tesorería, enviando á este centro la carta de pago para los mismos efectos manifestados en la regla anterior.

5.ª Se tendrá cuidado siempre de expresar en la carta de pago si el depósito se ha hecho en metálico ó en acciones, así como tambien la fecha del decreto de autorizacion para efectuarlo, cuya carta de pago se unirá al expediente del asunto hasta que terminada la responsabilidad del interesado se le devuelva para que con presencia de ella se le pueda hacer entrega del depósito.—Dios guarde á V.... muchos años.—Habana 30 de Junio de 1865.—Fermin Figuera.—Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de.....

Es cópia.—*Figuera.*

Circular.—Con frecuencia sucede que por las administraciones subalternas se dan distintas aplicaciones á las multas que se imponen á los capitanes de buques de travesía, ya por faltar al Reglamento Sanitario, al de Aduanas ó á los preceptos de la Real órden de 1.º de Julio de 1859, figurando unas dichos ingresos en diferentes artículos del presupuesto y aumentando otras un artículo en él con el mismo objeto.—Esta administracion lo mismo que la extinguida general marítima ha hecho conocer á todos el error y proceder á su enmienda y por consecuencia se viene figurando dicho ingreso desde el mes de Abril de 1861 que data la centralizacion de las cuentas en el artículo 1.º capítulo 3.º ó sea dos p§ de multas, como mas análogo.—Y con el objeto de que llegue á conocimiento de todos los señores administradores la manera de dar ingreso en las cuentas á las expresadas multas, he dispuesto expedir esta órden, encargando se tenga muy presente que las sumas que por dicho concepto se recauden, no son divisibles entre los partícipes de los derechos penales y deben figurarse en las relaciones trimestrales que de ellas se pasa á este centro para ser liquidados, con entera separacion de las que representen el ingreso del señalado artículo 1.º del capítulo 3.º segun expresa el modelo circulado oportunamente á todas las aduanas.—Dios guarde á V. muchos años.—Habana 4 de Julio de 1865.—Fermin Figuera.—Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de.....

Es copia.—*Figuera.*

Obispado de la Habana.

SEDE VACANTE.

SECRETARIA.

Debiendo procederse á las obras de reparacion de la Iglesia de ascenso de San Miguel del Padron, jurisdiccion de Guanabacoa; el Ilmo. Sr. Vicario Capitular ha tenido á bien disponer se anuncie al público por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial de esta Capital, á fin de que los que quieran hacerse cargo de las referidas obras presenten sus proposiciones dentro del término de treinta dias, bien ante el Cura párroco de aquella Iglesia ó en esta Secretaría, en donde podrán enterarse de los demas detalles del proyecto.

Habana Junio 30 de 1865.—*Pedro Sanchez*, Secretario.

(Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta del 5 del corriente.)

Real Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales.

El dia 9 del corriente á la hora y en el local de costumbre, celebra esta Academia, sesion pública ordinaria.

Habana 5 de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Francisco Ruz.*

Banco español de la Habana.

El Consejo de Direccion ha acordado se proceda á distribuir entre los Sres. accionistas siete por ciento sobre el capital efectivo del Banco por las utilidades obtenidas en el primer semestre del corriente año, segun el Balance y liquidacion que al efecto se ha practicado, pudiendo los interesados acudir en horas hábiles al Establecimiento á percibir sus cuotas respectivas desde el dia diez que corra en adelante.

Habana 1.º de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, *Francisco Javier de la Cruz.*

CUARTA SECCION.

OFICINAS LOCALES DE LA HABANA.

Administracion local de Rentas

Se recuerda á todos los patronos de Emancipados la obligacion en que están de satisfacer las pensiones de los que tienen en consignacion correspondientes al segundo semestre del año actual, antes del dia 15 del presente mes, en la inteligencia de que trascurrido dicho dia, sin que hayan verificado los mencionados pagos, se les impondrá la multa que señala el artículo 18 de la Ordenanza del ramo.

Habana 1.º de Julio de 1865.—*Escobedo.*

Por decreto recaido en el expediente núm. 118 de deudores, seguido contra D. José Piedrahita en cobro de 12339 pesos 83 centavos, se ha dispuesto el remate por separado de dos casas situadas, una en la calzada Real de Puentes Grandes número 91 tasada en 8917 pesos 18 cts. y otra en la de Gálines número 40, antes 26, tasada en 3898 pesos 18 centavos; cuyas fincas estan hipotecadas, la primera por 10,594 pesos, segun escritura otorgada en 25 de Junio de 1859 y la segunda en 5644 por otra formada en 8 de Mayo de 1858, para responder al manejo del expresado D. José Piedrahita como colector que fué de diezmos de Matanzas, cuyo cargo produce este remate; y aunque reconocen otro gravámen por estar igualmente hipotecadas á favor de la empresa Unida de Colonizacion Asiática en cantidad de 20683 pesos 54 cts. con condicion de no poderse vender ni gravar sin su conocimiento, como esta escritura se otorgó en 12 de Setiembre de 1859 con posterioridad á los que las ponen á disposicion de la Real Hacienda, en nada perjudica su remate.

Lo que cumpliendo con lo dispuesto en el artículo 26 de la instruccion para la cobranza administrativa, se hace saber al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial y cedulones en los puntos respectivos, en concepto de que dicho acto de remate tendrá lugar en esta Administracion local á las doce de la mañana del dia 31 del próximo mes de Julio.

Habana 28 de Junio de 1865.—El Administrador local.—*Escobedo.*

Administracion Local de Aduanas.

Los Sres. que á continuacion se expresan se servirán presentarse en el improrogable término de tres dias, contados desde el de la publicacion de este anuncio por la Gaceta oficial de esta Ciudad, en la Administracion local de Aduanas, á satisfacer lo que por derechos de importacion adeudan á la Hacienda, en la inteligencia que de no verificarlo se procederá al cobro de los mismos por la via ejecutiva de apremio.

Señores Juan B. Oliver.
De Mesa y compañía.
Romero y compañía.
Vicente Barceló.
Marcelino de Zavala.
Casimiro Vidra.
Francisco Stefanelli.
José A. Reyes.
Calixto Echiarreta.
José Pascual.
Anastasio Gonzales.

Habana, Julio 3 de 1865.—P. I.—*Alda.*

Gobierno Político de la Habana.

D.ª Antonia Roche de Sala ha representado á este Gobierno solicitando autorizacion para establecer una sierra de madera con máquina de vapor de fuerza de 8 caballos en un edificio de su propiedad ubicado en el 6.º distrito, calle de Arpesitia esquina á la de San Ignacio.

Y en cumplimiento de lo que se ha servido resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador, se anuncia al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial á fin de que las personas que se consideren perjudicadas con la instalacion del antedicho establecimiento puedan ocurrir á este Gobierno á establecer las reclamaciones á que haya lugar dentro del preciso término de 8 dias.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, *José de Villasante y Catalan.*

D. Vicente Menendez ha representado á este Gobierno solicitando autorizacion para matricular las marcas de tabacos denominadas "La Fina" y "El Alba."

Y en cumplimiento de lo que se ha servido resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador se anuncia al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial, á fin de que los dueños de marcas puedan ocurrir á inspeccionar el diseño de las que se pretenden y á establecer las reclamaciones á que haya lugar, dentro del preciso término de 8 dias.

Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, *José de Villasante y Catalan.*

D. Juan Izquierdo ha representado á este Gobierno solicitando autorizacion para matricular la marca de cigarros titulada "La Luz Preciosa."

Y en cumplimiento de lo que se ha servido resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador se anuncia al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial á fin de que los dueños de marcas puedan inspeccionar el diseño de la de que se trata y establecer las reclamaciones á que haya lugar dentro del preciso término de ocho dias.

Habana y Julio 3 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José de Villasante y Catalan.*

D. Felipe Amaro ha representado á este Gobierno solicitando autorizacion para matricular la marca de cigarros titulada "La Orotava."

Y en cumplimiento de lo que se ha servido resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador se anuncia al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial á fin de que los dueños de marcas puedan ocurrir á inspeccionar el diseño de la de que se trata y á establecer las reclamaciones á que haya lugar dentro del preciso término de ocho dias.

Habana y Julio 3 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José de Villasante y Catalan.*

D. Gaspar Estevez ha representado á este Gobierno solicitando autorizacion para matricular la marca de tabacos denominada "El Astrónomo."

Y en cumplimiento de lo que se ha servido resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador se anuncia al público por medio de la Gaceta oficial, á fin de que los dueños de marcas puedan ocurrir á inspeccionar el diseño de la de que se trata y á establecer las reclamaciones á que haya lugar dentro del preciso término de 8 dias.

Habana y Julio 3 de 1865.—El Secretario, *Jose de Villasante y Catalan.*

Corregimiento de la Habana.

A consecuencia de expediente instruido en este Corregimiento y con arreglo á las disposiciones vigentes, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Corregidor se ha servido disponer se venda en pública subasta el terreno sito en la calle de los Corrales núm. 187 esquina á la de las Figuras, compuesto de 49 metros 75 centímetros cuadrados y avaluado en 482 pesos 75 centavos, y que se haga saber que el acto de la subasta tendrá efecto en la Casa Consistorial el dia 10 de Julio próximo á las once de la mañana bajo su presidencia y con asistencia del señor Síndico de turno y el Escribano de Gobierno: á fin de que las personas que deseen adquirir el mencionado terreno puedan hacer las proposiciones que gusten en el acto indicado, en la inteligencia de que solo se admitirán las que lleguen al tipo de la tasacion, que en el caso de haber mas de un licitador se abrirán pujas en alza á la llana y que el adquirente quedará en la obligacion de fabricarlo dentro de los tres meses siguientes á la adjudicacion.

Habana 10 de Junio de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

Con arreglo á lo prescrito en las leyes vigentes y á virtud de expediente iniciado en este Corregimiento, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador se ha servido disponer se venda en pública subasta la parte disponible, para fabricar, del terreno sito en la calle de los Corrales núm. 204 compuesto de 60 m. 35 cuadrados justipreciados en 531 escudos 96 céntimos (290 pesos 98 centavos) y que se haga saber al público que el acto de la subasta tendrá efecto en la Casa Consistorial el dia tres de Agosto próximo á las once de la mañana bajo su presidencia y con asistencia del Sr. Síndico de turno y Escribano de Gobierno, á fin de que las personas que deseen adquirir el mencionado terreno puedan hacer las proposiciones que gusten en el acto indicado; en la inteligencia de que, solo se admitirán las que lleguen al tipo de la tasacion que en el caso de haber mas de un licitador se abrirán pujas en alza á la llana y que el adquirente quede en la obligacion de fabricarlo dentro de los tres meses siguientes á la adjudicacion.

Habana y Julio 4 de 1865.—El Secretario, *Jose Eduardo Gaytan.*

En el expediente instruido sobre la reforma y ensanche á diez metros de la calle de la Mision en toda su longitud de conformidad con lo dispuesto por el Gobierno Superior civil, y con arreglo á lo acordado por el Excmo. Ayuntamiento, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Corregidor se ha servido disponer se convoque por medio de la Gaceta oficial á todos los propietarios á quienes afecte el proyecto de que se trata, para que con vista del plano levantado para la dicha reforma, que se encuentra en esta Secretaría de mi cargo, los que se consideren perjudicados con el expresado proyecto aduzcan sus reclamaciones en el plazo improrogable de treinta dias á contar desde la primera publicacion de este anuncio, con objeto de que pueda procederse á lo que previene la ley de 15 de Diciembre de 1841 relativa á la declaratoria de utilidad pública de que es de revestirse el citado proyecto.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica para general conocimiento.

Habana y Julio 1.º de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Corregidor Vice-Presidente ha dispuesto se publique en la Gaceta oficial el siguiente estado que comprende la fuerza de gente y tren que se ocupa en la composicion de calles en el dia de la fecha.

Relacion que comprende la fuerza de gente y tren que se ocupa en la composicion de calles en el dia de hoy.

Puntos de obra	Asiáticos.	Emancipados.	Cimarrones.	Cumplidos.	En depósito.	Penados.	Correas.	Carretones.
Dominguez	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	4
C. Ayuntamiento	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	5
Derribo de la muralla	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	4
Concordia	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	4
Cienfuegos	..	..	16	5	..	..	..	3
Trabajos del foso	4	..	..	24	..	..	..	3
Talleres del ramo	18	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
Picota	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Barcelona	2	..	18	..	..	..	14	4
Infanta	..	..	..	15	..	..	7	1
Campan rio	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Paseos	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Cantera	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..
Peña pobre	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Carreteros y Carretoneros	80	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peones, almacen y oficinas	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Boyeros y ranchadores	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barracon	..	2	..	15	22	..	..	..
Picado de piedra	..	1	30	10	..	..	..	..
Santa Clara	16	3	..	..	..	..	2	4
Perseverancia	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	4
Total	218	49	140	76	24	98	40	33

RESUMEN.

Asiáticos	218
Emancipados	49
Cimarrones	147
Cumplidos	76
En depósito	24
Penados	98
Total	591

Habana 5 de Julio de 1865.—El Administrador, *Juan Isidro Diaz.*

Excmo. Ayuntamiento

SECRETARIA.

No habiendo tenido efecto la subasta del arrendamiento del impuesto de un peso que se cobra por cada pelea de gallos en las vallas de esta ciudad y su jurisdiccion, el Excmo. Sr. Corregidor Presidente se ha servido señalar de nuevo para que tenga lugar dicho acto el dia 19 del actual á las 12 de su mañana en la Sala Capitular ante la comision del ramo, con estricta sujecion al pliego de condiciones que se publica á continuacion.

Habana y Julio 5 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

(Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta del 28 de Abril último.)

Por disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Presidente se publica para general conocimiento que desde el dia de mañana 6 del actual se hallan de manifiesto en la puerta de entrada de la Casa Consistorial por el término de 15 dias, las listas de reparto de establecimientos de,

Billares.
Cafes con cantinas.
Idem sin ellas.
Despacho de agua de soda.
Lecherías.
Cervecerías.

Que han hecho las comisiones de los barrios respectivos; en el concepto de que los que segun dicha lista tengan que hacer alguna reclamacion pueden ocurrir al Excmo. Ayuntamiento á verificarlo en el espresado término improrogable de quince dias que concluye el veinte y uno del corriente mes, trascurrido el cual no se admitirá ninguna, sea cual fuese el motivo que se alegue, y de que las resoluciones de la Excma. Corporacion que recaigan á las expresadas reclamaciones, se instruirá oportunamente á los interesados citándolos por la Gaceta oficial.

Habana y Julio 6 de 1865.—El Secretario.—*José Eduardo Gaytan.*

No habiendo tenido efecto la subasta señalada para el veinte y uno del actual, de construccion de una cloaca de tercera clase, con treinta caños de acometimiento en la calle de Neptuno entre las de Campanario y Lealtad, por no haberse presentado ningun licitador, el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Corregidor se ha servido disponer se fije nueva subasta para el dia doce del entrante Julio, á las doce de su mañana en la Sala Consistorial con sujecion al pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta de 23 de Mayo último; si bien con la declaracion de que el presupuesto de la obra asciende á tres mil cincuenta pesos veinte y cinco centavos, y no á dos mil cincuenta y seis con diez, como equivocadamente se expresó en la condicion diez y nueve de dicho pliego, no admitiéndose proposiciones que excedan de aquella suma.

Habana y Junio 23 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

No habiendo tenido efecto la subasta que estaba anunciada para el dia 14 del corriente del suministro de 7000 metros de losas y cantones que se necesitan para las obras que se ejecutan por el ramo de calles con el aumento último acordado por el Excmo. Ayuntamiento de 25 céntimos sobre el tipo de 2$ 50 cents, fijado en el artículo 7.º del pliego de condiciones, el Excmo. Sr. Corregidor Presidente se ha servido señalar de nuevo para que tenga lugar dicha subasta, el dia 12 del entrante Julio á las 12 de su mañana en la Sala Capitular ante la Comision del ramo con estricta sujecion al pliego de condiciones que se copia á continuacion.

Habana Junio 17 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

[Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta del 28 de Febrero último].

Habiendo acordado el Excmo. Ayuntamiento sacar á remate por el presente año económico, el suministro de los efectos de escritorio que necesitan las oficinas del mismo, con estricta sujecion al pliego de condiciones que se inserta á continuacion: el Excmo. Sr. Corregidor Presidente se ha servido señalar para que tenga efecto dicha subasta, el dia 12 del entrante Julio, á las 12 de su mañana en la Sala Capitular ante la comision del ramo. Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica para conocimiento de los que quieran hacer proposiciones.

Habana Junio 10 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

(Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta del 15 del corriente.)

Consejo de Administracion del canal de Isabel II.

SECRETARIA.

Por disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Presidente se ha señalado el dia 27 de Julio próximo á las 12 del dia en la Sala Capitular para el remate del suministro de raciones para los negros trabajadores del Canal y los de la enfermería de Vento, cuyo remate se verificará con arreglo al pliego de condiciones que á continuacion se expresa, en el concepto de que el tipo fijado es el de 21 centavos cada racion. Las personas que quieran hacer proposiciones las presentarán en pliegos cerrados en el mismo acto del remate, conforme al modelo que tambien se inserta al pié.

Cuando resultasen dos ó mas proposiciones iguales se abrirá entre los autores de ellas pujas á la llana por espacio de 15 minutos y pasado dicho término se adjudicará al mejor postor.

Habana, Junio 29 de 1865.—El Secretario, *José Eduardo Gaytan.*

(Véase el pliego de condiciones publicado en la Gaceta oficial del 4 del corriente.)

Junta de Gobierno de la Real Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.

SECRETARIA.

La Junta de Gobierno de la Real Casa ha acordado asegurar en finca urbana la cantidad de mil setecientos treinta y cuatro pesos, correspondientes al menor expósito José Jorge Antonio Valdés. Las que deseen tomar dicha cantidad pueden presentar sus proposiciones al Sr. Ldo. D. Agustin Saavedra, Defensor de la Real Casa, calle del Teniente Rey número 56.

Habana y Junio 30 de 1865.—El Secretario *José Bruzon y G.*

Don Miguel Soriano y Ramirez, Teniente Ayudante del primer Batallon del Regimiento de Artillería de á pié del Departamento de dicha arma y fiscal del proceso seguido contra el sargento 1.º de la 2.ª compañía del expresado Batallon y Regimiento, Juan Villoria Posada.

Habiéndose ausentado del cuartel el citado individuo á quien estoy procesando, por faltar desde la mañana del dia 18 del mes de Mayo del corriente año, y como además de haber consumado la desercion tiene la circunstancia agravante de haber desfalcado al Capitan de su compañía en la cantidad de cuatrocientos treinta y seis pesos doscientas sesenta y tres milésimas: usando de la jurisdiccion que S. M. la Reina [Q. D. G.] concede en tales casos por sus Reales Ordenanzas, á los oficiales de su Ejército, por la presente, llamo, cito y emplazo por este primer edicto al referido sargento 1.º Juan Villoria Posada, señalándole el cuartel de San Ambrosio de esta Ciudad donde deberá presentarse dentro del término de treinta dias que se cuentan desde esta fecha á dar sus descargos, y de no comparecer en el mencionado plazo, se seguirá el proceso y será sentenciado en rebeldía por Consejo de Guerra y por la pena que sea mas grave: sin mas llamarle ni emplazarle, por ser así la voluntad de S. M. Fíjese este edicto para noticia de todos.—Habana 3 de Julio de 1865.—El Escribano, *Florencio Gomez.—Miguel Soriano.*

ANUNCIO.

El Comisario de Guerra de 2.ª clase Inspector del Parque de Campaña del Cuerpo Administrativo del Ejército:

Hace saber: Que autorizado por el Excmo. Sr. Intendente de Ejército de esta Isla, por órden fecha 3 del actual para la venta en pública subasta de 79 cueros al pelo que existen en los almacenes del Parque de Administracion Militar, se convoca por la presente á la indicada subasta, que tendrá lugar en las oficinas situadas en la calle de Amargura número 1, el dia ocho del presente mes á las doce de su mañana, donde estará de manifiesto el pliego de condiciones, advirtiendo, que los que hayan de interesarse en la subasta harán sus proposiciones en pliegos cerrados arreglado al formulario que á continuacion se expresa y tambien podrán hacerlo de palabra en el acto de la referida subasta, adjudicándose los mencionados cueros al mejor postor.

Habana 4 de Julio de 1865.—*Prisciliano de Vera.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICION.

D. N. N. vecino de..... enterado del anuncio para la venta en pública subasta de setenta y nueve cueros al pelo existentes en el almacen de la Administracion Militar, me comprometo á tomarlos y satisfacer..... escudos (en letra) por cada uno.

Fecha y firma.

Junta de Gobierno del Real Colegio de Cirujanos.

PRECIOS CORRIENTES.

AZUCARES

Blanco inferior regular	de 11	á 11	rs ar.
Idem bueno á superior			
Idem trenes de Derosne y Rillieu, bajo á regular	de 9½	á 10	,, ,,
Idem bueno á superior	de 12	á 13	,, ,,
Cogucho inferior á regular n. 8 á 9 [T. H]	de 7	á 7½	,, ,,
Id. bueno á superior n. 10 á 11 id.	de 7½	á 7¾	,, ,,
Quebrado inferior á regular n. 12 á 14 id.	de 7¾	á 8	,, ,,
Idem bueno n. 15 á 16 id.	de 8¾	á 9	,, ,,
Idem superior n. 17 á 18 id.	de 9¼	á 9½	,, ,,
Idem florete n. 19 á 20	de 10	á 10½	,, ,,
Mascabado inferior á regular	de 6¼	á 6½	,, ,,
Id. bueno á superior	de 6½	á 7	,, ,,

MIELES.

Fino criollo	16½	á 17	
De primera calidad Puerto Rico	15½	á 16	
De segunda idem	13	á 15½	
Trasheo corrientes y buenos	12	á 14	

CAMBIOS.

Madrid	de 6 á 7 p§ pr. 60 dív.
Barcelona	
Santander	
Cádiz	
Otras plazas de España	
Londres	de 16½ á 16¾ p§ pr.
Hamburgo	á 41½
Paris	de 4 á 4¼ p§ pr.
New-York	de 24 á 25 p§ deto.
Onzas mejicanas	á 2 p§ pr.
Descuento mercantil	de 5 á 7 p§ anual.

CORREDORES DE NUMERO Y PUBLICOS.

De cambios.—D. José Costa, D. J. Ramon Giralt, auxiliar de D. Policarpo G. Pamarino.

DE GANADOS Y ABONOS.—D. J. Joaquin de Alcázar, auxiliar de D. Francisco Montalvo y Cárdenas, D. Julio Benm, id de D. Joaquin Rodrigues de Ponte.

Habana 5 de Julio de 1865.—El Síndico, *Juan Julsd.*

QUINTA SECCION.

OFICINAS DEL INTERIOR.

Tenencia de Gobierno de Santiago de las Vegas.—Habiéndosele extraviado á D. Gabriel Monroy y Gonzalez, natural y vecino del Cano, la licencia anual de tránsito que obtuvo en el corriente año y que le fué expedida en 1.º de Marzo al número 180 por la Capitanía Pedánea respectiva, he dispuesto se anuncie al público quedar dicho documento sin valor alguno y el que lo portare sujeto á las penas señaladas.—Santiago y Junio 30 de 1865.—*Pascual Varela.*

Tenencia de Alcaldía Municipal.—Juzgado local de San José de las Lajas.—Comisionado por el Muy Ilustre Ayuntamiento de la ciudad de Jaruco para el remate de la construccion de un Rastro de ganado mayor y menor en este pueblo, se convoca por este medio á las personas que quieran hacer proposicion, las cuales se les admitirán en pliego cerrado en dicho Juzgado, en donde existe el expediente respectivo y podrán con su vista instruirse de las condiciones y demas requisitos por término de 30 dias á contar desde esta fecha. San José de las Lajas Junio 10 de 1865.—*Francisco Ruiz de Herrera.*

SEXTA SECCION.

JUZGADOS DE PRIMERA INSTANCIA.

El señor Alcalde Mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto en la sumaria formada contra don Francisco Alvias, don José Fundora, don Antonio Sucariche, don Celestino Perdomo, don Tomás Morera, don Laudelino Cedrés, don Cárlos Aguilar, don Sisto Gonzalez, don Atilano Perez, don Máximo Arroyo y don Pedro Rivero por haber sido sorprendidos en la casa del primero jugando al burro ó prohibido del monte, se anuncie el acta que sigue: en la Villa de San Antonio en 16 de Mayo de 1865, compareciendo con objeto de de celebrar el juicio dispuesto á consecuencia de las diligencias sobre juego prohibido en la casa de don Francisco Alvias, este, don Antonio Sucariche, don Tomás Morera, don Laudelino Cedrés el procurador don Joaquin Hernandez á nombre de don Cárlos Aguilar, don Sisto Gonzalez, don Atilano Perez, don Máximo Arroyo y don Pedro Rivero; y habiéndose leido la actuacion, manifestó don Antonio Sucariche que seguramente fué una mala inteligencia que consiguó el comisario de policía que el exponente habia confesado que se le multó anteriormente por juego, pues no fué así, sino que habiéndosele preguntado si le habian impuesto alguna multa contestó afirmativamente contrayéndose á una que cuando tenia tienda ó establecimiento mercantil, por otra infraccion distinta de policía y en vista de todo considerando su señoría que hubo aprehension real de naipes, dinero, tapete y reunion de jugadores, considerando tambien que de estos uno manifiesta que en tales reuniones cuando se juegan el barro suelen echarse tallas al monte y todos confiesan que se entretenian en aquel juego segun la mayor parte á peseta el pase esto es plante segun otros á dos pesetas y hasta un peso y á un escudo, considerando así mismo que aun en la hipótesis de que se hubiese jugado efectivamente al burro ó burra como dice la pragmática siempre habria estado comprendido en la prohibicion de esta ora porque se designa ese juego como vedado y ya porque excede de la tasa de un real de vellon que se entiende de plata en estos dominios y considerando por último acreditado por certificacion del escribano de Gobierno que don Máximo Arroyo es reincidente y que no existe igual constancia respecto de sncariche, de conformidad con lo propuesto á la voz por el promotor fiscal y vista la ley 15, título 23 y libro 12 de la Novísima Recopilacion dijo que debia condenar y condenaba á los comparecientes y dos José Fundora y don Celestino Perdomo en reboldía á la pena de 50 ducados de multa entendiéndose doblada al dueño de la casa y al reincidente con las costas de este acto y declaratoria de oficio respecto de las diligencias, sufriendo en defecto de pago 10 dias de prision los simples jugadores y veinte los referidos dueños de la casa y reincidentes don Francisco Alvias y don Máximo Arroyo en calidad de oir á los ausentes si se presentaren ó fuesen habidos que se inscriban sus nombres en el libro respectivo y se publiquen en la Gaceta oficial de la Habana y que se dedique á los fondos de Caridad y Beneficencia los cuatro reales sencillos y el tapete poniéndose á disposicion del señor Presidente de la misma é inutilizandose los naipes y dispuso por último que se pongan las diligencias en el archivo del juzgado con el número que corresponda á esta acta y firmó con el promotor fiscal y las partes que supieron por ante mí de que doy fé.—Rafael Casanova.—L. Saborido.—Máximo Arroyo.—Joaquin María Hernandez.—Laudelino Cedres.—Sisto Hernandez.—Francisco del C. Alvias.—Antonio Sucariche.—Ante mí.—Pedro Acevedo Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—San Antonio 3 de julio de 1865.—Pedro Acevedo.

A O 8

EDICTOS.

D. Miguel del Campillo Alcalde mayor interino del Cerro &c.

Por esta mi tercera carta de edicto y pregon cito, llamo y emplazo á don Pedro Marrero natural y vecino de la Habana, soltero, zapatero y de 25 años para que dentro de nueve dias se presente en la real cárcel á descargarse de la culpa que resulte en la causa formada por estafa de una onza de oro á don Adolfo Ramos, seguro de que si así lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumaz, é incurso en las penas de la ley y por bastante los estados del juzgado con quien se entenderán las notificaciones y demas trámites del juicio.—Habana julio 3 de 1865.—Campillo.—Por mandado de Su Sria.—Br. Luis Rodriguez.

Es copia para su publicacion en tres números de la Gaceta oficial, ut supra.—Br. Luis Rodriguez.

E O 8

D. Jacinto de la Buelga y Cañado Alcalde mayor de esta ciudad y su jurisdiccion por S. M. &c

Por esta mi tercera carta de edicto cito llamo y emplazo á don Cárlos Morales á fin de que dentro de 9 dias despues del último anuncio se presente en la real cárcel de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que le resulta en la causa formada por hurto de dinero á don Manuel Alonso, seguro de que si lo hiciere se le oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se le declarará rebelde y contumáz por bastantes los estrados del juzgado, pues así lo tengo mandado en dicha causa.—Bejucal julio 3 de 1865.—Jacinto de la Buelga.—Por mandado de Su Sria.—José de Ortega.—Es copia. Y para su publicacion en tres números de la Gaceta oficial libro la presente.—Bejucal fecha ut supra.—José de Ortega, notario público.

E O 7

Dr. D. José María de Villanueva y Muñiz, secretario honorario de S. M. Caballero de la Real órden de Cárlos Tercero, abogado de los tribunales de la Nacion y de los Ilustres Colegios de Madrid y Sevilla, individuo de varias corporaciones científicas y literarias, Alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon.

Por esta mi primer edicto cito, llamo y emplazo á don Oneciano Cauvin ó sea don Gil Rico, de estatura alta, envuelto en carnes, como de 24 á 25 años, color blanco rosado, pelo

cion de la quiebra del Excmo. señor don Rafael R. Torices y sociedad de Torices, Pitente y Compañe se ha dispuesto por auto de primero del actual proveido á instancia del señor interventor de la misma y de la representacion deudora que la junta de graduacion de créditos de dicha quiebra se celebre el dia 31 del corriente á las once de la mañana en el tribunal en vez de verificarse el dia 10 como anteriormente se previno. Y que se anuncie por este órden para conocimiento de dichos acreedores.—Habana y julio 3 de 1865.—Fernando de Castro. C 7

En los autos del intestado de doña Concepcion Garzon de Roca, ha dispuesto por ante mí el señor alcalde mayor del Cerro que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial nueve cada nueve dias, se publique la proposicion que don Mariano Roca hace para adjudicarse los bienes de dicho juicio en los términos siguientes: se adjudica el ingenio titulado Manuelita, situado en el partido de Macurijes, compuesto de 67 caballerías de tierra con sus fábricas, máquinas, siembras, dotacion de esclavos, colonos animales y demas anexidades tasado en 64756 pesos 12 y medio cents por 50000 pesos. Se adjudica asimismo los créditos inclusos los incobrables por su íntegro valor bajo su exclusiva responsabilidad, rebajándose del total ofrecido las deudas existentes al fallecimiento de la citada testadora, los cuales abonará en sus vencimientos y réditos que se devengan corresponda á su hija doña Concepcion Roca, lo asegura en el mismo ingenio para ser entregado en cualquiera de los casos de la ley, con la usufructuar dos dias por cuatro, abonado por mensualidades en el caso de que su hija no use hallare á su abrigo; á fin de que si que quiera mejorar dicha proposicion ocurra á verificarlo al otro del término de la ley, que se le adelantará.—Habana y junio 7 de 1865.—Br. Luis Rodriguez. C 7

Por auto proveido por el señor Alcalde mayor del distrito de San Cristóbal ante mí está dispuesto se convoque á las personas que deseen asegurar en finca idónea la suma de diez mil pesos pertenecientes á la menor doña Caridad Gener.—Habana junio 28 de 1865.—Francisco de Castro. C 9

De oficio.

El señor Alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon en causa criminal ha dispuesto que para autos de justicia se convoque por tres números de la Gaceta oficial á don Andrés Ruiz, dependiente que ha sido hace poco de la dulcería la Perla del Monserrate, un tal don Antonio conocido de Ruiz que vive en la calle del Príncipe Alfonso; don Andres Barcia en la Dominica con José Perez en una lechería de la calle de la Salud.—Habana julio 3 de 1865.—José Nicolás de Ortega. C 9

Por disposicion del señor Alcalde mayor de esta villa y por ante mí se ha declarado intestado el fallecimiento de Juan José Dias Toledo vecino del partido de Güira de Melena y por sus herederos á los que segun derecho deban serlo y á los cuales se convocan por este órden á fin de que dentro de nueve dias se presenten á justificarlo ó deducir el que les asista Y á fin de que tenga efecto libro la presente.—San Antonio Junio 28 de 1865 —Ldo. José Joaquin Leal, C O 8.

Por decreto proveido por el señor don Rafael Casanova y Jimenez alcalde mayor de esta villa en las diligencias formad a contra don José Leon y el pardo Teodoro Viera por reyerta y herida, ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial de la capital se cite al expresado Teodoro Viera, para que se presente en este juzgado el dia doce del actual á horas de audiencia, á fin de que tenga efecto el juicio pendiente, apercibido de que se celebrará en rebeldía si no fuese su comparendo.—San Antonio julio 1.° de 1865 —Pedro Acevedo. C O 8

El señor Alcalde mayor del distrito del Cerro por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque á las personas que puedan dar razon del autor ó autores del hurto de tres calzoncillos, tres camisas de listado morado, una saya y varias aves hecho á don José Valdés Diaz, vecino de Jesus del Monte en la calle de los Mangos la noche del 27 de junio próximo pasado, á fin de que á primera audiencia comparezcan en el juzgado á declarar lo que les conste. Habana y julio 2 de 1865.—Br. Gaspar Villate. C O 8

Por auto proveido por el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon á consecuencia de las diligencias promovidas por la señora doña María del Cármen Sotolongo para la suspension de varios gravámenes que sufre la casa calle de San Ignacio número 39 está mandado que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á la persona que represente los derechos de la sociedad de don Miguel Herrera y compañía, á fin de que dentro de quinto dia ocurra á la escribanía del actuario á manifestar si tiene algun motivo para oponerse á la cancelacion al gravámen que resulta á favor de dicha sociedad en la mencionada casa para garantizar la suma de cinco mil quinientos pesos por escritura pública ante don José Salinas en treinta y uno de Enero de 1826, previniéndole que si dentro de dicho término no comparece se le tendrá por conforme y se dispondrá la cancelacion Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente. Habana y junio 27 de 1865.—Manuel Pimentel. C O 8

El señor alcalde mayor de Jesus María ha dispuesto se convoque por la Gaceta oficial de esta ciudad á un don Casimiro ocupado en el muelle de Caballería, á los operarios de este pardo Tomás Bentalio y Manuel Cruese, al moreno albañil Hipólito Wilson, que vivia Figuras 82, á los aprendices que del mismo oficio fueron de don José Alvares, difunto, y se nombran Francisco Sierra, Facundo y Casimiro, el primero de los cuales vivia en la calle de la Gloria entre las de las Figuras y Cármen, al moreno Cayetano y su mujer, vecinos que fueron de la calle de Revillagigedo entre Esperanza y Alcantarilla y el de otro moreno llamado José ocupado en la limpieza de letrinas y que se dice habitaba en la calle de la Florida, á fin de que dentro de tercero dia se presenten en el juzgado á declarar lo que sepan en el asunto criminal. Habana 1.° de junio de 1865.—Br. Bernardo del Junco. C O 8

El señor alcalde mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto se convoque por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial á doña Susana Rosco vecina de Nueva Paz; para que en el término de nueve dias se presente en este juzgado para un acto de justicia dispuesto en la causa seguida para averiguar el orígen de la muerte del negro Benigno, mandinga, esclavo de doña Micaela D'az. Y para que tenga efecto dicha insercion libro la presente. Güines y junio 27 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté C O 8

Por disposicion del señor Alcalde mayor de esta villa y por ante mí se ha declarado intestado el fallecimiento de Juan José Dias Toledo vecino del partido de Güira de Melena y por sus herederos á los que segun derecho deban serlo y á los cuales se convocan por este órden á fin de que dentro de nueve dias se presenten á justificarlo ó deducir el que les asista Y á fin de que tenga efecto libro la presente.—San Antonio Junio 28 de 1865 —Ldo. José Joaquin Leal, C O 8.

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito del Cerro por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque á las personas que puedan dar razon de quienes sean tres hombres blancos vestidos de listado y montados uno en un caballo moro, otro en uno dorado y otro en uno soberano que la tarde del 27 de junio próximo pasado como á las dos ibanj de la Ciénaga en direccion al punto que titulan de la Madama, así como quienes sean el autor ó autores del hurto de una yunta de bueyes hecho la noche del citado dia á don Robert Neirsch, vecino de la Ciénaga, á fin de que á primera audiencia comparezcan en el juzgado á declarar lo que les conste. Habana 2 de julio de 1865.—Br. Gaspar Villate. C O 8

El señor don Rafael Casanova alcalde mayor de este partido judicial ha dispuesto que se convoque á las personas que se consideren con derecho á una yegua color moro azul, de seis y media cuartas de alzada, sin hierro, salpicada de manchitas blancas y con una mataduna en el lomo una albarda de privilegio y un freno de una de medio uso, para que en el término de quinto dia comparezcan á deducir el que les asista. San Antonio junio 26 de 1865.—Ldo. José Joaquin Leal. C O 8

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito del Cerro por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque á las personas que puedan dar razon de las causas origen del suicidio del asiático Bonifacio de la dotacion del ingenio Toledo, sito en el partido de los Quemados, cuya ocurrencia tuvo lugar en el barracon de dicha finca la noche del 25 del corriente, á fin de que á primera audiencia comparezcan en el juzgado á declarar lo que les conste. Habana junio 28 de 1865.—Br. Gaspar Villate. C O 8

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito del Cerro por ante mí, ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se cite á la persona que pueda dar razon de como tuvo lugar el incendio ocurrido la madrugada del 30 de junio próximo pasado en unos cuartos situados al fondo de la casa que habita don Mariano Govel, en la calzada de Jesus del Monte núm. 42, á fin de que á primera audiencia comparezcan en el juzgado á declarar lo que les conste. Habana julio 1.° de 1865.—Br. Gaspar Villate. C O 8

Por auto proviato por el señor alcalde mayor en la causa formada contra el moreno José de la Rosa por hurto de un reloj con leontina á don Guillermo Bisty en esta villa calle de Lebredo, se ha dispuesto convocar en tres números de la Gaceta á las personas que tengan conocimiento del hecho para que en el término de quinto dia despues del último anuncio comparezcan á declarar en horas de audiencia. Guanabacoa junio 24 de 1865.—Francisco W. Armengol C O 8

El señor alcalde mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á todas las personas que puedan dar razon sobre la violacion cometida en la persona de doña María de la Luz Guzman cuyo hecho tuvo efecto el 15 del actual para que en el término de nueve dias se presenten en este juzgado á manifestar lo que les conste sobre el referido hecho y sus circunstancias. Y para que tenga efecto dicha insercion libro la presente. Güines y junio 28 de 1865.—Por ocupacion del escribano originario, José Alejo Sanchez. C O 8

Consecuente á la causa criminal que se instruye por la herida inferida al moreno Luis Gangá la tarde del 25 de junio último en la calle de San Miguel esquina á San Nicolás se ha dispuesto por el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon y por ante mí, que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque á las personas que puedan dar noticias del hecho y sus circunstancias, para que dentro de igual dilacion comparezcan por conducto de la escribanía á declarar lo que les conste. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana y julio 1.° de 1865.—Manuel Barrero. C O 7

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito del Cerro por ante mí ha dispuesto que por este órden y en tres números se convoque á don N. Ferro vecino de Jesus María, don Pedro Gomez, don Juan Alvarez que se dice ser vendedor en el mercado de Tacon, don Juan de oficio tabaquero que vive á inmediaciones de la esquina de Tejas y don Félix, expendedor de ropa en el mercado de Cristina, para que á primera audiencia comparezcan en el juzgado á un acto de justicia en causa criminal.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Br. Gaspar Villate C O 7

A consecuencia de la causa formada por riña entre los negros Mateos Almanza y Leoncio de Cárdenas el dia 24 del que cursa por la noche en la calle de Cádiz esquina á la de Zequeira, ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor del Cerro, se convoque por tres números de la Gaceta oficial á los que puedan dar razon del hecho para que comparezcan á declarar lo que les conste.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Br. Luis Rodriguez C O 7

El señor alcalde mayor del Cerro ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á los que puedan dar razon de quienes sean los autores del hurto de dinero hecho á don Isidro García la noche del 24 del que finaliza en su establecimiento situado calle del Príncipe Alfonso núm. 24) para que dentro de segundo dia ocurran á declarar.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Br. Luis Rodriguez. C O 7

En la causa criminal formada por desacato á la autoridad, ha dispuesto por ante mí el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de San Cristóbal se convoque en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial á don Juan Rodriguez para que en término de tercero dia despues del último anuncio comparezca en el juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia.—Habana y julio 1.° de 1865.—Fernandez.—Francisco de Castro. C O 7

Consecuente á la causa que se instruye por robo de dinero con fractura á don Pedro Mesida en su carnicería calle de San Nicolás esquina á la de Neptuno la noche del 22 al 23 del actual se ha dispuesto por el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon y por ante mí, que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á las personas que puedan dar noticias del hecho y sus circunstancias, para que dentro de igual dilacion comparezcan por conducto de la escribanía á declarar lo que les conste. Y para su cumplimiento libro la presente.—Habana 28 de junio de 1865.—José Nicolás de Ortega. C O 7

Por auto proviato por el Sr. Alcalde mayor de esta villa en la causa formada contra los morenos Francisco Villarino, Eleuterio Aranguren y Gabriel Lila na por riña, de la que resultó herida la primera, se ha dispuesto convocar en tres números consecutivos á los referidos Aranguren y Llarza para que dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio comparezcan á declarar Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—Guanabacoa y junio 29 de 1865.—Luis J. Marin. C O 7

Por auto proviato por el señor alcalde mayor de esta villa en la causa formada contra el moreno Socorro Peñalver y otro por hurto, se ha dispuesto convocar en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial al testigo don Miguel Llerena habitante que fué en un sitio en terrenos del ingenio la Chumba á fin de que dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio comparezca á declarar Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—Guanabacoa y junio 29 de 1865.—Luis J. Marin. C O 7

Por auto proviato por el señor alcalde mayor de esta villa en la causa formada contra el pardo Eduardo Silva ó Alfonso se ha dispuesto convocar en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial al testigo don Miguel Llerena habitante que fué en un sitio en terrenos del ingenio la Chumba á fin de que dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio comparezca á declarar Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—Guanabacoa y junio 29 de 1865.—Luis J. Marin. C O 7

Por auto proviato por el señor alcalde mayor de esta villa en la causa formada contra el pardo Eduardo Silva ó Alfonso se ha dispuesto convocar en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial á los personas que se consideren con derecho á un par de manillas de oro bajo ochavadas y usadas, que fueron empeñadas por el procesado el 17 de Abril último á don Antonio Infante en 14 reales fuertes, una cebolla de reloj de cobre de dos tapas, sin argollas con cadena de seguridad tambien de cobre, ayuntadas ambas piezas en dos rs. fuertes; á fin de que dentro de quinto dia despues del último anuncio comparezcan en el juzgado á deducir el derecho que les asista á la propiedad de dichas prendas. Y para su publicacion libro la presente.—Guanabacoa junio 30 de 1865 —Luis J. Marin. C O 7

El señor alcalde mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque al moreno Manuel Marruecos para que comparezca en este juzgado á evacuar un acto de justicia dispuesto en la causa seguida contra el moreno Evaristo Lazaya por hurto de un caballo de don José Dolores Rodriguez. Y para dicha insercion libro la presente.—Güines 7 junio 26 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté. C O 6

El señor alcalde mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á don Nicolás Rubi Villegas á don E. Fernandez, á don Juan Aronosa, á don Antonio Lule y don Eduardo Suzart para que se presenten en este juzgado á practicar cierta diligencia en la causa seguida contra el pardo Justo Sotolongo por sospechas de estafa de una lotería. Y para dicha insercion libro la presente.—Güines Junio 23 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté. C O 6

El señor alcalde mayor de esta villa ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á don Eduardo Armenteros para que se presente en este juzgado á evacuar una diligencia dispuesta en la causa que se sigue por homicidio del negro Luciano hijo de la parda María de la Paz Prado. Y para que tenga efecto dicha insercion libro la presente.—Güines y junio 23 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté. C O 6

Real Tribunal de Comercio.—Por auto de 7 del corriente, proveido en el espediente de la primera seccion de la quiebra de don José de Solano Albearne ha señalado nuevamente el dia 10 del próximo Julio para la junt general de acreedores con objeto de oir un nuevo dictámen por haber renunciado dicho nombrado don Francisco Feliciano Peñer, con apercibimiento á los que no asistan de estar y pasar por lo que acuerden la mayoría de los que concurran cualquiera que sea su número.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Fernando de Castro. C O 6

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á don Eusebio Nuñez Villaviciencio para que dentro de segundo dia comparezca en este juzgado en horas de audiencia á un acto de justicia.—Habana y junio 28 de 1865—José A. de Quiñones. C O 6

El señor don Miguel del Campillo alcalde mayor del Cerro ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta se convoque á los que estén instruidos de quien sea un negro de estatura alta, algo grueso, color prieto con pequeño bigote vestido de camisa blanca, pantalon de color formando pequeños cuadros azules y colorados apagados, zapatos bajos de vaqueta ó becerro viraldo y sombrero blanco como de paja con el ala tendida ó orizontal, como de 34 á 36 años que como á las cuatro de la tarde del dia doce del corriente y en la calle del Monasterio entre la de Manila y calzada del Cerro robó al billetero don Francisco Perez Rubio 105 rs. unas tijeras y un cartion á fin de que comparezcan á declarar lo que sepan de hecho y sus circunstancias —Habana junio 24 de 1865.—Gabrielde Salinas. C O 6

Por auto proveido por el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon Dr. don José María Villanueva á consecuencia del cuaderno formado para tratar de la division de los bienes de don Mariano Almeida, está mandado que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á todos los interesados en este juicio á una junta general que se verificará el dia once del entrante mes de julio á las 9 de su mañana en el juzgado sito en la calle de las Animas esquina á la de Galiano con apercibimiento de que los no asistentes estarán y pasarán por el acuerdo de los concurrentes. Y para su cumplimiento libro lapresente.—Habana Junio 28 de 1865.—Manuel Pimentel. C I 7

En los autos testamentarios del pardo libre Hilario Maurique ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor interino del distrito del Cerro que en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque á las personas que quieran asegurar en finca urbana á favor de las menores Mariana y Agustina Manrique, la suma de 153 $ 30 centavos para que no crean ni escribanía á instruirse, por cuyo conducto se harán las proposiciones ó bien por el del curador que lo representa. Lde. don Francisco Silvia, entendiéndose que el rédito se abonará mensualmente por el asegurador.—Habana y junio 28 de 1865 —Gabriel de Salinas.

En los autos promovidos por don Miguel de Sobrado haciendo cesion de bienes á sus acreedores ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María que en tres números consecutivos se convoque á dichos acreedores para que comparezca en el juzgado el dia 4 del entrante mes á las ocho de la mañana á acordar lo conveniente en vista de la cesion hecha por Sobrado que se ha admitido cuanto ha lugar en derecho.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865—José A. de Quiñones. C I 6

En los autos promovidos por don José Cano haciendo cesion de bienes á sus acreedores ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor de Jesus María que en tres números consecutivos se convoque á don Eduardo Armenteros para que se presente en este juzgado á evacuar una diligencia dispuesta en la causa que se sigue por homicidio del negro Luciano hijo de la parda María de la Paz Prado. Y para que tenga efecto dicha insercion libro la presente.—Güines y junio 23 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté. C O 6

Real Tribunal de Comercio.—Por auto de 7 del corriente, proveido en el espediente de la primera seccion de la quiebra de don José de Solano Albearne ha señalado nuevamente el dia 10 del próximo Julio para la junt general de acreedores con objeto de oir un nuevo dictámen por haber renunciado dicho nombrado don Francisco Feliciano Peñer, con apercibimiento á los que no asistan de estar y pasar por lo que acuerden la mayoría de los que concurran cualquiera que sea su número.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Fernando de Castro. C O 6

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á don Eusebio Nuñez Villaviciencio para que dentro de segundo dia comparezca en este juzgado en horas de audiencia á un acto de justicia.—Habana y junio 28 de 1865—José A. de Quiñones. C O 6

El señor don Miguel del Campillo alcalde mayor del Cerro ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta se convoque á los que estén instruidos de quien sea un negro de estatura alta, algo grueso, color prieto con pequeño bigote vestido de camisa blanca, pantalon de color formando pequeños cuadros azules y colorados apagados, zapatos bajos de vaqueta ó becerro viraldo y sombrero blanco como de paja con el ala tendida ó orizontal, como de 34 á 36 años que como á las cuatro de la tarde del dia doce del corriente y en la calle del Monasterio entre la de Manila y calzada del Cerro robó al billetero don Francisco Perez Rubio 105 rs. unas tijeras y un cartion á fin de que comparezcan á declarar lo que sepan de hecho y sus circunstancias —Habana junio 24 de 1865.—Gabriel de Salinas. C O 6

Por auto proveido por el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Colon Dr. don José María Villanueva á consecuencia del cuaderno formado para tratar de la division de los bienes de don Mariano Almeida, está mandado que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á todos los interesados en este juicio á una junta general que se verificará el dia once del entrante mes de julio á las 9 de su mañana en el juzgado sito en la calle de las Animas esquina á la de Galiano con apercibimiento de que los no asistentes estarán y pasarán por el acuerdo de los concurrentes. Y para su cumplimiento libro lapresente.—Habana Junio 28 de 1865.—Manuel Pimentel. C I 7

En los autos testamentarios del pardo libre Hilario Maurique ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor interino del distrito del Cerro que en tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta oficial, se convoque á las personas que quieran asegurar en finca urbana á favor de las menores Mariana y Agustina Manrique, la suma de 153 $ 30 centavos para que no crean ni escribanía á instruirse, por cuyo conducto se harán las proposiciones ó bien por el del curador que lo representa. Lde. don Francisco Silvia, entendiéndose que el rédito se abonará mensualmente por el asegurador.—Habana y junio 28 de 1865 —Gabriel de Salinas.

En los autos promovidos por don Miguel de Sobrado haciendo cesion de bienes á sus acreedores ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María que en tres números consecutivos se convoque á dichos acreedores para que comparezca en el juzgado el dia 4 del entrante mes á las ocho de la mañana á acordar lo conveniente en vista de la cesion hecha por Sobrado que se ha admitido cuanto ha lugar en derecho.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865—José A. de Quiñones. C I 6

En los autos promovidos por don José Cano haciendo cesion de bienes á sus acreedores ha dispuesto el señor alcalde mayor de Jesus María que en tres números consecutivos se convoque á don Eduardo Armenteros para que se presente en este juzgado á evacuar una diligencia dispuesta en la causa que se sigue por homicidio del negro Luciano hijo de la parda María de la Paz Prado. Y para que tenga efecto dicha insercion libro la presente.—Güines y junio 23 de 1865.—Pedro Plutarco Renté. C O 6

Real Tribunal de Comercio.—Por auto de 7 del corriente, proveido en el espediente de la primera seccion de la quiebra de don José de Solano Albearne ha señalado nuevamente el dia 10 del próximo Julio para la junt general de acreedores con objeto de oir un nuevo dictámen por haber renunciado dicho nombrado don Francisco Feliciano Peñer, con apercibimiento á los que no asistan de estar y pasar por lo que acuerden la mayoría de los que concurran cualquiera que sea su número.—Habana y junio 30 de 1865.—Fernando de Castro. C O 6

El señor alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María ha dispuesto que por tres números de la Gaceta oficial se convoque á don Eusebio Nuñez Villaviciencio para que dentro de segundo dia comparezca en este juzgado en horas de audiencia á un acto de justicia.—Habana y junio 28 de 1865—José A. de Quiñones. C O 6

El señor don Miguel del Campillo alcalde mayor del Cerro ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta se convoque á los que estén instruidos de quien sea un negro de estatura alta, algo grueso, color prieto con pequeño bigote vestido de camisa blanca, pantalon de color formando pequeños cuadros azules y colorados apagados, zapatos bajos de vaqueta ó becerro viraldo y sombrero blanco como de paja con el ala tendida ó orizontal, como de 34 á 36 años que como á las cuatro de la tarde del dia doce del corriente y en la calle del Monasterio entre la de Manila y calzada del Cerro robó al billetero don Francisco Perez Rubio 105 rs. unas tijeras y un cartion á fin de que comparezcan á declarar lo que les conste. Habana y junio 24 de 1865.—Gabriel de Salinas. C O 6

habiendo sido conducidos todos ante la autoridad competente.

GACETIN RELIGIOSO.

Jueves.—San Tranquilino y Santa Dominica virgen, mártires.—Por la predicacion de San Sebastian se convirtió Tranquilino á la religion cristiana y fué bautizado por san Policarpo pbro. El papa san Cayo que conocia personalmente sus grandes virtudes y particularmente su ilustre celo, le confirió el sagrado órden del presbiterado. Estando en oracion en el sitio llamado la confesion de san Pablo, le prendieron los gentiles y lo apadrearon hasta alcanzarle la palma del martirio. Su muerte fué el año 296.—La gloriosa Dominica fué presa en tiempo de Diocleciano, y habiendo hecho pedazos en presencia del mismo emperador unos ídolos que querian hacerle adorar, fué condenada á ser devorada por las fieras. Estas respetaron su persona, pero fué condenada á ser decapitada y ejecutándose la sentencia el 6 de Julio del año 302.

Además se citan hoy los santos Godoleva, Romulo obispo, Lucia, Elxio, Varo, Antonino, Severino, Diodoro, Dion y otros 17 compañeros, todos mártires, Paladio obispo, Julian anacoreta, Sexburga abad, Goar pbro., Isaias profeta, confesores, Moniana virgen.

FIESTAS EL VIERNES.

Misas solemnes.—En San Isidro la del Sacramento á las 7, en la Catedral la de Tercia á las 8½, en su Sagrario á las 7 y en Regla de 7 á 8 al Señor de la Buena Muerte, en el Espíritu Santo al Señor de la Coronacion, en el Santo Cristo al Señor del Buen Viaje, en San Isidro al Señor de la Salud, en San Felipe á Nuestra Señora de las Angustias, en Paula y en San Juan de Dios á San Francisco de Paula á las 7, en Guadalupe á Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de 7 á 8

Misa rezada de hora.—De 9 en Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa y San Isidro. De 10 en Santa Clara, Santa Catalina, Santo Angel, Monserrate y Santo Domingo de Guanabacoa. De 11 en Santa Catalina, Santa Teresa, San Isidro y Monserrate. De 12 en Santa Catalina, San Isidro, Santo Angel, Monserrate y Santo Cristo.

Al Sagrado Corazon de Jesus.—En Santa Catalina, Santo Angel, Sto. Cristo, Santa Teresa, Sta. Clara, Monserrate y Santo Domingo de Guanabacoa la misa mayor á la hora de costumbre y estará patente S. D. M. de sol á sol.

Corte de María.—Dia 7 de Julio.—Corresponde visitar á Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, en Santa Catalina y en el Santo Angel, privilegiada.—En Guanabacoa en Santo Domingo.

COMUNICADOS.

ARMADO HASTA LOS DIENTES,

es una frase que á cada rato se oye pero creemos que esta armado para hermosearlos y conservarlos hasta la ancianidad es mucho mas benéfico y propio. Esto solo se puede hacer teniendo siempre á mano, para usarlo diariamente, una botella del afamado, imprescendero y delicioso artículo que debe hallarse en el tocador de todo señora ó caballero,—el Bouquet fragante,—que no tiene igual para limpiar, hermosear y conservar la dentadura perfumar y purificar el aliento y extirpar todas las enfermedades cutáneas.

Se halla de venta en todas las boticas y perfumerias.

HABANA 6 DE JULIO.

VACUNA.—El virus se administra en los puntos y órden siguientes:

Los Domingos: de 8 á 9 de la mañana, en Jesus del Monte, y de 11 á 12 en la Sala Capitular.

Lúnes: de 8 á 9 en San Nicolás, y de 11 á 12 en Belen.

Mártes: de 8 á 9 en el Espíritu Santo, y de 11 á 12 en Monserrate.

Miércoles: de 11 á 12 en el Pilar. Carraguao y el Cerro

Juéves: de 11 á 12 en Guadalupe.

Viérnes: á la misma hora en Jesus María.

Sábado: de 11 á 12 en Regla.

FACULTATIVOS DE SEMANA.—*Primer distrito.*—Don Cárlos Finlay, Compostela 58.—D. Mariano Comas, Amargura 72.

Segundo distrito.—D. Julian Córdova, Luz 46.—D. Juan Cisneros, Acosta 37.

Tercer distrito.—D. Luis Le-Roy, Prado 70,—D. Manuel Maesa, Refugio 18.

Cuarto distrito.—No habiendo número suficiente de profesores para verificar el servicio de semana, lo desempeñará el primero que se presente.

Quinto distrito.—Limpias.—No habiendo quien desempeñar el primero que se halle presente.

SUPLENTES DE FACULTATIVOS DE SEMANA.—*Diputados de mes.*—Las Sras. Da. María del Pilar Chacon de Justiniani, y Da. Josquina Fonseca de Barcaza Dávila.

DIPUTADO DE MES DE LA BENEFICENCIA Y MATERNIDAD.—Sr. D. Miguel de Herr ra.

CASA-INCLUSA DE MENORES.—Diputado de mes el Sr. Vocal D. Miguel de la Puente Primo de Rivera.

ASILO.—*Mercado de Tacon.*—Sr. Regidor D. Wenceslao de Villa-Urrutia.—Idem del Santo Cristo.—Sr. Regidor don José Bruzon.—Idem de Tacon.—Sr. Regidor D. Juan Crespo.—Idem de Cristina.—El mismo.—Pescadería.—Sr Regidor D. Nicolás Azcárate.

ASILO DE SAN JUAN.—*Taller general de aprendizaje.*—Inspector de mes.—El de la Junta del Rastro Dr D. Ramon Zambrano.

LIBROS E IMPRESOS

GUIA DE FORASTEROS

PARA EL AÑO DE 1865.

Se halla de venta en el despacho de esta imprenta á 4 pesos 2 rs. los de media pasta y 5 pesos los de tafilete.

"EL LABRADOR."

Puntos de suscricion y expendio: Libreria Charlain, Obispo 34.—Libreria Wilson Mercaderes 11.—Imprenta del Gobierno.—Sederia la Boria, Riela.—Botica Aguila de Oro, Príncipe Alfonso.—Papelería Freixas, Mercaderes esquina Obispo.—En estos puntos se expenden ejemplares sueltos á real sencillo.

Diccionario administrativo, económico, estadístico legislativo de la Isla de Cuba, por D. Félix Erénchun—Charlain y Fernandez calle del Obispo núm. 34.—Siete volúmenes en fólio.—De 32 á 41 pesos, segun la encuadernacion.

PARTE ECONOMICA.

VENTA DE FINCAS.

SE VENDEN TRES CASAS DE MADERA y teja en la calle de Lebredo esquina á la de Santa María, villa de Guanabacoa, las cuales tienen un gran pedazo de terreno anexo propio para una espaciosa casa ó una ciudadela: tambien se cambian por una en esta ciudad ó barrios extramuros ó en el Calabazal; en esta imprenta impondrán.

ALQUILERES

SE alquila un negro jóven, criollo, de arrogante presencia, general calesero de pareja, regular cocinero y zapatero remendon, de mano y repostero de mesa, muy sano y robusto y el menor defecto, en volante y cuatro pesos mensuales, ó en cinte, siendo de cargo del que lo alquile vestirlo y calzarlo. Calle las Virtudes núm. 7 entre Consolacion y Perseverancia.

Se solicita una negra general lavandera y planchadora para corta familia: se paga buen alquiler Salud 74.

Para la temporada en el Pueblo de Arroyo Naranjo se alquila una gran casa con mucho terreno, rodeada de arboleda y jardin: está amueblada, y en bastante adecuada al objeto y de cómoda comunicacion, pues hay 5 trenes diarios bien repartidos sus horas calle de la Salud n.° 71. Botica

AVISOS:

Un maestro carpintero inteligente en los trabajos de ingenios y que tiene personas que abonen su conducta, solicita una colocacion, calle de la Habana núm. 21 darán razon.

En esta imprenta se hallan de venta las papeletas para la matrícula de la asignatura del Instituto de segunda enseñanza.

PILDORAS DE YODOFORMO

FERRADAS INALTERABLES,

segun el proceder del Dr. Gaudul, aprobadas por la Real Academia de Ciencias Médicas Físicas y Naturales de la Habana.

Estas píldoras nueva eficacia está sancionada por la práctica de los mas afamados facultativos de Europa producen unos efectos sorprendentes en los casos en que están indicados el yodo y el hierro, tienen una accion muy marcada sobre la tuberculizacion, el cáncer, las escrófulas, la clorosis ó falta de sangre, supresion de las reglas, dolores de estómago, digestiones penosas &c. Están preparadas por un nuevo procedimiento que las conserva inalterables indefinidamente cuyo proceder ha sido sometido al criterio de la Real Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana y analizadas por una comision de su seno nombrada al efecto, en ya comision pronujo un honroso informe que fué aprobado por dicha corporacion por unanimidad y sin discusion.

Véndese en la droguería La Central, Obrapia 33 y 35 en la botica de san José, Aguiar esquina á la de la Lamparilla, botica y droguería de La Reunion de Catalá y Sarrá calle de Santa Teresa, y en todas las demás boticas.

REMEDIO PREVENTIVO Y CURATIVO

DEL

VOMITO NEGRO.

ó sea la Fiebre Amarilla y Fiebres Palúdicas, inventado, ensayado, comprobado y dedicado á los Peninsulares, por

D. MANUEL GONZALEZ DE JONTE

Este prodigioso y seguro remedio, cuya eficácia está comprobada por la esperiencia de mas de cuatro años, se halla preparado por el en unidades de á peso fuerte cada botella, en la botica del Sr. Hita, calle de la Salud n.° 71 esquina Lealtad y en la Droguería La Central calle de Obrapía n.° 33 y 35.

En los mismos puntos se hallarán la *pildoras vegetales catárticas de Jonte*, purgante enérgico y que no irrita, y cuyo precio es tan módico que cuatro dias de purgante cuestan tan solo treinta centavos Tambien se vende la acreditada *Zarzaparrilla de Jonte*, al precio de un peso cada pomo.

El folleto en que se esplica el *nuevo tratamiento del vómito negro*, está de venta á dos reales sencillos, en las librerías de Adrado, Charlain y Fernandez, calle del Obispo.

El autor de estos remedios, admite consultas en su morada, calle de santa Clara n.° 11 esquina á la de los Oficios, todos los dias de 8 á 4 de la tarde.

En la casa n.° 213 calle de la Habana se despachan cantinas bien resmitiéndolas á las casas que se designen bien enviando por ellas las personas que mas lo deseen. En la misma imprenta.

Don Estéban de Navea, Jefe cesante del magisterio de esta Isla, y bien conocido en toda ella por su método de enseñanza en el período de 10 años, teniendo algunas horas desocupadas, se ofrece dar lecciones particulares.

Las personas que lo necesiten pueden dejar sus avisos en la imprenta.

ZARZAPARRILLA DE AYER.

En un extracto concentrado de la Zarzaparrilla de tal modo mezclada con otras sustancias asi animales como vegetales que forman un poderoso antidoto contra los males que la zarzaparrilla tiene la reputacion bien merecida de curar. Estas clases de remedios los necesitan los que padecen de males escrofulosos y los que la elijan se harán un servicio á sí mismos y á sus semejantes por que contribuyen á propagar un buen remedio.

Está probado por esperiencia que este compuesto cura completamente en los casos que se verán á continuacion.

Las erupciones, pústulas y barrillos.
Escrófula.
Cáncer y los tumores cancerosos.
Erisipela, sarpullido, tisis y reumas.
Las afecciones del corazon.
Las afecciones al hígado.
Grítre, hinchazon del pescuezo.
Sífilis y mal vientre.
Tumores, úlceras y llagas.
Mala digestion.
Las enfermedades de las mujeres.
Los dolores reumáticos.
Enflaquecimiento y debilidad general

Y en fin *todas las enfermedades causadas por el estado impuro de la sangre.*

Esta preparacion tomada en la primavera conserva la salud y disipa los malos humores que irritan la sangre en esa época del año. Espulsándolos con tiempo se evita el que se engendren nuevas enfermedades. Muchos pueden con ayuda de este remedio, resguardarse de graves erupciones y dolorosas úlceras sin el cual el sistema se esforzará inutilmente para librarse por sí mismo de los humores corrompidos y si no se ayuda á hacerlo por los canales naturales del cuerpo por medio de un medicamento alterativo. Limpiase la sangre siempre que aparezca su impureza al través del cútis, por medio de granos, erupciones ó algun dolor, ó cuando se siente que su circulacion está obstruida y débil en las venas. Aunque no se sien

Unicos agentes y depositarios para toda la isla de Cuba los Sres. CORTES, AGUIRREVENGOA y COMP., PERFUMERIA HABANERA, calle del Obispo esquina á la de la Habana.

Se halla de venta en todas las droguerias y perfumerias del mundo.

DE VENTA POR MAYOR Y MENOR POR DON JUAN A. GALLEGO, O-REILLY NUM. 32.—HABANA.

La imprenta de González, establecida en la calle de Gallano núm. 123, se ha trasladado á la de Neptuno núm. 33, entre Industria y Amistad.

Se desea comprar la Historia de Méjico por Alaman constante de 5 tomos en cuarto mayor, en esta imprenta impondrán.

Se solicita dos criandera en la Real casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.

HOSTIAS Y OBLEAS PARA DULCES.

Las magníficas hostias que se expenden frente á la sacristia de la iglesia de Santa Clara, continuarán desde hoy vendiéndose en la calle de Acosta núm. 43, entre as de la Habana y Compostela.

Don Antonio Eusebio Valdés tiene el gusto de ofrecer á sus amigos y al público en general en la calle de Chacon número 32 donde desempeñará cuantos encargos se le hagan de adorno de altares, vestir urnas, ramos, dorado con papel, entapizar cuadros de todas clases, ornamentos sacerdotales, y todo lo concerniente al ramo de iglesia y curiosidades.

La Real Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad juega el cuarto de billete número 7315 en el sorteo de la Real Lotería que se ha de celebrar el dia 14 del mes actual. Habana y Julio 4 de 1865.—Por el Sr. Director, *Gregorio Fernandez*.

ANUNCIOS EXTRANJEROS.

LA ESENCIA DE LA VIDA
DEL DOCTOR RICORD

Restaura la virilidad y el vigor de la juventud en cuatro semanas, aun a las constituciones mas agotadas.

El Dr. Ricord, de Paris, ha accedido al fin a las repetidas súplicas del público americano, y ha nombrado un agente para la venta, en el Nuevo Continente, de su apreciable Esencia de la Vida, que deben tomarla todos los que sufren para casarse. El éxito es infalible, tomándola segun las instrucciones impresas.

Se vende en todas las boticas de la isla de Cuba, á $4 la botella, y á $10 las grandes botellas que contienen cuatro tantos de la chica. Agente en la Habana, D. Luis Lebverend, Botica de San José, calle de Aguiar No. 83.—Depositario general, D. Felipe Roland, 447 Broome St., New York.

PARTE MERCANTIL.

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

Entradas de buques.

Julio 5.—De Cuba en 3 dias, vap. ing. G. Whiting, cap. Fowler, ton. 640 en lastre al cap.—Pas. 345 de tropa.

De Boston en 24 dias, berg. ing. Zulekas, cap. Laids, ton. 195 con maderas á Monson.

De Liverpool en 52 dias, berg. esp. Rosarito, cap. Anduiza, ton. 235 con efectos á Mork.

De S. Sebastian en 50 dias, berg. esp. Paquete de S. Sebastian, cap. Carril, ton. 146 con fierro á Zubiaga.

De Laberpool en 44 dias, frag. ca. Poltsena, cap. Mendezona, ton. 236 con efectos á Mork.

Salidas de buques.

Para Sisal berg. esp. Nueva Carmencita, cap. Ormaechea, por D. R. de la Concha.

Para Amberes berg. esp. Santa, cap. Valle, por los Sres. Hamel y Hermo.

Para Trinidad frag. ing. P. Albert.

Para Sisal berg. amer. J. Sherwood.

Para N. York berg. ruso. Hydra.

Buques despachados

Para Hamburgo berg. esp. San Antonio, cap. Anasagoity, por los Sres. Morales y cp.

800 cajas de azúcar.

3 id. id. de tabaco torcido y efectos.

Para Falmouth frag. ing. Julia, cap. Maurice, por los Sres. Morales y cp.

290 id. cajas de azúcar.

Para Mobila bela andra ing. Elvira, cap. Gray, por D. R. Perez Santa Maria.

5 cajas de azúcar.

75 id. id. de tabaco torcido y efectos.

Para Burdeos barca franc. Bordelais, cap. Delessalle, por los Sres. Durruty y cp.

200 cajas de azúcar y efectos.

VAPORES DE TRAVESIA.

Se recuerda á los señores pasageros que deben proveerse de billete de embarque en las respectivas casas consignatarias de los vapores de esta empresa evitando así el disgusto de tener que cobrarles la quinta parte de aumento á bordo.

Empresa de vapores españoles correos de las Antillas y Seno Mejicano.

Vapor Barcelona Paquete de Veracruz, Capitan Iniesta. Queda establecido para hacer viajes mensuales entre la

HABANA, SISAL, VERACRUZ, TUXPAN Y TAMPICO.

IDA.

Saldrá de la Habana los dias 8 de cada mes á las 8 de la mañana y llegará á Sisal el 10.

11.—Saldrá de Sisal y llegará á Veracruz el 13.

14.—Saldrá de Veracruz y llegará á Tuxpan el 15

16.—Saldrá de Tuxpan y llegará á Tampico el 17.

RETORNO.

19.—Saldrá de Tampico y llegará á Tuxpan el 20.

21.—Saldrá de Tuxpan y llegará á Veracruz el 22.

23.—Saldrá de Veracruz y llegará á Sisal el 25.

26.—Saldrá de Sisal y llegará á la Habana el 28.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana, Sres. Pedro Rotger.—Veracruz, A. Somohano y Cp.—Tuxpan, Diego del Noval.—Tampico Antonio Gutierrez, y Victory.

Nota.—La llegada de este vapor á la Habana es dos dias antes [illegible]

Vapor Pájaro del Oceano, Capitan Callejo.

VIAJE Á SANTHOMAS POR EL NORTE DE SANTO DOMINGO.

ORDEN DE VIAJE.

Julio. 17.—Saldrá de la Habana á las 5 de la tarde y llegará á Nuevitas el 19.
" 19.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á Gibara el 20.
" 20.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Cuba el 21.
" 21.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Monte-cristi el 23.
" 23.—Saldrá de Monte-cristi y llegará á Pto. Plata el 24.
" 24.—Saldrá de Pto. Plata y llegará á Samaná el 25.
" 25.—Saldrá de Samaná y llegará á Mayagüez el 26.
" 26.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Aguadilla el 26.
" 26.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Pto. Rico el 27.
" 28.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Santhomas el 28.

RETORNO.

Agosto 1.—Saldrá de Santhomas y llegará á Puerto Rico el 2.
" 2.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Aguadilla el 3.
" 3.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Mayagüez el 4.
" 4.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Samaná el 5.
" 5.—Saldrá de Samaná y llegará á Pto. Plata el 6.
" 6.—Saldrá de Pto. Plata y llegará á Monte-cristi el 7.
" 7.—Saldrá de Monte-cristi y llegará á Cuba el 8.
" 8.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Gibara el 10.
" 10.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Nuevitas el 11.
" 11.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á la Habana el 13 de madrugada.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Nuevitas, Sres. Mola Marquez y Cp.—Gibara, Sres. J. Manuel y Cp.—Cuba, Sres. Juan Parrida.—Monte-cristi, Sres. J. Tarrida y Comp.—Pto. Plata, D. Casimiro Sabaté.—Samaná, D. Federico Quirch.—Mayagüez, Sres. P. J. Ralliris y Comp.—Aguadilla, sres. Amell Julia y Comp.—Puerto Rico, Sres. Caracosa y Comp.—Santhomas, Sres. Lamb y Comp.

Se despacha por los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp., y D. Ramon de Herrera, en la calle de los Oficios número 58.

Vapor Maisi, Capitan Calbeté.

VIAJE EXTRAORDINARIO Á SANTHOMAS POR EL SUR de santo Domingo.

ORDEN DE VIAJE.

Julio. 12.—Saldrá de la Habana á las 12 de la mañana y llegará á Nuevitas el 14.
" 14.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á Gibara el 15.
" 15.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Baracoa el 16.
" 16.—Saldrá de Baracoa y llegará á Cuba el 17.
" 17.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Sto. Domingo el 20.
" 21.—Saldrá de Sto. Domingo y llegará á Mayagüez el 22.
" 22.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Aguadilla el 22.
" 23.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Puerto Rico el 23.
" 24.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Santhomas el 24.

RETORNO.

" 27.—Saldrá de Santhomas y llegará á Puerto Rico el 27.
" 28.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Aguadilla el 28.
" 29.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Mayagüez el 29.
" 30.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Sto. Domingo el 30.
" 31.—Saldrá de Sto. Domingo y llegará á Cuba el 2.
Agosto. 3.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Baracoa el 4.
" 4.—Saldrá de Baracoa y llegará á Gibara el 5.
" 5.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Nuevitas el 6.
" 6.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á la Habana el 8 de madrugada.

La carga se recibirá el 10 para Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico y Santhomas y el 11 para esta isla.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Nuevitas, Sres. Santos Gibbs y comp.—Puerto Principe, Sr. D. Ramon Rodriesa.—Gibara, Sres. Longoria, Rosal y cp.—Baracoa, Sres. Mauri y Monsa.—Cuba, Sres. Ros hermanos y comp.—Santo Domingo, El Capitan.—Mallagüez, Sres Gutierrez y Llorda.—Aguadilla, Sres. Kuster y cp.—Puerto Rico, Sres. Caracena Iriarte y comp.—Santhomas, Sres. Heise Schmith y cp.

Se despacha por Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y comp., y D. Ramon de Herrera, en la calle de los Oficios núm. 58.

Vapor Cristobal Colon, su Capitan *D. Antonio Gutierrez*.

Los sábados por la tarde despues de la llegada del tren extraordinario, saldrá de Batabanó para Colonia y Colon llevando alcarga para los mismos puntos.

RETORNO.—Los mártes á las 3, de la tarde saldrá de Colon y á as 3½ de Colonia para Batabanó.

Vapor Cuba,
Consignatario en Montserrati, Ginebra Hermanos.
El vapor Barcelona saldrá á las 5 de la tarde todos los jueves.

Goleta Angelita, *patron Aleman*.
Saldrá de Batabanó los juéves para la carga de Punta de Cañas.

Goleta Reemplazo, patron *Paicurich*.
Este buque dará viajes indistintamente á los almacenes de Vuelta Abajo segun lo exija el número de cargas que se presente para cualquiera de los cinco puntos, lo mismo que de regreso á Batabanó.

NOTAS.

1.ª A los Sres. pasajeros que vengan á esta ciudad por mañana en el tren extraordinario, se les advierte que dicho tren no podrá conducir sus equipages por no demorarlo en San Felipe en donde dichos equipajes los traerá el tren general, como ha sido costumbre, ó cualquiera otro tren que determine la Compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana.

2.ª Para evitar demoras en los embarques de las cargas en Batabanó, tiene la empresa establecida una agencia en los almacenes de Villanueva que todos los dias entrega en el escritorio de la Compañía las guias y conocimientos de los efectos que se despachan. A los remitentes que se dirijan á otras agencias, se les suplica la misma exactitud para que no sufran demora las cargas y para evitar perjuicios á los dueños de ellas.

3.ª Las cargas destinadas á Dayanigua, Punta de Cartas y Bailen, deberán remitirse á Batabanó los lúnes y mártes. De Coloma y Colon, los miércoles y juéves, advirtiendo que la carga que se remita á Batabanó para los mencionados puntos despues de los dias señalados, se quedarán en Batabanó, para que los buques de la compañía las conduzcan á sus destinos en la siguiente semana.

4.ª Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el Escritorio de la Empresa, los mismos dias en que se embarcan las cargas, cuyo requisito no responderá la compañía de las faltas de bultos ni á ningun perjuicio que pueda resultarle al dueño de las cargas.

Los precios de los pasajes y de las cargas serán los que marca la tarifa general.

Vapor Cubano, Capitan *D. Modesto Crespo*.

VIAJE DE BATABANO A ISLA DE PINOS, saldrá de Batabanó todos los domingos por la mañana despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, y llegará á la Isla de Pinos en la tarde del mismo dia.

Saldrá de la Isla de Pinos todos los mártes por la tarde y llegará á Batabonó en la madrugada del miércoles.

Los personas de la Habana que se dirijan á la Isla de Pinos saldrán con el tren general del camino de hierro de la mañana del domingo, y al llegar al paradero de San Felipe, se trasladarán á los coches del ramal que las ha de conducir á Batabanó, en cuyo punto pasarán á bordo del vapor Cubano, que saldrá inmediatamente.

El retorno ó llegada á Batabanó será el miércoles por la madrugada, los pasajeros. Los que se dirijan á la Vuelta de Arriba podrán aprovechar la salida del vapor Rápido que la tercera del mismo dia despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, los que tengan que dirigirse á la Vuelta de Abajo, podrán verificarlo con el vapor General Concha, que sale para aquel punto todos los juéves.

Las cargas para ser embarcadas en el vapor Cubano deberán remitirse á Batabanó los juéves y viérnes.

Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el escritorio de Domenica, los mismos dias en que se remitan los efectos.

En dicho escritorio se hacen cargo de remitir paquetes y mensajes bultosos.

Los mas pormenores impondrán en el escritorio de la Domenica D. Juan Costa.

VAPORES CORREOS

EMPRESA DE [illegible] NAVEGACION DEL SUR.

Vapor español Nuevo Carolina, Capitan D. José R. Barguero.

Con motivo del movimiento de carga en la presente estacion y con el fin de facilitar todas las ventajas posibles al público que transita entre los puertos de la Habana, Matanzas, Sagua y Caibarien, dicho vapor hará sus viajes mensuales á los expresados puntos empezando el primero el juéves 24 de Noviembre, en el órden siguiente:

ITINERARIO DE SALIDA.

De la Habana los juéves á las siete de la mañana y llegará á Matanzas los mismos dias al medio dia.

De Matanzas los juéves á las cuatro de la tarde y llegará Sagua los viérnes de madrugada.

De Sagua los viérnes por la noche y llegará á Caibarien los sábados.

RETORNO.

De Caibarien los domingo despues de la llegada del primer tren y llegará á Sagua los mismos dias por la tarde.

De Sagua los domingos despues de la llegada del tren por la tarde y llegará á Matanzas los lúnes de madrugada.

De Matanzas los lúnes por la mañana y llegará á la Habana los mismos dias al medio dia.

OBVERTENCIAS.

1.ª La Carga para Sagua y Caibarien, se recibe todos los dias hábiles y las órdenes para su admision se darán desde el mártes.

2.ª Se advierte que el pasage y flete, se abonará en la administracion general de la empresa, calle de la Amargura n.º 16 casa de los Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y cp.

3.ª Todo pasagero que se presente abordo con billete de la administracion tendrá derecho á la eleccion de localidades.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana, Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y Cp.—Matanzas, Sres. Amezaga y Aruna.—Sagua, Sres. Morí y Ajuria.—Caibarien Sres. Artaza y Cp.

Vapor español Cienfuegos, Capitan D. Constantino Insua.

VIAJE DE BATABANO A SANTIAGO DE CUBA CON Escala en Cienfuegos, Trinidad, las Tunas, Sancti-Spiritus, Santa Cruz y Manzanillo.

El "Cienfuegos" uno de los vapores mas aparente para la navegacion de esta Isla, reune á su mucha solidez y espacio una gran marcha. Dicho buque verificará su primer viage el sábado 15 de Julio de 1865, bajo el órden que á continuacion se espresa.

ITINERARIO DE IDA.

Julio. 15.—Saldrá de Batabanó despues de la llegada del tren de pasajeros que sale de la Habana á las 5 horas y 45 minuto de la mañana llegará á Cienfuegos el mismo dia antes de media noche.
" 16.—Saldra de Cienfuegos y llegará á Trinidad el mismo dia.
" 16.—Saldra de Trinidad por la tarde y llegará á las Tunas el mismo dia de noche, en cuyo punto permanecerán á bordo los Sres. pasageros hasta el dia siguiente por la mañana.
" 17.—Saldrá de las Tunas y llegará á Santa Cruz al mismo dia.
" 18.—Saldrá de Santa Cruz al amanecer y llegará á Manzanillo el mismo dia.
" 19.—Saldrá de Manzanillo de madrugada y llegará á Cuba el mismo dia.

RETORNO.

" 22.—Saldrá de Cuba á las 6 de la tarde y llegará á Manzanillo el 23.
" 23.—Saldrá de Manzanillo y llegará á Santa Cruz el 24.
" 24.—Saldrá de Santa Cruz y llegará á las Tunas al mismo dia de noche, en cuyo punto permanecerán á bordo los Sres. pasageros, hasta la madrugada del dia siguiente.
" 25.—Saldrá muy temprano de madrugada y llegará al mismo dia á Trinidad.
" 25.—Saldrá de Trinidad y llegará á Cienfuegos el mismo dia.
" 25.—Saldrá de Cienfuegos y llegará á Batabanó el 26.

ADVERTENCIAS.

Los pasajes y fletes se abonarán en la Administracion general de la Empresa, calle de la Amargura, núm. 16, casa de los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp. Todo pasajero que se presente á bordo con billete de la Administracion, tendrá derecho á la eleccion de localidad.

Los Sres. cargadores que deseen remitir efectos desde la Habana, con destino á los puertos de Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo y Santa Cruz se servirán entregar las cargas en el muelle de Luz el viérnes 7 de Julio y los que deseen el estuario para las Tunas de Sancti-Spiritus, Trinidad y Cienfuegos, las entregarán el sábado 8 de mismo.

La carga de 8 @ 8 pies cúbicos pagará para Cuba	$	1	25
Id. " " " para Manzanillo		1	
Id. " " " para Santa Cruz		1	
Id. " " " para las Tunas de Sancti Spiritus		62½	
Id. " " " para Trinidad		56¼	
Id. " " " para Cienfuegos		50	

NOTAS.

1.ª La carga se despachará para Batabanó los dias 12 y 13 de Julio debiendo hallarse en los almacenes del camino de hierro de la Habana, ántes de las cinco de la tarde, en la inteligencia que las guias y conocimientos deberán entregarse los expresado dias (sin falta) en casa de los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp.

2.ª No se admiten bultos cuyo peso exceda de 40 arrobas.

3.ª A la llegada del vapor á Batanaró habrá un tren extraordinario que conducirá en seguida á los Sres. pasajeros hasta San Felipe, en cuyo punto pasarán al tren expreso de Matanzas, y llegarán á la Habana el mismo dia como se entiende siempre que el vapor arribe al muelle antes de las 4½ de la tarde en invierno, ó de las 5 en verano, pues si se diá no tendrán derecho los señores pasajeros á exigir dicho tren. Tan pero cree la compañía de caminos de hierro el convoy extraordinario en el caso de que por accidente ó demora del general del trotico sea necesario echar mano en San Felipe del tren de Batabanó.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana: Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y C.ª en la de la Amargura núm. 16.
Cienfuegos: Sres. Solozabal, Campo y C.ª
Trinidad: Sr. D. Salvador Zulueta.
Las Tunas y Sancti-Spiritus: Sres. Ortiz, Revilla y Cp.
Puerto Principe: Sr. D. Ramon Rovi[illegible]
Santa-Cruz: Sr. D. Antonio Goicoechea y Marti
Manzanillo: Sres. Carsgol Ecay y C.ª
Cuba: Sres. Ros. H. y C.ª

GIRO DE LETRAS.

Sobre Alicante, Avilés, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cádiz, Cartagena Coruña, Ferrol, Gijon, Madrid, Málaga, Palma, Murcia, Oviedo, Padron, Pontevedra, Palma de Mallorca, Ribadeo, Reinosa Santander, Sevilla, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, San Sebastian, Santiago de Galicia, Santa Maria de Ortigueira Tarragona, Valencia, Vizcalla, y Villapresente, Vivero, Ibiza, Villagarcia, Jerez y sobre Veracruz. Méjico, y Tampico, las giran en la calle de Cuba, núm. 38 entre Muralla y Teniente Rey, los Sres.

D. J. DEBEATRE Y CP.

Sobre Alicante, Avilés, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cádiz Candamo, Cangas de Onis, Cangas de Tineo, Carril, Cartagena Coruña, Ferrol, Grado, Granada, Madrid Málaga, Murcia, Nava, Oviedo, Padron, Palma de Mallorca, Pamplona, Pravia, Ribadeo, Rinodesilla, Salas, San Sebastian, Santander, Santiago de Galicia, Sevilla, Toledo Valencia, Vigo, Victoria, Jafeso Zaragoza, sobre Nueva-York, Boston, Filadelfia, Londres, Liverpool, Paris, Burdeos, Havre, Marsella, Hamburgo, Bremen Amberes, las giran á cortos dias en la calle del Baratillo número los Sres. Morales y Comp.

ALMONEDA MERCANTIL.

El sábado 8 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana se rematará por esta en la plaza de armas, lugar de costumbre por cuenta de quien corresponda, un caballo andaluz de silla y tiro color dorado de mas de seis cuartas de alzada.

Por órden del Sr. Alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María, se rematarán en esta almoneda el sábado 8 del corriente entre 5 y 6 de la tarde, 7 mesas con tres piedras de mármol, 12 sillas de mejoría, 4 cuadros chicos, 2 espejos de medio cuerpo y un reloj de pared tasado en 141 pesos.

El viernes 7 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería, se rematará por cuenta de quien corresponda, una caja conteniendo 72 cajitas pastillas de goma y tres tercios de jalapa.

El viérnes 7 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana se rematarán por cuenta de quien corresponda en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería, 75 varas de colcta de hilo azul.

En el mismo dia á la misma hora y lugar se rematará por cuenta de quien corresponda, 1333 varas de dril de hilo de colores.

En el mismo dia á la misma hora bajo el tinglado del muelle de Caballería se rematará por cuenta de quien corresponda el bergantin goleta español Paquete de Matanzas de porte de 200 toneladas forrado y clavetado en cobre el que se encuentra anclado en los almacenes de Santa Catalina y en inventario estará de manifiesto en el acto del remate.

El juéves 6 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería se rematarán por cuenta de quien corresponda 41 docenas botellas de ultima moda, 18 docenas jabon de caramelo, y 14 gruesas cortijas de oro amarillo.

El juéves 6 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana se rematarán en depósito en los almacenes de Regla 144 pacas de algodon procedentes de Matamoros, por cuenta de quien corresponda.

DIVERSIONES.

GRAN TEATRO DE TACON.

Compañia dramática.

Gran funcion para el juéves 6 de Julio de 1865.

Una variada y escogida funcion, que constará de la graciosísima comedia en dos actos y en prosa, titulada:

Dos muertes y ningun difunto.

Seguirá por intermedio á precios

Jota valenciana.

Concluyendo la funcion con la chistosa pieza de costumbres del pais que lleva por título

Funcion de toros sin toros.

Empezará á las [illegible] en punto

SOCIEDADES ANONIMAS.

Comision liquidadora de la antigua compañia del ferro-carril de Cardenas.—Habiéndose acordado en el dia 14 de actual á las once para la celebracion en la mañana del Sr. Marqués de Villalba calle del Teniente Rey núm. 38, de la junta general en que deberá tratarse de la definitiva confusion de interés de esta compañia con la del camino de hierro de Júcaro, y de la remuneracion que expresa el artículo 38 capitulo 7.º de los estatutos de la empresa unida de Cardenas y Júcaro, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia. Habana 4 de julio de 1865.—La comision liquidadora, José Montoro.—Francisco Maravillas.

Comision liquidadora de la antigua compañia del ferro carril de Cardenas y Júcaro.—Habiéndose designado en 14 de actual á las doce para la celebracion en la mañana del señor Marqués de Villalba calle del Teniente Rey número 38 de la junta general en que deberá tratarse de la definitiva confusion de intereses de esta compañia con la del camino de hierro de Cárdenas y de la remuneracion que expresa el artículo 38 capitulo 7.º de los Estatutos de la empresa unida de Cárdenas y Júcaro, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia. Habana Julio 4 de 1865.—La comision liquidadora, Francisco J. Calvo.

Empresa unida de los caminos de hierro de Cardenas y Júcaro.—Estando señalado el dia 14 de corriente á la una de la tarde para la celebracion en la morada del señor Presidente calle del Teniente Rey número 38 de la junta general extraordinaria en que deberá tratarse de la reforma de los Estatutos, con objeto de incluir en ellos la facultad de emitir obligaciones hipotecarias á los efectos y en los términos que prescribe la Real órden de 9 de febrero último publicada en la Gaceta de esta ciudad del 13 de Marzo subcesivo, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia al acto. Habana y julio 4 de 1865.—El Secretario, Felipe Lima y Remé.

Sociedad del Crédito Mercantil é Industrial.—Por acuerdo de la junta directiva en sesion de este dia se participa á los señores accionistas que por cuenta de las utilidades habidas en el semestre vencido el 30 del pasado se repartirá á los mismos en esta por cada acion, á razon de seis dividendo por ciento sobre el importe de sus acciones, pudiendo ocurrir desde luego á sus efectos en el Banco de San José en la Habana, los que residan en aquella ciudad. Cárdenas 4 de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, José A. Bobadilla.

Compañia General de Cabotaje de Vapores.—De cuando esta empresa facilitar el movimiento de carga entre los puertos de la Habana, Matanzas Sagua y Caibarien, ha determinado poner en conocimiento del público su tarifa que á continuacion se expresa, así como la diferencia que redunda en beneficio del cargador entre la existente hasta la fecha y la que seguirá en lo sucesivo.

Tarifa de la Habana á Matanzas, Sagua la Grande y Caybarien.

	PASAJES. CAMARA.		PROA.		Criados de uniformados de color,		Viveres y ferreteria		Mercancias		Dinero á flete.		Prendería y efectos de valor.		Caballos
	pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	
Habana á Matanzas...	4	50	2	12½	1	75	1	50	No admite		No admite		1	100	Lo mismo que los demas efectos.
" á Sagua...	17		8	50	7		5	50	50		60		1		
" á Caybarien	22		11		9		7	50	35		85		1		
Matanzas á Sagua....	15		7	50	6		5		45		55		1		
" á Caybarien	20		10		8		6		55		65		1		
Sagua á idem	5	50	4	25	4		3		45		45		1		

	HABANA á Matanzas.	HABANA á Sagua.	HABANA á Caybarien	MATANZAS á Sagua	MATANZAS á Caybarien	SAGUA á Caybarien.
	Pesos. Cts	Pesos. Cts	Pesos. Cts	Pesos. Cts	Pesos. Cts	Pesos. Cts
Cajas de azúcar		62½	75	No admite	No admite	No admite
Cortes de caja		15	20	idem	idem	idem
Bocoy de mascabado y pipa de aguardiente	2	2	25	idem	idem	idem
Idem de miel	1	2	25	idem	idem	idem
Pipas vacias	50	1 25	45	55		40
Burra	8	8	50	5	7	4
Oveja ó cabra		75	1	70	75	60
Cerdos	1	50	2	1	2	1
Perros	1	50	1	75	1 50	75
Pavos		50		5	20	10
Gallos de pelea		5	30	20	25	15
Bocoy de nieve	4	25	5	3 50	4 25	2 12½
Cajas de sangui nolas		12½	3	1 75	2 50	1 25

ACLARACIONES.

Los Sres. cargadores pagaban por carga de 8 arrobas ó 8 piés cúbicos desde la Habana á Sagua siendo el contenido viveres ó ferreteria $ " 60

" " Id. satisfarán por la misma desde el dia que empieza á regir esta tarifa " " 50
" " Id. por carga de mercancias anteriormente " " 70
" " Id. satisfarán por la presente " " 60

Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.

" " Id. por carga de viveres y ferreteria anteriormente desde la Habana á Caybarien $ " 70
" " Id. satisfarán por la presente " " 55
" " Id. por carga de mercancias anteriormente " " 80
" " Id. satisfarán por la presente " " 65

Diferencia á favor del cargador 15 cts. por carga.

" " Id. por carga de viveres y ferreteria anteriormente desde Matanzas á Sagua $ " 15
" " Id. satisfarán por la presente " " 45
" " Id. por carga de mercancias anteriormente " " 65
" " Id. satisfaran por la presente " " 55

Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.

" " Id. por carga de viveres y ferreteria anteriormente desde Matanzas á Caybarien $ " 65
" " Id. satisfaran por la presente " " 55
" " Id. por carga de mercancias anteriormente " " 75
" " Id. satisfarán por la presente " " 65

Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.

" " Id. por carga de viveres y ferreteria anteriormente desde Sagua á Caybarien $ " 40
" " Id. satisfaran por la presente " " 30
" " Id. por carga de mercancias anteriormente " " 50
" " Id. satisfará por la presente " " 45

Diferencia á favor del cargador 5 cts. por carga.

OBSERVACIONES.

1.ª Esta tarifa empezará á regir desde el dia 4 de Julio de 1865.

2.ª Los pasajes y fletes de carga se abonarán en las respectivas casas consignatarias en la inteligencia que los Sres. pasajeros que no llenen este requisito abonarán á bordo el 10 p% de recargo sobre el importe del pasaje.

3.ª Los encajes, muebles voluminosos y piezas grandes de maquinari, se arreglará su flete convencionalmente.

4.ª Los niños que no pasen de 7 años pagarán la mitad del pasaje y los de lactancia nada.

5.ª A cada pasajero le es permitido llevar dos baules, una maleta y dos sombreras; lo demas se considera como exceso de equipage.

6.ª La manutencion, embarque y desembarque de animales será por cuenta de sus dueños.

7.ª Por pérdida de equipaje comprobado que se entregue á los empleados de abordo se abonarán $50 por baul nada mas.

8.ª Los lanchages para verificar la descarga y cargar en Matanzas y Caybarien, será por cuenta del cargador.

Habana 25 de Julio de 1865.—El Administrador, San Pelayo Pardo y comp.

"La Protectora" en liquidacion.

SITUACION DE ESTA COMPAÑIA EN LA TARDE DEL DIA 30 DE JUNIO DE 1865.

ACTIVO.		PASIVO.	
Caja	$ 28 01	Banqueros	7300 21
Recibos en expedientes judiciales	51129 67	Drake y Cp	37429 65
Sub-directores	52 73	J. M. Morales y Cp	16807 19
Sub-directores (incobrable)	84125 06	La Direccion general	35016 51
Colectores, cuentas corrientes	75338 34	La Compañía Fosadora	38187 91
Documentos á cobrar	177068 65	Sub-directores	1878 43
Indemnizaciones	55980 73	La Direccion general "El Iris"	1288 68
Fondo en suspenso	919 15	Dividendo número 15	14410 91
Gastos de liquidacion	49381 4	Sub-directores	15183 07
		Colectores, cuentas corrientes	392 81
		Documentos á cobrar	
		Indemnizaciones	
		Fondo en suspenso	
		Gastos de liquidacion	
	473514 73		473514 73

El Delegado del Gobierno, *Andrés Sanchez*. — El Liquidador, *Ignacio Anchoster*. — *José Joaquin Rondon*. — Vto. Bno.—El Director interino, *Juan Costa*.

Crédito Mercantil é Industrial de Cárdenas.

BALANCE GENERAL DE LA SITUACION DE ESTA SOCIEDAD EN LA TARDE DEL DIA 30 DE JUNIO DE 1865.

ACTIVO.			PASIVO.		
Caja		$ 1399 6 74	Capital		$ 500000
Fondo en caja		5471 12	Banqueros	13998 27	
Bancos de la Habana y Matanzas		68 57	Fondo de reserva	5471 12	
Por efectivo	$ 200702 93		1865 segundo pago á 500	68 57	
Hasta 3 meses	52 73				19468 96
De 3 á 6 idem	3585 4 94		Contratos corrientes efectivo		70666
A mas tiempo	30 683 14	1003972 30	Depósitos en valores		5376
Carrera.			Depósitos en efectivo		90 1
Letras negociables	19090 86		Depósitos á plazo		91443 81
Descuentos	1800 7 4		Dividendo número 15		5376
Sin corresponsales, al cobro	135 10 77	1388 57 51	Sub-directores		48
Créditos { Pagarés con garantía	1402		La Compañía Fosadora		37259 41
Escrituras hipotecarias vencidas	1410		Sub-directores		480
Gastos.			La Direccion general "El Iris"		550
Instalacion y utensilios		15672	Dividendo número 15		90 1
		3138 7	Depósitos con interés		23098 72
Gastos de primer establecimiento		5758 75	Capital		706666
Utilidades líquidas		23098 72	Fondo de reserva		5376
Intereses vencidos		550	1865 segundo pago á 500		68
		4360 58			19468
		1			1
		1			1
		1			1

Unicos agentes y depositarios para toda la isla de Cuba los Sres. CORTÉS, AGUIRREVENGOA y COMP., PERFUMERIA HABANERA, calle del Obispo esquina á la de la Habana.

Se halla de venta en todas las droguerias y perfumerias del mundo.

DE VENTA POR MAYOR Y MENOR POR DON JUAN A. GALLEGO, O-REILLY NUM. 42.—HABANA.

La imprenta de Gonzalez, establecida en la call de Gallano núm. 123, se ha trasladado á la de Neptuno núm. 33, entre Industria y Amistad.

Se desea comprar la Historia de Méjico por Alaman constante de 5 tomos en cuarto mayor, en esta imprenta impondrán.

Se solicitan dos criandéras en la Real casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad.

HOSTIAS Y OBLEAS PARA DULCES.

Las magníficas hostias que se expendian frente á la sacristia de la iglesia de Santa Clara, continuarán desde hoy vendiéndo en la calle de Acosta núm. 43, entre as de la Habana y Compostela.

DON Antonio Eusebio Valdés tiene el gusto de ofrecer á sus amigos y al público en general en la calle de Chacon número 32 donde desempeñará cuantos encargos se le hagan de adorno de altares, vestir urnas, ramos, dorado con papel, entapizar cuadros de todas clases, ornamentos sacerdotales, y todo lo concerniente al ramo de iglesia y curiosidades.

LA Real Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad juega el cuarto de billete número 1315 en el sorteo de la Real Lotería que se ha de celebrar el dia 14 del mes actual. Habana y Julio 4 de 1865.—Para el Sr. Director, *Gregorio Fernandez.*

ANUNCIOS EXTRANJEROS.

LA ESENCIA DE LA VIDA
DEL DOCTOR RICORD

Restaura la virilidad y el vigor de la juventud en cuatro semanas, aun á las constituciones mas agotadas.

El Dr. Ricord, de Paris, ha accedido al fin á las repetidas súplicas del público americano, y ha nombrado un agente para la venta, en el Nuevo Continente, de su apreciable Esencia de la Vida, que deben tomarla todos los que estén para casarse. El éxito es infalible, tomándola segun las instrucciones impresas. Se vende en todas las boticas de la Isla de Cuba, á $4 la botella, y $10 las grandes botellas que contienen cuatro tantos de la chica. Agente en la Habana, D. Luis Lerversend. Boticas de San José, calle de Aguiar No. 82.—Depositario general, D. Felipe Roland, 447 Broome St., New York.

PARTE MERCANTIL.

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

Entradas de buques.

Julio 5.—De Cuba en 3 dias, varr. ing. G. Whiting, cap. Fowler, ton. 640 en lastre al cap.—Pas 305 de tro a

De Boston en 24 dias, berg. ing. Zulueta, cap. Ladds, ton. 195 con maderas á Monson.

De Liverpool en 52 dias, berg. esp. Rosarito, cap. Anduiza, ton. 255 con efectos á Mork.

De S. Sebastian en 50 dias, berg. esp. Paquete de S. Sebastian, cap. Carril, ton. 146 con fierro á Zubiaga.

De Laberpool en 4 dias, frag. es Polleña, cap. Mendezona, ton. 236 con efectos á Mork.

Salidas de buques.

Para Sisal berg. esp. Nueva Carmencita, cap. Ormaechea, por D. R. de la Concha.

Para Amberes berg. esp. Sacta, cap. Valle, por los Sres. Hamel y Hermo.

Para Trinidad frag. ing. P. Albert.

Para Sisal berg. amer. J. Chelwood.

Para N. York berg. ruso. Hydra.

Buques despachados

Para Hamburgo berg. esp. San Antonio, cap. Anasagoity, por los Sres. Morales y cp.

800 cajas de azúcar.

3 ½ millares de tabaco torcido y efectos.

Para Falmouth frag. ing. Julia, cap Maurice, por los Sres Morales y cp.

290 cajas de azúcar.

Para Mobila balandra ing. Elvira, cap. Gray, por D. R. Perez Santa Maria.

5 cajas de azúcar.

75 millares de tabaco torcido y efectos.

Para Burdeos barca franc. Bordelais, cap. Delessalle, por los Sr s. Duerruty y cp.

290 cajas de azúcar y efectos.

VAPORES DE TRAVESIA.

Se recuerda á los señores pasageros que deben proveerse de billete de embarque en las respectivas casas consignatarias de los vapores de esta empresa evitando así el disgusto de tener que cobrarles la quinta parte de aumento á bordo.

Empresa de vapores españoles correos de las Antillas y Seno Mejicano.

Vapor Barcelonas Paquete de Veracruz, Capitan Iniesta Queda establecido para hacer viajes mensuales entre la

HABANA, SISAL, VERACRUZ, TUXPAN Y TAMPICO.

IDA.

Saldrá de la Habana los dias 8 de cada mes á las 8 de la mañana y llegará á Sisal el 10.

11.—Saldrá de Sisal y llegará á Veracruz el 13.

14.—Saldrá de Veracruz y llegará á Tuxpan el 15.

16.—Saldrá de Tuxpan y llegará á Tampico el 17.

RETORNO.

19.—Saldrá de Tampico y llegará á Tuxpan el 20.

21.—Saldrá de Tuxpan y llegará á Veracruz el 22.

23.—Saldrá de Veracruz y llegará á Sisal el 25.

26.—Saldrá de Sisal y llegará á la Habana el 28.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana, San Pelayo, Pardo y Cp. y Ramon Herrera, Oficios 58.—Sisal, Pedro Rotger.—Veracruz, A. Somohano y Cp.—Tuxpan, Diego del Noval.—Tampico Antonio Gutierres, y Victory.

Nota.—La llegada de este vapor á la Habana es dos dias antes [illegible]

Vapor Pájaro del Oceano, Capitan Callejo.

VIAJE A SANTHOMAS POR EL NORTE DE SANTO DOMINGO.

ORDEN DE VIAJE.

Julio. 17.—Saldrá de la Habana á las 5 de la tarde y llegará á Nuevitas el 19.

" 19.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á Gibara el 20.

" 20.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Cuba el 21.

" 22.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Monte-cristi el 23.

" 24.—Saldrá de Monte-cristi y llegará á Pto. Plata el 21

" 24.—Saldrá de Pto. Plata y llegará á Samaná el 25.

" 25.—Saldrá de Sama á y llegará á Mayagüez el 26.

" 26.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Aguadilla el 26

" 26.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Pto. Rico el 27.

" 28.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Santhomas el 28

RETORNO.

Agosto 1.—Saldrá de Santhomas y llegará á Puerto Rico el 2

" 2.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Aguadilla el 3

" 3.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Mayagüez el 4

" 4.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Samaná el 5.

" 5.—Saldrá de Sama á y llegará á Pto. Plata el 6

" 6.—Saldrá de Pto. Plata y llegará á Monte-cristi el 7

" 7.—Saldrá de Monte-cristi y llegará á Cuba el 8.

" 9.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Gibara el 10.

" 10.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Nuevitas el 11.

" 11.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á la Habana el 13 de madrugada.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Nuevitas, Sres. Mola Marquez y Cp.—Gibara, Sres. J. Manue y Cp.—Cuba, Sres. Justa Tarrida.—Monte-cristi, Sres. J. Tarrida y Comp.—Pto. Plata, D. Casimiro Sabaté.—Samaná, D. Federico Quirch.—Mayagüez, Sres. P. J. Rabirita y Comp.—Aguadilla, Sres. Amell Julia y Comp.—Puerto Rico Sres. Caracosa y Comp.—Santhomas, Sres. Lemb y Comp.

Se despacha por los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp., y D. Ramon de Herrera, en la calle de los Oficios número 58.

Vapor Isabel, Capitan Calbetó.

VIAJE EXTRAORDINARIO A SANTHOMAS POR EL SUR de Santo Domingo.

ORDEN DE VIAJE.

Julio. 12.—Saldrá de la Habana á las 12 de la mañana y llegará á Nuevitas el 13.

" 14.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á Gibara el 15.

" 15.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Baracoa el 16.

" 16.—Saldrá de Baracoa y llegará á Cuba el 17.

" 18.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Sto. Domingo el 20.

" 21.—Saldrá de Sto. Domingo y llegará á Mayagüez el 22

" 22.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Aguadilla el 22

" 22.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Puerto Rico el 23.

" 24.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Santhomas el 24.

RETORNO.

" 27.—Saldrá de Santhomas y llegará á Puerto Rico el 27

" 28.—Saldrá de Puerto Rico y llegará á Aguadilla el 28.

" 29.—Saldrá de Aguadilla y llegará á Mayagüez el 28.

" 29.—Saldrá de Mayagüez y llegará á Sto. Domingo el 30.

" 31.—Saldrá de Sto. Domingo y llegará á Cuba el 2.

Agosto. 1.—Saldrá de Cuba y llegará á Baracoa el 4.

" 4.—Saldrá de Baracoa y llegará á Gibara el 5.

" 5.—Saldrá de Gibara y llegará á Nuevitas el 6.

" 6.—Saldrá de Nuevitas y llegará á la Habana el 8 de mañana.

La carga se recibirá el 10 para Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico y Santhomas y el 11 para esta Isla.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Nuevitas, Sres. Santos Gibbs y comp.—Puerto Principe, Sr. D. Ramon Robirosa.—Gibara, Sres. Longoria, Rosal y cp.—Baracoa, Sres. Mauri y Monso.—Cuba, Sres. Ros hermanos y comp.—Santo Domingo, El Capitan.—Mayagüez, Sres Gutierrez y Lloreda.—Aguadilla, Sres. Kuster y cp.—Puerto Rico, Sres. Caracosa Iriarte y comp.—Santhomas, Sres. Heise Schmith y cp.

Se despacha por Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y comp., y D. Ramon de Herrera, en la calle de los Oficios núm. 58.

Vapor Cristobal Colon, su Capitan *D. Antonio Gutierr*

Los sábados por la tarde despues de la llegada del tren extraordinario, saldrá de Batabanó para Colomas y Colon llevando ajoarga para los mismos puntos.

RETORNO.—Los mártes á las 3, de la tarde saldrá de Colon y á as 3½ de Coloma para Batabanó.

Vapor Cuba,

Consignatario en Montecristi, Ginobra Hermanos.

El vapor Barcelona saldrá á las 5 de la tarde todos los vier es.

Goleta Angelita, *patron Aleman.*

Saldrá de Batabanó los juéves con la carga de Punta de Cartas.

Goleta Recompenzo, patron *Paicurich.*

Este buque dará viajes indistintamente á los almacenes de Vuelta Abajo segun lo exija el número de cargas que se presente para cualquiera de los dos puntos, lo mismo que de regreso á Batabanó.

NOTAS.

1.ª A los Sres. pasajeros que vengan á esta ciudad por la mañana en el tren extraordinario, se les advierte que dicho tren no podrá conducir sus equipages por no demorarlo en San Felipe donde dichos equipajes los traerá el tren general, como ha sido costumbre, ó cualquiera otro tren que determine la Compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana.

2.ª Para evitar demoras en los embarques de las cargas en Batabanó, tiene la empresa establecida una agencia en los almacenes de Villar nueva que todos los dias entrega en el escritorio de la Compañía las guias y conocimientos de los efectos que se despachan. A los remitentes que se dirijan á otras agencias, se les aplica la misma exactitud para que no sufran demora las cargas y para evitar perjuicios á los dueños de ellas.

3.ª Las cargas destinadas á Dayanigua, Punta de Cartas y Bailen, deberán remitirse á Batabanó los lúnes y mártes. De Coloma y Colon, los miércoles y juéves, advirtiendo que la carga que se remita á Batabanó para los mencionados puntos despues de los dias señalados, se quedarán en Batabanó, para que los buques de la compañía las conduzcan á su destino en la siguiente semana.

4.ª Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el Escritorio de la Empresa, los mismos dias en que se embarcan las cargas, sin cuyo requisito no responderá la compañía de las faltas de bultos ni á ningun perjuicio que pueda resultarle al dueño de los efectos.

Los precios de los pasajes y de las cargas serán los que fijen la tarifa general.

Vapor Cubano, Capitan *D. Modesto Crespo.*

VIAJE DE BATABANO A ISLA DE PINOS, saldrá de Batabanó todos los domingos por la mañana despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, y llegará á la Isla de Pinos en la tarde del mismo dia.

Saldrá de la Isla de Pinos todos los mártes por la tarde y llegará á Batabonó en la madrugada del miércoles.

Las personas de la Habana que se dirijan á la Isla de Pinos saldrán con el tren general del camino de hierro de la mañana del domingo, y al llegar al paradero de San Felipe, se trasladarán á los coches del ramal que las ha de conducir á Batabanó, en cuyo punto pasarán á bordo del vapor Cubano, que saldrá inmediatamente.

El retorno ó llegada á Batabanó será el miércoles por la madrugada, los pasajeros. Los que se dirijan á la Vuelta de Arriba podrán aprovechar la salida del vapor Rápido que la verifica el mismo dia despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, los que tengan que dirigirse á la Vuelta de Abajo, podrán verificarlo con el vapor General Concha, que sale para aquel punto todos los juéves.

Las cargas para ser embarcadas en el vapor Cubano deberán remitirse á Batabanó los juéves y viérnes.

Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el escritorio de Dom ica, los mismos dias en que se remitan los efectos.

En dicho escritorio se hacen cargo de remitir paquetes y muebles sueltos.

Mas pormenores impondrán en el escritorio de D. Juan Costa.

VAPORES CORREOS

EMPRESA DE [illegible] NAVEGACION DEL SUR.

Vapor español Nuevo Carolina, Capitan D. José R Barguero.

Con motivo del movimiento de carga en la presente estacion y con el fin de facilitar todas las ventajas posibles al público que transita entre los puertos de la Habana, Manzanas, Sagua y Caibarien, dicho vapor hará sus viages mensuales á los expresados puntos empezando el nuevo órden el juéves 23 de Noviembre, en el órden siguiente:

ITINERARIO DE SALIDA.

De la Habana los juéves á las siete de la mañana y llegará á Manzanas los mismos dias al medio dia.

De Matanzas los juéves á las cuatro de la tarde y llegará Sagua los viérnes de madrugada.

De Sagua los viérnes por la noche y llegará á Caibarien los sábados.

RETORNO.

De Caibarien los domingo despues de la llegada del primer tren y llegará á Sagua los mismos dias por la tarde.

De Sagua los domingos despues de la llegada del tren por la tarde y llegará á Matanzas los lúnes de madrugada.

De Matanzas los lúnes por la mañana y llegará á la Habana los mismos dias al medio dia.

DIVERTENCIAS.

1.ª La Carga para Sagua y Caibarien, se recibe todos los miércoles hábiles y las órdenes para su admision se darán desde el mártes.

2.ª Se advierte que el pasage y flete, se abonará en la administracion general de la empresa, calle de la Amargura n. 16 casa de los Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y cp.

3.ª Todo pasagero que se presente abordo con billete de la administracion tendrá derecho á la eleccion de localidades.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana, Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y Cp.—Matanzas, Sres Amezaga y Arana.—Sagua, Sres. Moré y Ajuria.—Caibarien Sres. Arteaga y Cp.

Vapor español Cienfuegos, Capitan D. Constantino Insua.

VIAJE DE BATABANO A SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CON Escala en Cienfuegos, Trinidad, las Tunas, Sancti-Spiritus, Santa Cruz y Manzanillo.

El "Cienfuegos" uno de los vapores mas aparente para la costa Sur de esa Isla, reune á su mucha solidez y espacio una gran ligereza. Dicho buque verificará su primer viage el sábado 15 de Julio de 1865, bajo el órden que á continuacion se espresa.

ITINERARIO DE IDA.

Julio. 15.—Saldrá de Batabanó despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros que sale de la Habana á las 5 horas y 40 minutos de la mañana y llegará á Cienfuegos el mismo dia antes de media noche.

" 16.—Saldrá de Cienfuegos y llegará á Trinidad el mismo dia.

" 18.—Saldrá de Trinidad por la tarde y llegará á las Tunas el mismo dia de noche, en cuyo punto permanecerán á bordo los Sres. pasageros hasta el dia siguiente por la mañana.

" 17.—Saldrá de las Tunas y llegará á Santa Cruz al mismo dia.

" 18.—Saldrá de Santa Cruz al amanecer y llegará á Manzanillo el mismo dia.

" 19.—Saldrá de Manzanillo de madrugada y llegará á Cuba el mismo dia.

RETORNO.

" 21.—Saldrá de Cuba á las 5 de la tarde y llegará á Manzanillo el 23.

" 23.—Saldrá de Manzanillo y llegará á Santa Cruz el 24.

" 24.—Saldrá de Santa Cruz y llegará á las Tunas al mismo dia de noche, en cuyo punto permanecerán á bordo los Sres. pasageros, hasta la madrugada del dia siguiente.

" 25.—Saldrá de las Tunas de madrugada y llegará al mismo dia á Trinidad.

" 26.—Saldrá de Trinidad y llegará á Cienfuegos el mismo dia.

" 27.—Saldrá de Cienfuegos y llegará á Batabanó el 26

ADVERTENCIAS.

Los pasajes y fletes se abonarán en la Administracion general de la Empresa, calle de la Amargura, núm. 16, casa de los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp. Todo pasajero que se presente á bordo con billete de la Administracion, tendrá derecho á la eleccion de localidades.

Los Sres. cargadores que deseen remitir efectos desde la Habana, con destino á los puertos de Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo y Santa Cruz se servirán entregar las cargas en el muelle de Luz el viérnes 7 de Julio y los que deseen el estuario para las Tunas de Sancti-Spiritus, Trinidad y Cienfuegos, las entregarán el sábado 8 de mismo.

La carga de 8 @ 6 Spies cúbicos pagará para Cuba $ 1 25

Id. " " para Manzanillo..... 1

Id. " " para Santa Cruz..... 1

Id. " " para las Tunas de Sancti Spiritus... 62½

Id. " " para Trinidad..... 56¼

Id. " " para Cienfuegos..... 50

NOTAS.

1.ª La carga se despachará para Batabanó los dias 12 y 13 de Julio debiendo hallarse en los almacenes del camino de hierro de la Habana, ántes de las cinco de la tarde, en la inteligencia que las guias y conocimientos deberán entregarse los expresados dias (sin falta) en casa de los Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y Comp.

2.ª No se admiten bultos cuyo peso exceda de 40 arrobas.

3.ª A la llegada del vapor á Batabanó habrá un tren extraordinario que conducirá en seguida á los Sres. pasageros hasta San Felipe, en cuyo punto pasarán al tren expreso de Matanzas, y llegarán á la Habana al mismo una se entiende siempre que el vapor arribe al muelle antes de las 4½ de la tarde en invierno, ó de las 5 en verano, pues si se dilata no tendrán derecho los señores pasajeros á exigir dicho tren. Tan poco ofrece la compañía de caminos de hierro el convoy extraordinario en el caso de que por accidente ó demora del general de tronco sea necesario echar mano en San Felipe del tren de Batabanó.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Habana: Sres. San Pelayo, Pardo y C.ª en la de la Amargura núm. 16.

Cienfuegos: Sres. Solozabal, Campo y C.ª

Trinidad: Sr. D. Salvador Zulueta.

Las Tunas y Sancti-Spiritus: Sres. Ortiz, Revilla y Cp.

Puerto Principe: Sr. D. Ramon Rovi[illegible]

Santa-Cruz: Sr. D. Antonio Goicoechea y Marti

Manzanillo: Sres. Caracol Ecay y C.ª

Cuba: Sres. Ros. H. y C.ª

GIRO DE LETRAS.

Sobre Alicante, Avilés, Barcelona, Bilbao, Cádiz, Cartagena Coruña, Ferrol, Gijon, Madrid, Málaga, Mahon, Murcia, Oviedo, Padron, Pontevedra, Palma de Mallorca, Rivadeo, Reinosa Santander, Sevilla, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, San Sebastian, Santiago de Galicia, Santa Marta de Ortigueira Tarragona, Valencia, Vizcaila, Villapresente, Vivero, Ibiza, Villagarcía, Jerez y sobre Veracruz, Méjico, y Tampico, las gira en la calle de Cuba, núm. 38 entre Muralla y Teniente Rey, los Sres.

D. J. URRUTIA Y CP.

Sobre Alicante, Avilés, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cádiz, Candamo, Cangas de Onis, Campas de Tinco Carril, Cartagena Coruña, Ferrol, Grado, Granada, Madrid, Málaga, Murcia, Noya, Oviedo, Padron, Palma de Mallorca, Pamplona, Prasio, Rivadeo, Rinaderilla, Solda, San Sebastian, Santander, Santiago de Galicia, Sevilla, Toledo Valencia, Vigo, Victoria, Zafeste, Zaragoza, sobre Nueva-York, Boston, Filadelfia, Lóndres, Liverpool, Paris, Burdeos, Havre, Marsella, Hamburgo, Bremen Amberes, las gira á cortos dias en la calle del Barratillo número los Sres. Morales y Comp.

ALMONEDA MERCANTIL.

El sábado 8 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana se rematará por esta en la plaza de armas, lugar de costumbre por cuenta de quien corresponda, un caballo andaluz de silla y tiro color dorado de masa de siete cuartas de alzada.

Por órden del Sr. Alcalde mayor del distrito de Jesus María, se rematarán en esta almoneda el sábado 8 del corriente entre 5 y 6 de la tarde, 7 mesas con sus piedras de mármol, 12 sillas de mepte, 4 cuadros óbalos, 3 espejos de medio cuerpo y un reloj de pared tasado en 121 pesos.

El viérnes 7 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería, se rematará por cuenta de quien corresponda, una caja conteniendo 24 cajitas pastillas de guayaba y tres cerdos de jalea.

El viérnes 7 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana se rematarán por cuenta de quien corresponda en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería, 75 ½ yardas coleta de hilo sasal.

En el mismo dia á la misma hora y lugar se rematarán por cuenta de quien corresponda, 1333 yardas dril de hilo de colores.

En el mismo dia á la misma hora bajo el pedregal del muelle de Caballeria se rematara por cuenta de quien corresponda el bergantin goleta español Paquete de Matanzas de porte de 128 toneladas forrado y clavetado en cobre el que se encuentra anclado en las inmediaciones de Santa Catalina y en inventario estará de manifiesto en el acto del remate.

El juéves 6 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana en las inmediaciones del almacen de avería se rematarán por cuenta de quien corresponda 41 docenas botellas de última moda, 18 docenas jabon de caramelo, y 14 gruesas sortijas de oro americano.

El juéves 6 del corriente entre 11 y 12 de la mañana se rematarán en depósito en los almacenes de Regla 14½ pacas de algodon procedentes de Matamoros, por cuenta de quien corresponda.

DIVERSIONES.

GRAN TEATRO DE TACON.

Compañia dramática.

Gran funcion para el juéves 6 de Julio de 1865.

Una variada y escogida funcion, que constará de la graciosísima comedia en dos actos y en prosa, titulada:

Dos muertes y ningun difunto.

Seguirá por intermedio á precios

Jota valenciana.

Concluyendo la funcion con la chistosa pieza de costumbres del pais que lleva por título

Funcion de toros sin toros.

Empezará á las [illegible] en punto.

SOCIEDADES ANONIMAS.

Comision liquidadora de la antigua compañia del ferro-carril de Cardenas.—Habiéndose designado el dia 14 de actual á las once para la celebracion en la morada del Sr. Marqués de Villalba calle del Teniente Rey número 38, de la junta general en que deberá tratarse de la definitiva confusion de interés de esta compañia con la del camino de hierro de Júcaro, y de la remuneracion que expresa el artículo 38 capítulo 7.º de los estatutos de la empresa unida de Cárdenas y Júcaro, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia. Habana 4 de Julio de 1865.—La comision liquidadora, José Montoro.—Francisco Maravillas.

Comision liquidadora de la antigua compañia del ferro carril de Cardenas y Júcaro.—Habiéndose designado el dia 14 de actual á las doce para la celebracion en la morada del señor Marqués de Villalba calle del Teniente Rey número 38 de la junta general en que deberá tratarse de la definitiva confusion de intereses de esta compañia con la del camino de hierro de Cárdenas y de la remuneracion que expresa el artículo 38 capítulo 7.º de los Estatutos de la empresa unida de Cárdenas y Júcaro, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia. Habana Julio 4 de 1865.—La comision liquidadora, Francisco J. Calvo.

Empresa unida de los caminos de hierro de Cárdenas y Júcaro.—Estando señalado el dia 14 del corriente á la una de la tarde para la celebracion en la morada del señor Presidente calle del Teniente Rey número 38 de la junta general extraordinaria en que deberá tratarse de la reforma de los Estatutos con objeto de incluir en ellos la facultad de emitir obligaciones hipotecarias á los efectos y en los términos que prescribe la Real órden de 8 de Octubre último publicada en la Gaceta de esta ciudad del 12 de Marzo subsecuente, se pone en conocimiento de los señores accionistas para su asistencia al acto. Habana y julio 4 de 1865.—El Secretario, Felipe Lima y Renté.

Sociedad del Crédito Mercantil é Industrial.—Por haberse roto el hasta ahora cerrado cajon de este que se partió para los señores accionistas que por cuenta de las utilidades habidas en el semestre vencido en 30 de Junio pasado se repartirá á los mismos un seis por ciento, ademas descontando dividendos no practicados esta semestral, pudiendo hacerlo desde luego, á sus oficinas ó bien al Banco de San José en la Habana los que residan en aquella ciudad, Cárdenas 4 de Julio de 1865.—El Secretario, José B. Bidlack.

Compañia General Habanera de Navegacion por Vapor.—De cuando esta empresa facilitar el movimiento de carga entre los puertos de la Habana, Matanzas, Sagua y Caybarien, ha determinado poner en conocimiento del público la tarifa que á continuacion se expresa, así como la diferencia que redunda en beneficio del cargador entre la existente hasta la fecha y la que seguirá en lo sucesivo.

Tarifa de la Habana á Matanzas, Sagua la Grande y Caybarien.

	PASAJES.						CARGA.											
	CAMARA.		PROA.		Criados de color.		Víveres y ferretería.		Mercancías		Dinero á flete.		Prendaria y efectos de valor.		Caballos	
	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.		
Habana á Matanzas...	4	5	2	12½	1	75	1	50	No admite.		No admite.					
" á Sagua.....	17		8	50	7		6	50		50		60				
" á Caybarien..	22		11		9		7	50		35		45				
Matanzas á Sagua....	15		7	50	6		5			45		55				
" á Caybarien	20		10		8		6			55		75				
Sagua á idem.	5	50	4	25	4		3			45		1				

	HABANA á Matanzas.	HABANA á Sagua.		HABANA á Caybarien		MATANZAS á Sagua.		MATANZAS á Caybarien		SAGUA á Caybarien	
		Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.	Pesos.	Cts.
Cajas de azúcar	No admite.	62½		75		No admite		No admite		No admite	
Cortes de caja		15		20		idem		idem		idem	
Bocoy de mascabado y pipa de aguardiente		2		25		idem		idem		idem	
Idem de miel		2		25		idem		idem		idem	
Pipas vacías			50	62½	45		55		40		
Barra		3		3	50	5		7		4	
Oveja ó cabra			75	1			70		75		62
Cerdos		1	50	2		1	25	2		1	
Perros		1	50	1	75	1	25	1	50		75
Pavos			20		5		15		20		10
Galios de pelea			5		30		20		25		15
Bocoy de nieve		4	25	5		3	50	4	25	2	12½
Cajas de sangüeneles		1½		3			75	2	50	1	25

ACLARACIONES.

Los Sres. cargadores pagaban por carga de 8 arrobas de 25 piés cúbicos desde la Habana á Sagua siendo el contenido

" "	Id.	víveres y ferretería		$ "	60
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la misma desde el dia que empiezan á regir esta tarifa		" "	50
" "	Id.	por carga de mercancías anteriormente		" "	70
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	60
		Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.			
" "	Id.	por carga de víveres y ferretería anteriormente desde la Habana á Caybarien		$ "	70
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	65
" "	Id.	por carga de mercancías anteriormente		" "	80
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	60
		Diferencia á favor del cargador 15 cts. por carga.			
" "	Id.	por carga de víveres y ferretería anteriormente desd Matanzas á Sagua		$ "	75
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	65
" "	Id.	por carga de mercancías anteriormente		" "	85
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	55
		Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.			
" "	Id.	por carga de víveres y ferretería anteriormente desde Matanzas á Caybarien		$ "	85
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	55
" "	Id.	por carga de mercancía anteriormente		" "	75
" "	Id.	satisfará por la presente		" "	85
		Diferencia á favor del cargador 10 cts. por carga.			
" "	Id.	por carga de víveres y ferretería anteriormente desde Sagua á Caybarien		$ "	40
" "	Id.	satisfarán por la presente		" "	35
" "	Id.	por carga de mercancías anteriormente		" "	50
" "	Id.	satisfará por la presente		" "	45
		Diferencia á favor del cargador 5 cts. por carga.			

OBSERVACIONES.

1.ª Esta tarifa empezará á regir desde el dia 4 de Julio de 1865.

2.ª Los pasajes y fletes de carga se abonarán en las respectivas casas consignatarias, en la inteligencia que los Sres. pasajeros que no llenen este requisito abonarán á bordo el 10 p% de recargo sobre el importe del pasaje.

3.ª Los encajes, muebles voluminosos y piezas grandes de maquinari, se arreglará su flete convencionalmente.

4.ª Los niños que no pasen de 7 años pagarán la mitad del pasaje y los de lactancia nada.

5.ª A cada pasajero le es permitido llevar dos baules, una maleta y dos sombrereras; lo demas se considera como exceso de equipage.

6.ª La manutencion, embarque y desembarque de animales será por cuenta de sus dueños.

7.ª Por pérdida de equipaje comprobado que no exista ó los empleados de abordo se abonarán $50 por baul nada mas.

8.ª Los lanchages para verificar la descarga y carga en Matanzas y Caybarien, será por cuenta del cargador.

Habana 25 de Julio de 1865.—El Administrador, San Pelayo Pardo y comp.

CONSIGNATARIOS.

Nuevitas, Sres. Santos Gibbs y comp.—Puerto Principe, Sr. D. Ramon Robirosa.—Gibara, Sres. Longoria, Rosal y cp.—Baracoa, Sres. Mauri y Monso.—Cuba, Sres. Ros hermanos y comp.—Santo Domingo, El Capitan.—Mayagüez, Sres Gutierrez y Lloreda.—Aguadilla, Sres. Kuster y cp.—Puerto Rico, Sres. Caracosa Iriarte y comp.—Santhomas, Sres. Heise Schmith y cp.

Se despacha por Sres. San Pelayo Pardo y comp., y D. Ramon de Herrera, en la calle de los Oficios núm. 58.

Vapor Cristobal Colon, su Capitan *D. Antonio Gutierr*

Los sábados por la tarde despues de la llegada del tren extraordinario, saldrá de Batabanó para Colomas y Colon llevando ajoarga para los mismos puntos.

RETORNO.—Los mártes á las 3, de la tarde saldrá de Colon y á as 3½ de Coloma para Batabanó.

Vapor Cuba,

Consignatario en Montecristi, Ginobra Hermanos.

El vapor Barcelona saldrá á las 5 de la tarde todos los vier es.

Goleta Angelita, *patron Aleman.*

Saldrá de Batabanó los juéves con la carga de Punta de Cartas.

Goleta Recompenzo, patron *Paicurich.*

Este buque dará viajes indistintamente á los almacenes de Vuelta Abajo segun lo exija el número de cargas que se presente para cualquiera de los dos puntos, lo mismo que de regreso á Batabanó.

NOTAS.

1.ª A los Sres. pasajeros que vengan á esta ciudad por la mañana en el tren extraordinario, se les advierte que dicho tren no podrá conducir sus equipages por no demorarlo en San Felipe donde dichos equipajes los traerá el tren general, como ha sido costumbre, ó cualquiera otro tren que determine la Compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana.

2.ª Para evitar demoras en los embarques de las cargas en Batabanó, tiene la empresa establecida una agencia en los almacenes de Villar nueva que todos los dias entrega en el escritorio de la Compañía las guias y conocimientos de los efectos que se despachan. A los remitentes que se dirijan á otras agencias, se les aplica la misma exactitud para que no sufran demora las cargas y para evitar perjuicios á los dueños de ellas.

3.ª Las cargas destinadas á Dayanigua, Punta de Cartas y Bailen, deberán remitirse á Batabanó los lúnes y mártes. De Coloma y Colon, los miércoles y juéves, advirtiendo que la carga que se remita á Batabanó para los mencionados puntos despues de los dias señalados, se quedarán en Batabanó, para que los buques de la compañía las conduzcan á su destino en la siguiente semana.

4.ª Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el Escritorio de la Empresa, los mismos dias en que se embarcan las cargas, sin cuyo requisito no responderá la compañía de las faltas de bultos ni á ningun perjuicio que pueda resultarle al dueño de los efectos.

Los precios de los pasajes y de las cargas serán los que fijen la tarifa general.

Vapor Cubano, Capitan *D. Modesto Crespo.*

VIAJE DE BATABANO A ISLA DE PINOS, saldrá de Batabanó todos los domingos por la mañana despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, y llegará á la Isla de Pinos en la tarde del mismo dia.

Saldrá de la Isla de Pinos todos los mártes por la tarde y llegará á Batabonó en la madrugada del miércoles.

Las personas de la Habana que se dirijan á la Isla de Pinos saldrán con el tren general del camino de hierro de la mañana del domingo, y al llegar al paradero de San Felipe, se trasladarán á los coches del ramal que las ha de conducir á Batabanó, en cuyo punto pasarán á bordo del vapor Cubano, que saldrá inmediatamente.

El retorno ó llegada á Batabanó será el miércoles por la madrugada, los pasajeros. Los que se dirijan á la Vuelta de Arriba podrán aprovechar la salida del vapor Rápido que la verifica el mismo dia despues de la llegada del tren del camino de hierro, los que tengan que dirigirse á la Vuelta de Abajo, podrán verificarlo con el vapor General Concha, que sale para aquel punto todos los juéves.

Las cargas para ser embarcadas en el vapor Cubano deberán remitirse á Batabanó los juéves y viérnes.

Las guias y conocimientos se entregarán en el escritorio de Dom ica, los mismos dias en que se remitan los efectos.

En dicho escritorio se hacen cargo de remitir paquetes y muebles sueltos.

Mas pormenores impondrán en el escritorio de D. Juan Costa.

No. 27

To the

Honorable William T. Sherman

U. S. Consul General

Havana.

United States Consulate Genl

Tampico June 27th 1865,

Sir,

Under separate cover I forward per British Steamer to your care a Dispatch for the Department of State, which with your accustomed Kindness, I trust you will forward by an early opportunity.

The Steamer "Sonora" belonging to New Orleans, was piratically captured in Mexican waters, near Matamoras, by an armed band of rebels, who escaped with her to the Coast of Texas. arrived in this Port on the 12th under the British flag, which was unwarrantably used, the British Consul here has convinced

the Master of that vessel not to presume on his protection, or dare to hoist the flag of England again since this Port.

Under these circumstances I have asked the authorities here to detain her, but I have no hopes of success.

I think it is probable that some of our vessels of war, have instructions to capture this Steamer, and I therefore beg that you will advise the commanders of any that may touch at your Port, of the Character and movements of the Steamer in question. She is a Propeller 116 tons Burden fitted for a British blockade runner and english built.

By forwarding the inclosed you will confer a special favor upon, Sir.

Your most
Obedient Servant
Franklin Chase

P. S. I have ascertained that the "Sonora" has taken Mexican papers and hoisted the Mexican flag.

F. C.

Received July 18 - covering Mr. Jones.

Letter Confidential.

Gov. Consular Desp. No 117 Dept. of State

Consulate Genl of the United States of America.

Havana July 12th 1865.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

The administration of General Serrano, Duke de la Torre, formerly Captain General of Cuba, inaugurated a liberal policy, which has been still further developed by his successor Genl Dulce. During the government of the latter, an almost unlimited freedom of discussion of political matters, both foreign and domestic, has been tolerated. All this under the ban of censorship the Press has been allowed to utter the political sentiments (when not openly hostile to the Government) of the inhabitants of this Island; in many instances with as much freedom as in our own country. El Siglo, a Journal conducted

by men among the ablest of this country, has bravely and nobly, and with extraordinary ability, sustained the cause of our institutions during our late war, and thereby affordes to the natives of Cuba, and to all the well intentioned, a great deal of instruction, which the majority of them never could have derived from the sources existing prior to its institution. The ablest journal they had before "El Diario de la Marina" was notoriously, and continues to be, in the interest of monopolists, and slave traders, and as a natural consequence, hostile to our country and to all ideas of progress - yet, there being no other means for the greater part of the inhabitants to learn the true state of things in the world, they had accustomed themselves to think with the Diario, and, so to speak, to swear by the Diario. The "Siglo" has neutralized, nearly killed that pernicious influence, and the battle between those entertaining liberal ideas in government and

commerce, and those who from short sight or selfishness, oppose them, may be said to have fairly commenced.

You will doubtless have been advised of the debates and discussions in the Spanish Cortes, and in the Madrid and Provincial Press upon the condition of Cuba. You will have noticed that a very strong party composed of the most prominent men, for their talents and integrity of purpose, are struggling to obtain for Cuba a constitutional Government, or rather her assimilation to the mother country. When the deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico were not permitted to take their seats in the Cortes in 1837, the Cortes solemnly pledged to the Islands special laws of the most liberal character - that pledge is still unfulfilled, and they have since been governed militarily, and under a system of Royal decrees. The people were not permitted, until now by Genl Dulce, even the expression of their wishes. Some progress has been made in an

economical point of view. The import duty on flour has been reduced one half from and after the first day of July Next. that is to say: On foreign flour in foreign bottoms. $5.- pr barrel.

Ditto in Spanish " 2.50 "

Spanish flour in foreign " 2.00 "

Ditto in Spanish " 1.00 "

the barrel to contain 400 Spanish pounds nett.

This reduction does not by any means come up to the expectations of the consumers, and the "Siglo" upholding the principles of free trade, and consulting the interests of the Island demands a further reduction upon that article, and a decrease of the duties upon all articles known as necessaries of life, to a mere revenue rate. This question has been very ably advocated by that Journal, and its views opposed, as might be expected, by the other papers which represent the interests of the monopolists both of the Peninsula and of this place. It is to be expected that the efforts of "El Siglo" will ere long be crowned with

success. The interests of our Commerce, and the prosperity of this Island, loudly call for a complete change, in a liberal sense, in the import tariff.

In regard to the general question of Government. Several prominent men of the opposition party having stated in the Cortes that the inhabitants of Cuba were satisfied to remain as they were, and wished for no alteration in their system of Government, General Serrano rose in the Senate, and flatly contradicted their assertions. He assured the Cortes that Cuba requires a liberal change in the tariff, political representation in the National Congress, as the foundation and guarantee of all the other political, civil, administrative, and judicial reforms, and the complete extinction of the Slave trade. The natives of Cuba need more; in fact, the greater portion of them desire to be united to our country; but so long as this does

not come to pass they wish their Island to have autonomy, or a government somewhat resembling that of the North American provinces - to arrive at this, their thinking men propose that Cuba shall be represented in the Cortes, and take part in the formation of the special laws promised her so many years ago. I accompany herewith a copy of an address to the Duke de la Torre, signed by an immense number of the inhabitants of Cuba, wherein, corroborating the Duke's statements in the Senate, they set forth their political aspirations. I likewise enclose an article of the "Siglo's" issue of the 9th Inst., treating of this subject.

But the opposition party do not intend that these views of the liberal minded inhabitants of Cuba shall go on to Madrid without a protest on their part - a counter statement will be forwarded, bearing the signatures of the Marquis de Mariano, Julian Zulueta, Francisco F. Ibañez,

José Suarez Arguelin, José Baró,
Francisco Ventosa, Ramon Herrera,
and others, famous in the annals of
monopoly, and the traffic in human
flesh &c &c - I doubt not that
many other signatures of the same
character will be found at the foot
of such an exposition, nor will they
neglect to have men of their ideas to sus-
tain them by all means which their
wealth & unscrupulousness may
afford - for this special service they
will undoubtedly select men of
capacity and means.

I have good reason to believe that
the above named Ibañez, and the Rector
of the University, Duran y Cuervo, will
go to Madrid to present to the Supreme
Government this counter statement,
and it is even assured me that a
large sum of money is placed there at
their disposal to accomplish the ends
of their mission.

These slave traders begin to see
that their occupation is about

to terminate, and are determined to employ all the means in their power, to introduce at least three or four thousand slaves from Africa before it may be entirely too late.

General Lersundi, it is believed, will succeed Genl Dulce, in the command of this Island - he has no means - and Ibañez will endeavor to obtain his consent for the introduction of 5000 slaves.

A man by name Salvador Castro, agent of Rafael Toca a notorious slave trader, has gone to New York - it has been hinted to me that the object of his visit to the North is in connection with that nefarious traffic - A little watching of this individual on the part of the Police, would not be amiss.

Although the Press has been allowed considerable freedom, the Censor occasionally has his freaks - herewith enclosed you will find an able article which was intended to be published editorially in the Diario on our National Anniversary - the Censor would not permit its publication. I privately obtained this proof sheet. The

copy of the address to the Duke de la Tour was procured in the same manner. The number of signatures thereto already exceeds 6000. and still more coming from all parts of the Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With high respect
Your Obedient Servant
Tho. Savage
V. G.

Habana 12 de Mayo de 1865.

Escelentísimo Señor Duque de la Torre.

MADRID.

Exmo. Sr: Los hombres de conciencia, los hombres de progreso, los que no buscan en una ruidosa popularidad la estéril satisfaccion del amor propio, sino que aspiran á afianzar en la ancha y segura base del bien público sus títulos á la gratitud de sus conciudadanos, hablan como V. E. habló en la memorable sesion del Senado español de veinte de Enero del presente año, al pedir para las Provincias españolas de Ultramar, junto con ciertas reformas económicas, una legislacion eficaz que borre para siempre el oprobio que inflige á la Nacion la persistencia del tráfico de negros, y la representacion en Cortes de dichas Provincias por medio de Diputados que apoyen y defiendan sus intereses.

No es la vez primera en que semejantes ó análogas palabras se escucharon en aquel elevado recinto; pero en boca de V. E. y asociadas las tres proposiciones que envuelven, han adquirido una autoridad y trascendencia que fuera vano intento querer disimular. V. E. vino á esta Isla á cumplir el mandato soberano que le encargó de su gobierno. Sin compromisos anteriores, sin teorías preconcebidas, atento únicamente á investigar las verdaderas necesidades y conveniencias del Pais, V. E. se distingió desde los primeros dias por el estudio imparcial de los hombres y de las cosas, dando á unos y otros libre campo para sus manifestaciones. V. E. gobernó poco pero examinó mucho en el verdadero terreno en que ese exámen pudiera ser fructuoso, dadas las circunstancias en que se encontraba el País despues de una era agitada y febril en que el industrialismo se habia sobrepuesto á todas las demás consideraciones. La crísis habia sobrevenido como consecuencia de esos escesos; el vacío se encontraba en todas partes, y por primera vez acaso en la historia de Cuba, se pudo percibir entónces el abismo que se abre ante los pueblos cuando sus intereses materiales no están cimentados en los sólidos fundamentos de sus intereses morales. V. E. tuvo en tales momentos el raro tacto de hacer frente á la situacion calmando las opiniones, despues de haber conocido á fondo los móviles que á todos impulsaban y descubierto en la revuelta lucha de encontradas aspiraciones la verdadera significacion del estado y de las necesidades del País.

No ha faltado quien acusara la administracion de V. E. de infecunda, por inadvertencia de los grandes beneficios que entónces produjera esa pacificacion de los ánimos y por ignorancia de la rica cosecha de verdades que V. E. supo atesorar para el mejor servicio de su Reina y de su patria.—La nave que condujo á V. E. al regresar á España, saludada con el patriótico y entusiasta adios de un pueblo agradecido, tambien llevaba en su seno el preciado fruto de la esperiencia adquirida y la firme resolucion de esponerla ante los mandatarios de la Nacion á fin de que fructificara en provecho de todos. Esto es lo que V. E. ha hecho con la noble franqueza que lo realza, resumiendo en los cortos pero nutridos párrafos de su discurso en el Senado, los verdaderos términos del problema que hay aquí que resolver para que esta apartada provincia, entrando de nuevo en las vías de la legalidad, de la justicia y de la conveniencia, vea afianzarse los vínculos que deben unirla para siempre á su Metrópoli.

Tres son, en efecto, las soluciones que han de conducir á la realizacion de ese gran desideratum: la reforma de la ley arancelaria cuya significacion mas pronunciada es la que se refiere al comercio de harinas; la cesacion de la trata de negros africanos, tan gráficamente anatematizada por V. E., y la representacion política de Cuba en el Congreso nacional, como fundamento y garantía de todas las demás reformas en el órden político, civil, administrativo y judicial.—No las señaló V. E. al acaso: todas tres se enlazan y completan; todas tres comprenden y señalan las mas urjentes necesidades que aquejan á este País.

Los habitantes de Cuba han visto con dolorosa resignacion sucederse los años sin traer alivio á la situacion económica en que se encuentran colocados, merced á una legislacion aduanera condenada por la ciencia, ineficaz en la práctica, combatida en todos los informes y documentos oficiales que obran en poder del Gobierno como contraria á los intereses generales de la Nacion, y depresiva del auge y de la prosperidad de esta Antilla. Intereses particulares, sin embargo, han logrado hasta ahora sobreponerse á los mas atendibles y sagrados de toda la Monarquía.

Abolido por la razon, por la justicia, por las Leyes y por los tratados, el comercio de africanos continúa á despecho de todo su degradante tráfico en las playas de Cuba, con toda la secuela de males físicos y morales

que V. E. ha sabido pintar con tan negros como verídicos colores. El Gobierno Supremo, las autoridades de Cuba, y muy especialmente la que hoy está al frente de ella, el Excmo. Sr. Capitan General D. Domingo Dulce, así como todos los hombres honrados y sensatos que aquí y en la Metrópoli se esfuerzan por estirpar de raiz ese repugnante y peligroso cáncer de inmoralidad, no lograron hasta ahora atajar un daño que nos presenta cubiertos de ignominia á la faz del mundo civilizado. Los intereses particulares han sido aquí otra vez mas poderosos que la honra y la conveniencia de toda la Nacion. Mas activos, mas tenaces en su propósito, ménos escrupulosos en cuanto á los medios, habrian sido, empero, impotentes contra el clamor general que condena ese infamante tráfico, si disfrazados con la máscara del patriotismo no hubieran alcanzado hacer sospechosos á cuantos aquí han pugnado por borrar esa mancha de la frente de nuestro pueblo y de nuestra civilizacion. La reforma arancelaria y la cesacion de la trata han sido en todos tiempos el arma escojida por codiciosos especuladores para herir á los partidarios de aquellas, pintándolos con desafectos á la Metrópoli ó como peligrosos innovadores. Hé ahí el secreto de su fuerza; hé ahí la esplicacion de que no se hayan decretado aun las leyes destinadas á satisfacer las exijencias del legítimo comercio y á reprimir con mano fuerte el contrabando de carne humana.

Por otra parte, ¿ Cómo habian de consentir los que medran con el monopolio ó se enriquecen traficando con la honra de la Nacion, en que Cuba obtuviera la reforma política á que aspira por derecho y para conveniencia general, si ella ha de producir por primer resultado la abolicion de injustos privilegios y el fin de tamañas inmoralidades? ¿ Cómo no habian de señalar sus peligros y abultar sus inconvenientes? ¿ Cómo, sobretodo habian de respetar la lealtad y las intenciones de quienes en medio de tantos abusos y de males de tanta cuantía, han sabido mantenerse fieles á su Nacion, esperando solo de ella el desagravio y la reparacion debida á sus prolongadas desgracias.

En el ánimo de V. E. han debido presentarse tan estrecha y solidariamente enzalzadas las cuestiones á que someramente acabamos de aludir, como aparecen á los ojos de todos los que con alguna atencion se han dedicado á escudriñar las causas de que no hayan alcanzado aun estos habitantes la satisfaccion de sus legítimas necesidades y aspiraciones. Por eso dijimos al comenzar, que el hecho de haberlas asociado en su notable peroracion en el Senado, era una prueba de que con ménos aparente iniciativa y actividad que algunos de sus antecesores en el mando de esta Isla, V. E. ha logrado desentrañar el enigma de la situacion y proponer su verdadero remedio, prestando con tal servicio, el mayor que pudiera recibir la Patria en las difíciles y solemnes circunstancias que viene atravesando.

La reforma política que debe acompañar, sino preceder y sancionar las de otro órden que V. E. ha especificado, aunque no las únicas que reclama el estado de este País, se hace hoy mas que nunca necesaria. Despues de la partida de V. E. los sucesos han marchado aprisa. Multitud de problemas, á cual mas apremiante, han surjido y se agolpan en demanda de solucion, porque así lo requieren, ora la condicion política del mundo entero, ora muy particularmente la de los vastos Paises que mas inmediatamente rodean á Cuba. A nuestras puertas toca ya á su desenlace final uno de los dramas mas sangrientos y fértiles en peripecias que registran los anales de la humanidad, amenazando conmover en su inmenso sacudimiento todas las bases del órden político y social en este hemisferio. Fuera locura en tales circunstancias, y mas que locura un suicidio, esperar inertes el impulso de los acontecimientos ó dejar obrar sin obstáculos la lógica de las cosas. Para hacer frente á las eventualidades de un porvenir no muy lejano, es urjente estrechar los lazos que unen á Cuba con España, á fin de que una y otra sean fuertes por la comunidad de sentimientos y de intereses que desgraciadamente pudiera peligrar un dia. Una política que no debemos calificar ahora ha tenido por efecto debilitar ya que no desatar esos vínculos. Entre la Metrópoli y sus Provincias de Ultramar se ha levantado el valladar de una constitucion política que ha despojado á estas de los derechos y garantías de que en todos tiempos habian venido participando en comun con las demas Provincias españolas.—Injustas prevenciones, quiméricos temores y muy principalmente esos intereses privilegiados ó bastardos de que no ha mucho hablábamos, han mantenido en pié la obra que pudiera conducir á una separacion moral entre hermanos, haciendo dudar á los que viven en América de la justicia de España y de sus sentimientos hácia sus posesiones ultramarinas. Tiempo es ya de volver al camino de la razon, de lo justo y de lo conveniente. Tiempo es ya de que España pruebe á sus hijos nacidos ó residentes en estas apartadas regiones, que su propósito es gobernarlos con el blando cetro del amor y de los mútuos intereses, rechazando como indigno de su cultura y de la civilizacion de la epóca, el régimen de esclusion y de desconfianza que solo agravios y descontentos siembra entre los miembros de una misma familia.

Lo que á V. E. no le fué lícito decir en apoyo de su mocion, séanos permitido á nosotros recordarlo siquiera brevemente.—A una gran Nacion no puede herirla que se le hable en nombre del derecho, y nosotros creemos tenerlo incontestable á ser representados en las Córtes del Reino. Como hombres y como españoles; por la ley natural y por la ley escrita y consignada en todas las Constituciones anteriores, las Córtes constituyentes de 1837 eran incompetentes para arrebatarnos un derecho ejercido en todas las épocas de la Monarquía en que los ejercieron los demas españoles.---Ni intervenimos ni consentimos en semejante despojo.---Ese derecho no ha prescrito; está vigente. Cuba protestó entónces por medio de sus Diputados escluidos y no ha cesado de hacerlo despues por cuantos medios indirectos han estado á su alcance. La sentencia que la condenó á ser colonia y no provincia, á no tomar parte en el Gobierno de la Nacion ni en la gestion de sus intereses locales; esa sentencia dictada á puertas cerradas, sin prévia audicion de partes, no consentida, protestada en debida forma, carece de toda fuerza y legalidad constitucional, y no puede invocarse en caso ni tiempo alguno con

tra el pueblo que ha sido objeto de ella, ni en favor de la continuacion de un sistema que perpetúa su injusta esclusion y el natural descontento que ha sido su consecuencia.

Verdad es que esos derechos, se nos dice, no han sido desconocidos por el artículo adicional de la Constitucion que hoy rige, y sí solamente suspendido su ejercicio hasta la formacion de las leyes especiales en él prometidas. Pero, ¿no van ya trascurridos treinta años, la vida de una generacion, á la que se ha privado durante ese tiempo del goce de todos los fueros y garantías políticas que la ley fundamental del Reino tiene declarados á todos los españoles? ¿En qué hechos, en qué circunstancias escepcionales de estos Paises ha podido fundarse la razon ó el pretesto para tan dilatada suspension? ¿Será porque Cuba y las demas Provincias ultramarinas se han mantenido fieles y adictas á su Metrópoli á pesar del agravio y de la injusticia con que se han visto tratadas? Tal concepto seria absurdo y forzosamente habremos de atribuir la esclusion de que siguen siendo víctimas al vicioso orígen de aquella promesa, que se continúa en todas sus consecuencias. Sin la participacion de sus representantes no pudo decretarse en las Cortes constituyentes que estas provincias fuesen rejidas por un Código político diferente; pero cuando que así fuera ¿cómo habian de elaborarse esas leyes especiales á espaldas y sin la ilustracion que á la obra pudieran aportar, los que mas interesados en su buena formacion tambien son los que mejores y mas seguros datos pueden ofrecer para que sea perfecta? Ante tamaña necesidad han vacilado quizás los poderes ó las Córtes que en España se han sucedido desde 1831, y Cuba ha visto entretanto correr los años sin traer modificacion alguna al régimen de verdadera escepcion á que está sometida.

Por otra parte, circunstancias especiales de produccion y de comercio, realizando hasta ahora poco el bienestar material en algunas de las Provincias escluidas, pudieron en cierto modo cubrir con doradas apariencias una situacion que llevaba en sí misma el gérmen del mal que hoy las contrista. Fácil fué persuadirse en medio á una prosperidad deslumbrante, de que no era tan defectuoso el mecanismo político bajo cuya accion se habia producido; persuasion tanto mas plausible, cuanto que para invalidarla faltaban los elementos contradictorios que habria llevado al debate la palabra de los mandatarios de esas mismas provincias. Empero desde entónces pudo preverse por los testigos inmediatos y desinteresados de aquella ficticia bienandanza que á la Metrópoli habia seducido, que en la evolucion natural de los sucesos habia de tener un fin, y no muy lejano, una prosperidad no cimentada en bases de estricta justicia, que son tambien las de la verdadera y persistente conveniencia y esplendor de los Estados. Al lado de una riqueza empíricamente creada íbanse tambien acumulando fermentos materiales y morales que habian de producir un dia sus amargos y necesarios frutos. Ese dia se acerca ya por desgracia para esta tierra de Cuba, en la que con mas intensidad se han venido concentrando los gérmenes de perturbacion y de quebranto. Los acontecimientos de un País vecino y poderoso, cuya reaccion se deja sentir en los puntos mas distantes del mundo civilizado, han venido á mostrar la sima en que tambien pudieran hundirse nuestras decantadas riquezas y seguridad, si en hora tan suprema faltase la sabiduría necesaria para aunar todos los intereses y para identificar todos los sentimientos. A esa obra de unificacion, que tambien lo es de salvacion, es á lo que aspiran los habitantes de este Pais, para que á la hora del peligro sea una y fuerte la accion, como es una y sagrada la causa que todos debemos defender. Una misma enseña debe cobijar iguales derechos é idénticos intereses á fin de que contra ella no puedan prevalecer enemigos esternos ni la hagan vacilar agravios ni asechanzas internas. Al volver al derecho comun, al sentarse de nuevo los Diputados de estas Provincias en el Parlamento de la Nacion, no llevarán otras miras que las de contribuir con sus luces y su patriotismo á la formacion de esas leyes especiales á que aspiramos como las mas convenientes, y que lejos de destruir la unidad nacional, serán su mas sólida garantía como que han de responder á las peculiares condiciones en que se encuentran colocados estos distantes Paises. Estos son los votos que nos atrevemos á formular como espresion de los sentimientos que animan á la inmensa mayoría de los habitantes de Cuba que carecen de otros medios legales de manifestar su opinion.

V. E. así lo ha comprendido, y por ello y por la enérgica franqueza con que ha puesto en el santuario de las leyes patrias las necesidades y conveniencias de este País, que son las necesidades y conveniencias de España, venimos hoy á tributarle esta espresion de nuestro síncero reconocimiento, pudiendo asegurarle que no nos ha desalentado la votacion desfavorable recaida á la mocion de V. E., porque mientras nos asista el derecho que creemos nos asiste, y haya en España elevados y patrióticos corazones que á semejanza de V. E. rindan culto á la verdad y á la justicia, á la vez que conozcan su estrecho enlace con la utilidad y engrandecimiento de la Patria comun, nuestra causa no puede ser perdida ante la gran Nacion española, en cuyo seno aspiramos á ver crecer y perpetuarse los destinos de esta importante y gloriosa Antilla.

Reciba V. E. con nuestras reiteradas y fervorosas gracias, la seguridad de la admiracion y del afecto con que tenemos el honor de decirnos de V. E. los mas adictos amigos y servidores.

Q. B. S. M.

El Conde de Cañongo.—El Conde de Santo Venia.—El marques Du-Quesne.—José Ricardo O-Farrill y O-Farrill.—José Ricardo de Cárdenas y O-Farrill.—Gonzalo Alfonso.—El Conde de Casa Bayona.—El Marqués de Montelo.—Domingo de Aldama.—Miguel de Aldama.—Francisco Calderon y Kessel.—Ramon Zambrana.—El Conde de Pozos Dulces.—Antonio Bachiller.—José Valdés Fauli.—Miguel Matienzo.—Estéban Sta. Cruz de Oviedo.

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Hildebrando Martí.—Rafael M. Oliva.—Luis J. Camacho.—Joaquin Estéfani.—Bernardo M. Navarro.—José M. Jenckes.—Bernardo G. Ramos.—Simon Labayen.—Rafael Hernandez.—Anselmo García.—Rafael Mariscal y Dominguez.—José Lalleci.—Félix Gonzalez Torres.—Bernabé Maydagan.—Antonio Lima.—Antonio Guiteras.—Pedro Hernandez Morejon.—José Morejon,

De Cardenas.—Cárlos F. P. Smith.—Cárlos Cunat.—José García Angarica.—M. I. Cavanwa.—Manuel Ponce de Leon.—Jasé Manuel Nuñez.—Ignacio Alfonso.—J. M. Fernandez Morera.—Tomás Sainz.—José L. de Muro.—Rafael de Zayas.—Ldo. Ramon J. Rodriguez.—Ldo. M. Fernandez de Castro.—D. S. Zanettí.—Bernardo Guillen de Riveyra.—F. Fuentes.—Manuel Ordaz Ledesma.—Biast de Beauregard.—Miguel Bramoy Lenties.—José Infante.—José María Morales.—J. Castro Nonell.—G. G. Liblesz.—José Miguel Macías.—Ramon E. de Carpegna.—José M. Cruzft.—Ramon Crespo.—A. M. Suarez.—Felipe Gaunaurd.—Manuel E. Unzueta.—Manuel Moreno.—I. Rodriguez Biaña.—Dr. José Sixto Bobadilla.—Enrique Parody.—C. M. Cruzas.—Ricardo Celaya.—Ventura F. de Cossú.—Atanasio de Lequerica.—Mariano F. de Cossú.—L. Tomás.—Eusebio Dicoz.—Vicente Morales.—José Manuel Guerrero.—Estéban B. Parodi.—Ricardo Brito.—Domingo Merlau.—Pablo F. Barenguy.—Manuel Morrell.—Francisco de la Madrid.—José M. de la Torre.—Cárlos Acosta y Espou.—Dionisio J. C. Alvares.—José Sosa y Cantillo.—José P. Acosta.—Jesus Salgado.—Ed. B. Woodbury.—Gabriel Nuñez.—Juan Perez del Castillo.—Miguel Busquets.—Pastor A. Vieta —Ricardo del Campo.—Casimiro del Castillo.—Pedro Gomez.—Cárlos Diaz Argüelles.—Patrocinio Freixas.—Vicente Nualart.—M. Martinez.—Leandro Brito.—Justiniano de Zayas.—Juan Sanchez.—Manuel de J. Martinez.—José A. Valdes.—Tomás A. de Cervantes.—Teófilo Mimeda.—Ildefonso Noriega.—Eraclio de Zaya .—Fernando Godoy.—Francisco G. Coto.—Pablo L. Ochoa.—Juan R. Barreto.—Juan C. Rodriguez.—Indalecio Martinez. —Miguel Marcos Diaz.—J. Lorenzo de Hevia.—José Maimí.—Manuel J. Brovet.—Ramon Gou.—Francisco Diaz Argüelles.—Fernando E. Zunieta.—Federico Plou.—B. Larranguy.—Lino Fernandez.

De Cienfuegos.—Señores don José P. Diaz de Villegas, abogado, hacendado Cubano.—Don Belisario Garceran, alcalde mayor: idem.—Don Pablo Inúa; idem: peninsular.—Don José de Haro, artesano: idem.—Don Ambrosio M. Borroto, hacendado; cubano.—Don Manuel Blanco, comerciante: peninsular.—Don José Berragarza, procurador; cubano.—Don Rafael F. de Cueto, abogado: idem.—Don Paulino Pumarejo, comerciante: peninsular.—Don Lorenzo Alvarez, idem, idem.—Don Tomás Arizti, idem, idem.—Don José Llovio, idem, idem.—Don Jaime Rissh, idem, idem.—Don Ricardo Gras, propietario: cubano.—Don Francisco J. Anido, comerciante: idem.—Don Ramon H. de Medina, escribano: cubano.—Don José M. Aguado, farmacéutico: peninsular.—Don Manuel Rivero, camerciante: idem.—Don Marcos Antonio Marchena, foro: cubano.—Antonio Navarro, artesano: peninsular.—Don Pedro A. Grau, comerciante: cubano.—Don Manuel Felipe Lopez, idem, idem.—Don Ramon Cantero, comerciante: peninsular.—Don Francisco Javier Blanco, idem, idem.—Don Primitivo L. de la Ballina, idem, idem.—Don José Antonio Alvareda, idem, cubano.—Don Isidro Trista., hacendado: idem.—Don Rafael Alonso, idem, idem.—Don Joaquin Fortun, Administrador del ferro-carril: idem.—Don Francisco Pichardo, foro: idem.—Don Lorenzo Martinez, comerciante: peninsular.—Don Juan Planas y Vives, comerciante: cubano.—Don Tomás Tomás, idem, idem.—Don José Casimiro Jimenez, comercio: peninsular.—Don Federico B. Graveuhorst, idem: cubano.—Don Santiago D. Gudlipp, idem, idem.—Don Joaquin Morales, idem, idem.—Don Francisco Lopez, idem, idem.—Don Reynaldo Perez, propietario: idem.—Don Antonio Mora, hacendado: idem.—Don Andrés J. Entenza, abogado: idem.—Don Manuel Menendez, comercio: peninsular.—Don Desiderio Pujadas, propietario; cubano.—Don Ricardo Jova, comerciante: cubano.—Don Vicente Iravedra. idem: peninsular.—Don Enrique de Zaldo, hacendado: cubano.—Don Manuel Troncoso, comercio: idem.—Don Francisco D. de Villegas, abogado: cubano.—Don Francisco de Sotolongo y Perez, idem, idem.—Don Luis Arredondo, procurador: cubano.—Don Juan Morell, idem: peninsular.—Don Gregorio Rodriguez, foro: cubano.—Don Enrique Edo, idem: peninsular.—Don Fernando Escoto, idem, idem.—Don Augusto Font, comerciante: idem.—Don Sotero Escarza, idem, idem.—Don José Maria Mora, hacendado; cubano.—Don Leopoldo D. de Villegas, facultativo en medicina: idem.—Don Francisco A. Chao, comercio: peninsular.—Don German Barrio, cubano.—Don Nicolas Carbo, comercio: idem.—Don Manuel S. del Villar, abogado: idem.—Don Prudencio G. Posada, comercio: peninsular.—Don Eliodoro Hernandez, artesano, idem.—Don Pablo Fideau, impresor; cubano.—Don Rafael Castillo, peninsular.—Don Manuel Pruna Santa Cruz, preceptor: cubano.—Don Isidro Palacios, comercio: idem.—Don Mariano Marchena, guarda almacen del ferro-carril: idem.—Don Manuel de la Nova, comercio: idem.—Don José Prieto, idem, idem.—Don Juan N. Cotilla, idem, idem.—Don José M. Aguirre, idem, idem.—Don Genaro Rodriguez Mier, idem, peninsular.—Don Francisco Montaño, empleado de Aduana: cubano.—Don Domuingo Cueto, comercio: peninsular.—Don Enrique Castellon, propietario: cubano.—Don Francisco Puente Palacio, comercio: idem.—Don Pedro Durante, comercio: peninsular.—Don Manuel G. Merás, idem, idem.—Don Zerefino Parets, idem, cubano.—Don José D. Ruiz de Colinga, idem, Peninsular.—Don Nicolás Arias, idem: idem.—Don Hermenegildo Rovira, idem: idem.—Don Andrés P. Marsillon, hacendado: cubano.—Don Carlos L. Martinez, Capitan de la Guardia Civil: peninsular.—Don Manuel Miranda, hacendado: cubano.—Don Ramon Faez, comerio: peninsular.—Don Emilio H. Lanier, artesano: cubano.—Don. Francisco D. de Villegas, comercio: peninsular.—Don Braulio Coleron, idem, idem.—Don Antonio M. Berrayarza, intérprete: cubano.—DonLuis Ib ang, comercio: idem.—Don Leandro del Junco y Junco, hacendado: idem.—Don Matias Yraday, comercio: idem.—Don Casimirio Castellanos, hacendado: idem.—Don Cárlos J. Trujillo, comercio: idem.

---Don Juan Codina, idem: peninsular.—Don Ramon Planas, idem: idem.—Don Ladislao Landa, idem, cubano.—Don Juan G. Diaz de Villegas, hacendado: idem.

De Pinar del Rio.—Manuel Ortega abogado.—Pablo Dobal.—J. Fernandez.—Pedro F. del Caño.—Nicolás C. Iglesias.—Fernando Armendi.—José Ramon de Zubisarreta.—José Maria Valdés.—Ricardo Franco.—Luis de Zuñiga.—Carlos Ortega y Casanueva.—Manuel Nieto.—Domingo Delgado.—Cárlos Ortega.—José Maria de Ortega.—José Ramos.—Serafin F. Pellon.—Miguel Quintanó.

De Alquizar.---Francisco Julio Collazo.---Salvador Dorca.---Venancio Alonso.---Dr. José Francisco Martinez.---José Antonio Moya.---Juan P. Ibañez.---José P. Grau.---Pedro García Lauzan.---Domingo F. y Cubas.---Joaquin Pié.---Domingo Hernandez.---Vicente Collazo, (propietario en Cuba].---Francisco Pié.---Ramon Grau.---Fausto Septien.---Feliciano de la Oza.---Francisco Ferrer.---Cárlos Guigou.---Gonzalo Valdés del Puerto.---Juan Balaguer.---Francisco Julio Collazo.---Dr. José Francisco Martinez.---José Antonio Moya.---José P. Grau.---Feliciano de la Oza.---Domingo F de Cubas.---Francisco Ferrer.---Cárlos Guigou.---Joaquin Pié.---~~Vicente Collazo (propietario en Cuba)~~.---Juan Balaguer.---Francisco Pié.---Ramon Grau.

No van suscritos los de la Artemisa por no haber tiempo para recoger las firmas.

De Alacranes.—Domingo Segundo,—Juan Nepomuceno Gonzalez.—José Agustin Fumero.—Manuel de Galvez.—Manuel Coroalles.---Pablo L. Arcaya.--- Manuel Martinez y Villafañe.—Juan de la C. Cepero.—Francisco de L. Rodriguez.—Manuel Basconcelos.— Luciano Piedra.—Ldo. Juan Suarez.—Felipe Noreña.—Juan F. Puig.—Juan Tomás de Zayas.

Siguen las firmas

Cuando vean la luz pública estas líneas, habrán comenzado ya en los Estados de la Union Americana las salvas y demás imponentes demostraciones con que ese pais celebra el 4 de Julio, en conmemoracion del mismo dia del año 1776 en que las trece primitivas colonias inglesas se declararon independientes, consignando las razones que para ello tenian, por medio de un acta que la historia conserva cuidadosa cual uno de sus mejores documentos. Esa fecha ha quedado allí señalada como de la gran fiesta nacional, y este año será mas solemne puesto que se recordará á la vez el suceso que sirvió de principio á la Union y el triunfo definitivo de esta contra el gran levantamiento que los oligarcas impulsaron poniéndola en el mas grave de los peligros y la mas decisiva de las pruebas porque ha pasado: este año será mas solemne, puesto que seguramente en ella se afianzarán los lazos rotos con torpeza en 1861, y reanudados ya, que han de mantener unidos á todos los Estados de ese poderoso y civilizado imperio; lazos que es probable estreche el Presidente Johnson con medidas de bondad hácia los que ciegos por el espíritu aristocrático, el interés particular y el intransigente localismo, atentaron contra la índole y la existencia de instituciones que en todas partes se respetan y admiran. Es de esperar que el 4 de Julio de 1865 alumbre con su sol de fuego á la Union reconstituida bajo sus nuevas bases, y que en él se levanten al cielo las bendiciones de todo un pueblo por verse despues de tamaños sacrificios disfrutando de la anhelada paz, de esa paz en que se hallan interesados los demas paises y particularmente el nuestro, que tiene en esa nacion su principal mercado, siendo como es innegable que en ella se compra la mayor parte de nuestros frutos, y que de ella nos viene la mayor parte de los productos de primera necesidad que consumimos.

Si no considerásemos, por tanto, la fiesta del 4 de Julio, como acontecimiento importante para toda la humanidad, siempre lo juzgariamos de la manera mas favorable bajo el punto de vista de los intereses de esta localidad que tantos beneficios mercantiles ha de conseguir, como hemos espuesto repetidas veces, con la prosperidad y grandeza de la Union.

EL SIGLO.

Sábado 8 de Julio de 1865.

Vamos á ser muy breves al contestar á lo que nos dice la *Prensa* en su editorial de este dia, dejando á un lado todo lo que está fuera de lugar en semejante escrito. Decimos contestar, por pura fórmula, porque lo que vamos es á darle una leccion de idioma y de política constitucional, cosas ambas en que nuestro colega ha andado muy deficiente á sabiendas ó por falta de estudio, en los razonamientos que nos dirije con ocasion de la reforma política de que se ha venido tratando.

La *Prensa* confunde la *asimilacion* con la *identificacion*, y así es que estraña mucho que nosotros podamos abogar al mismo tiempo por la asimilacion y por las leyes especiales: la una que se refiere á la semejanza ó si se quiere igualdad de derechos, y las otras á la forma especial de ejercerlos.—Cuando nosotros atacamos la *asimilacion* es cuando los que emplean esa palabra la toman en el sentido de igualdad en el derecho y en la forma de ejercerlo, lo que conduciría á una *identificacion* política completa de las provincias ultramarinas con las peninsulares; cosa irrealizable, que nunca ha ecsistido ni podrá existir jamás, y que todo el mundo, inclusa la misma *Prensa*, rechaza, si no por imposible, por poco conveniente. Esto sin embargo, no faltan quienes á la sombra de una confusion de palabras quisieran reducir la reforma que reclama este pais, á esa asimilacion ó mejor dicho identificacion del fondo y de la forma en el goce de los derechos políticos, con la cual nada se habria adelantado, pues iríamos á *absorbernos* en la inmensa y preponderante mayoría de intereses que no serian los nuestros en tanto que provincias distantes y con necesidades propias y peculiares. En otras palabras, la panacea que se quisiera propinarnos por algunos, seria la de que mandásemos diputados á la representacion nacional para ser testigos presenciales de unas votaciones en que aquellos por su reducido número no tendrian la menor influencia.

Las leyes especiales, téngalo entendido la *Prensa*, á la vez que nos *asimilan* en derechos, *regulan* su ejercicio en la manera mas conveniente para dar satisfaccion á esos intereses provinciales que son aquí *diferentes* sin ser por eso contrarios á los de la nacion. Por leyes especiales se gobierna la inmensa mayoría de los distintos paises que políticamente dependen del Reino de la Gran Bretaña, sin que por eso dejen de ser *semejantes* ó iguales en derechos todos los súbditos de aquella gran Nacion.

Pero la *Prensa* no solo confunde la *similitud* con la *identidad*, sino tambien con la *unidad*. Pretende que nosotros hemos abogado por la asimilacion, en el sentido que á ella le place dar á este vocablo, porque en el documento que está recibiendo tantas firmas hemos dicho. "A "esa obra de unificacion, que tam"bien lo es de salvacion, es á lo que "aspiran los habitantes de este pais." ¿Con que, segun eso la variedad no cabe en la unidad? ¿Todos los españoles no pueden ser como los ingleses, *unos* en derechos, aunque *distintos* en el modo y forma de ejercerlos, segun las necesidades *la unidad nacional serán su mas sólida garantía*?

Concluyamos por hoy: mientras la *Prensa* haga esas confusiones por inadvertencia ó con intencion, podremos estarnos discutiendo hasta el dia del juicio final sin entendernos. A nosotros nos basta que nos entienden las numerosas personas que firmaron la esposicion al Duque de la Torre en lo que solo la mala voluntad de la *Prensa* ha podido ver la *asimilacion* ó identidad de formas políticas, donde solo se proclama la *igualdad* de derechos y la necesidad de ejercerlos con arreglo á las condiciones *especiales* de este pais. Si esa diferencia en las formas llegase hasta la autonomía de que gozan ciertas provincias ó colonias inglesas tanto mejor; si no, aceptaremos las que decreten unas Cortes en que no falte la voz y el voto de los interesados.

¿Lo entiende al fin la *Prensa*?

Contraste y grande ofrecen la guerra de los Estados Unidos y la de Méjico. La primera fué una lucha de Titanes; los esfuerzos de los combatientes eran sobrehumanos; los golpes que se asestaban conmovian el mundo, y para los que no conocian el modo de ser de aquel pais, parecia cosa segura que los del Norte y los del Sur estaban condenados á batirse hasta quedar completamente aniquilados y fuera del rango de los pueblos. En los momentos en que dábamos por seguro el triunfo definitivo de lo que es para nosotros la buena causa, muchos, ciegos por el humo de tantas batallas y sordos por la gritería de los simpatizadores de la Confedera ion, aseguraban que ésta se hallaba mas próxima que nunca á la victoria. Cuando la reñida accion de Gettisburg escribimos: "este es el principio del fin"; y en efecto desde entonces comenzó á declinar y á palidecer la estrella que tanto se encumbró y tan vivos fulgores despidió en Fredericksburg y Chancellorsville. No faltó quien nos tachara de ilusos y predijera la prolongacion indefinida de la guerra; pero sonó de repente la última hora de la Confederacion, y los del Sur, como los astecas llamaron, vanamente á sus dioses para que los salvase en el trance estremo: los dioses del imperio de Motezuma eran falsas deidades cuyos sacerdotes exigian sacrificios humanos, igualándose en esto á los sacerdotes del Sur: ni unos ni otros dioses respondieron á los clamores de sus fieles; y así como Cortés entró en los muros de Tenoctillan, el vencedor de Vicksburg entró en Richmond y vió rendidas todas las huestes que con tanto heroismo defendieron la menos simpática de las causas. El pais que hervia en guerra, se vió como por encanto completamente pacificado y los pocos centinelas que aun guardan algunos puntos estratégicos, en vez de hallarse sobresaltados y alertas temerosos de un ataque nocturno, tienen que hacer esfuerzos para no ser rendidos por el sueño que les inspira la quietad y la confianza que han reemplazado al ruido y á la general alarma. Ni un solo disparo de pólvora resuena en los ámbitos de aquel territorio, si no son las salvas de júbilo mezcladas con las bendiciones del pueblo, porque ha vuelto el reino de la paz, bajo las bases de la justicia.

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Pero ¿cómo habia de copiar la *Prensa* este último párrafo que á la vez que destruye su estraña concepcion sobre la *unidad*, habria contradicho lo que mas atras habia asegurado con un aplomo inimitable, á saber, "*que en ese documento que suscriben millares de firmas, ni se pretende ni se habla de otra cosa que de la asimilacion*? ¿Hay modo de discutir con quien así confunde el significado de las voces y trunca ó desfigura los argumentos de su contrario? Tan distantes hemos estado de hablar de la *asimilacion*, en el sentido en que la quiere entender tan peregrino contradictor, que ni una vez siquiera hemos empleado esa palabra en un documento en que se dice *que no se pretende ni se habla de otra cosa que de la asimilacion*. Júzguese por ese solo hecho del valor de las aseveraciones de la *Prensa* y de los puntos que calza en materias de controversia y de buena fé.

Pregunta la *Prensa* para qué se pide la representacion en las Cortes del Reino? ¿No lo acababa de leer en el párrafo que suprimió: para contribuir á la formacion de esas leyes especiales *que léjos de destruir*

dor de Vicksburg entró en Richmond y vió rendidas todas las huestes que con tanto heroismo defendieron la menos simpática de las causas. El pais que hervia en guerra, se vió como por encanto completamente pacificado y los pocos centinelas que aun guardan algunos puntos estratégicos, en vez de hallarse sobresaltados y alertas temerosos de un ataque nocturno, tienen que hacer esfuerzos para no ser rendidos por el sueño que les inspira la quietad y la confianza que han reemplazado al ruido y á la general alarma. Ni un solo disparo de pólvora resuena en los ámbitos de aquel territorio, si no son las salvas de júbilo mezcladas con las bendiciones del pueblo, porque ha vuelto el reino de la paz, bajo las bases de la justicia.

En Méjico cayeron las principales poblaciones al empuje de las tropas francesas, y sobre un trono de bayonetas se asentó el Archiduque de Austria; pero como se vé por las noticias que nos llegan de ese pais desgraciado, la guerra sigue allí encarnizada tomando diferentes formas y variando de localidad, sin que haya indicios de que desaparezca pronto.

El nuevo emperador tomó posesion de su Barataria presentándose bajo el aspecto de sencillez que convenia al gefe de una nacion acostumbrada á las formas republicanas y á un monarca muy escaso de bienes pecuniarios; pero hoy sin que se haya conseguido el remedio salvador de la Hacienda mejicana, parece que ha creido necesario ostentar todo el lujo de las Córtes y deslumbrar con el brillo de uniformes y cruces y con la luz de los ruidosos saraos al pueblo empobrecido, puesto que ya llegan noticias de las fiestas que se dan en la capital. Esas fiestas no pueden acallar el ruído del cañon que todavia resuena, ni dar tranquilidad á los que advierten la actitud tomada por la poderosa nacion vecina, y ven por todas partes aparecer grave y severa la figura del íntegro é indomable Juarez.

Sí; el contraste no puede ser mayor. Se creyó que en los Estados Unidos habia entrado el desórden y que todo el edificio de Washingtou quedaria desmoronado: respecto á Méjico se aseguró que estaba muerta la anarquía y comenzaba el reino de la paz y del órden; y hoy la Union es ejemplo de quietud y fuente abundante de prosperidad, mientras que los dominios del Archiduque se hallan agitados y pobres.

Rec.d 20. July. Mr Jones

Ans 28th

No 118

Consulate Genl of the United States of America.

Havana July 15th 1865.

Hon: C. A. Seward
acty Asst Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir; I had the honor to receive this morning your despatch No 59 of the 1st Inst. The passport issued to J. P. Diaz, was on the 10th ult:, long before the Department circular rescinding the order about passports had been officially received at this office. Mr Minor was then here - he left for the North on the 18th, and the circular reached me after his departure. Since then passengers going to the United States have not been required to obtain such documents.

passports not issued after receipt of the circular

With great respect, Sir
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U. S. Consul

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 15th 1865
Mr Seward. No 118
Re Enclosure
Rec.d

Sworn to & subscribed
before me this 15th day
of July A.D. 1865
at the Consulate

Received July 25
Answered July 25 by letter
Confidential
Consulate Gen.l No. 119

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America.
Havana July 18th 1865.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

In my despatch No. 117 I stated that a counter statement to that sent to the Queen of Spain asking for political reforms in this Island, was in the course of preparation and to be signed by slave traders, monopolists &c. I have obtained a copy of the document, which must have gone by the mail Steamer to Vigo on the 15th Inst. the names underlined are of persons well known as slave traders, or who have been interested to more or less extent in slave expeditions. Their representations to the Queen are untrue in every word almost. I am sorry to see the

signatures of a few respectable men thereto, and doubt not they were obtained thro' deception. I judge this to be the case, because I notice several letters published in this morning's issue of El Siglo, in which parties who had signed the document, state that they did so under a mistaken idea that it was intended to ask for a more liberal commercial policy &c. they therefore wish it understood that they retire their signatures.

I accompany also the "Siglo" of the 16th and 18th where the question of the day is treated of,

and have the honor to remain

very respectfully

Your Obt servt

Thos. Savage

U. States Consul Gen

gitimamente adquiridos por los que fabricaron con la competente licencia y respetando las alineaciones que existian: prescindiremos de una controversia que vendria á servir de digresion en el debate. Aceptemos *hipotéticamente* que la disposicion citada pueda obligar á todos los propietarios. ¿Deduciremos de aquí estarles vedado á los de las casas sitas en las calles que van á ensancharse, el repararlas para que vayan *quedando de hecho en estado de demolicion ó reedificacion*? Tal consecuencia seria violenta é irritante. El "Siglo" reclama el derecho de reparar y componer esas fincas, *no el de reedificarlas*; el "Siglo" pide que no se prohiba á los dueños mejorar sus casas sin escepciones que menguan la propiedad; el "Siglo" quiere que el Real Decreto sobre espropiacion forzosa se cumpla, y que las indemnizaciones sean pagadas inmediatamente.

Tal fué el tema de nuestros trabajos que en vano intenta el "Diario" tergiversar para imputarnos luego que combatimos la espropiacion forzosa por causa de utilidad pública, y que nos oponemos á las alineaciones y ensanches que exijen el ornato, la salubridad y comodidad de la circulacion. Confundir las cuestiones es tarea difícil con nosotros, y mucho nos place profesar los principios que en materia de propiedad, justicia y libertad profesaron ilustres y virtuosos varones de la antigüedad, porque esos principios constituyen la base del verdadero progreso material y moral de los pueblos. El "Diario de la Marina" puede tener el desconsuelo de que no ha probado lo que probar intentó, bien es verdad que superior fué siempre á las fuerzas humanas realizar imposibles. En asuntos de hechos estos hablan mejor que bellas frases, y que los propietarios de las casas amenazados con una espropiacion indeterminada á quienes no se les permite repararlas para que lleguen á estado de demolicion y reedificacion, contesten al "Diario de la Marina" si han perdido ó ganado.

Jamas se ha manifestado *El Siglo* de acuerdo con las teorias mas ó ménos brillantes y atrevidas de Proudhon; pero tampoco ha incurrido en la trivialidad de escribir denuestos y frases denigrantes contra ese hombre eminente; antes bien, y de acuerdo con los principales publicistas europeos contrarios en doctrinas al autor de *La justice dans la Revolution et dans l'Eglise*, ha emitido juicios acerca de su persona, que sin duda serán los que dicte la posteridad justiciera. Solo un miopismo sistemático puede dejar de advertir que Juan Bautista Prondhon, cualesquiera que fuesen los errores en que incurrió, poseia al par que una instruccion fabulosa una inteligencia gigante y grandes dotes de escritor, debiendo considerársele cual modelo de diccion, tanto por la claridad como por la concision y energia de su estilo inimitable.

Si en política se mostró poco de acuerdo con las ideas mas admitidas y en ciencias sociales avanzó tal ó cual aforismo inesperado y audaz; si fué inconsecuente con sus ideas, en determinadas materias, ¿tendriamos derecho para mirarlo con desprecio desde lo alto de una vanidad ridícula? ¿tendriamos razon para pretender señalarlo como objeto digno de la execracion pública, habiendo sido, sobre todo, modelo de honrados en su vida privada?

Al recibirse en la Habana la noticia de que una ó varias personas guarecidas por la oscuridad cometieron el criminal acto de lanzar piedras á los pasajeros, hiriendo en la cabeza uno de estos proyectiles á un señor de los que estaban sentados en uno de los carros. Este suceso no ha tenido ejemplo ni en los paises destrozados por una tremenda guerra civil. Nosotros en plena paz, sin que haya motivos de animadversion contra los pasajeros de determinadas vías férreas, tenemos en el seno de nuestra sociedad seres que solo por el placer de causar daño y sin saber á quien, se entretienen en un ejercicio tan perverso como el de tirar piedras contra los transeuntes.

La Administracion Central de Aduanas ha publicado los estados de la recaudacion verificada en el mes de junio último y en el primer semestre del año corriente, comparando los resultados obtenidos con los correspondientes al próximo pasado. Vamos á hacer el resúmen de los datos que ofrece ese documento.

Durante el mes de junio la recaudacion general por todas las Aduanas de la Isla ha sido de 1.152,161 pesos 53 cts., de los cuales corresponden á la de la Habana 689,937 pesos 4 cts. En junio de 1864 la cantidad total recaudada fué de 1.108,333 pesos 15 cts., de suerte que ha habido en el año corriente una baja de 43,828 pesos 38 cts., equivalente á 3'80 por 100. La disminucion en el rendimiento de las aduanas ha sido de 22,065 pesos 45 cts. en la de la Habana, de 40,402 pesos 57 cts. en la de Matanzas y de 17,597 pesos 29 cts. en la de Trinidad. Las que en el mes referido han tenido aumento mas considerable han sido las de Cienfuegos, por 15,368 pesos 35 cts.; la de Sagua por 11,657 pesos 28 cts., y la de Cuba por 10,998 pesos 23 cts.

La recaudacion total del primer semestre de este año comparada con la del período correspondiente de 1864 ofrece un resultado muy favorable, importando 874,441 pesos 38 cts. el aumento líquido obtenido. La cantidad recolectada en el primer semestre del año pasado fué de 6.431,237 pesos 59 cts. contra 7.305,678 pesos 97 cts. á que ha ascendido la recaudacion en el que corre. Comparando los resultados parciales vemos que han contribuido principalmente al aumento las aduanas siguientes:

Habana.....	1865	4.477,354-71
	1864	3.911,101-98
	aumento	566,252-73
Cuba.....	1865	510,925-62
	1864	397,984-45
	aumento	112,941-17
Manzanillo.....	1865	61,105-61
	1864	44,961-24
	aumento	16,144-37
Caibarien.....	1865	104,200-19
	1864	75,480-67
	aumento	28,719

Atendiendo á la proporcion en que han aumentado las aduanas su rendimiento en el semestre, obtiene el primer lugar la de Santa Cruz que presenta un aumento equivalente á 62'97 por 100; y luego las de Caibarien, (38'05 por 100), Manzanillo (35'91 por 100) y Cuba (28'38 por 100). En la de la Habana el aumento proporcional ha sido de 14'48 por 100.

La goleta "Mischief" ha entrado esta mañana en nuestro puerto del de Nueva-Orleans, de donde salió la tarde del 7; no hemos recibido mas que un número del "Times" del 4, en el cual poco hallamos de interés.

Estaban cargando en Nueva-Orleans para este puerto, las goletas "Gipsey" y "Oriental." Aunque el "Times" á que nos hemos referido nada habla respecto á operaciones mercantiles, estas deben haber sido de alguna importancia, visto el

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Los individuos cuyos nombres ponemos á continuacion, artesanos de una tabaquería sita en la calle de la Salud, nos ruegan manifestemos què retiran las firmas que pusieron al pié de la representacion dirijida á S. M. para que por ahora no se concedan derechos políticos á Cuba, porque al hacerlo, se les hizo creer que solo firmaban una solicitud pidiendo franquicias para el tabaco, y que despues se les ha leido y hecho comprender el verdadero objeto de dicha representacion.

Los nombres son los siguientes:—José Barrol.—José Fernandez.—José Maria Suarez de Otero.—Manuel Fernandez

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De "La Prensa" de ayer, copiamos lo siguiente:

Nos ruegan la insercion de la siguiente carta:

"El *Diario de la Marina* del 12 del presente dijo:—Sabido es que para los españoles que vivimos en estas provincias no significa gran cosa el cambio de personas en el Gobierno, y ménos todavia la denominacion de los partidos que se disputan el mando y alternan en su ejercicio."—Pues bien cumpliendo mi prometido, protestamos de las palabras del *Diario*, que envuelven la idea de que "todos los españoles que vivimos en estas provincias" marchamos arma al brazo, con la vista inclinada, prontos á ejecutar su voz de mando; es preciso, necesario es que el *Diario de la Marina* sepa que no es él el órgano por donde se produce la mayoría de la opinion de "todos los españoles que habitamos estas provincias:" á ser así, estaríamos destituidos de sentido hasta el estremo de no saber opinar cuando á la Pátria le sucede el bien, cuando á la Pátria le sucede el mal.—Habana y Julio 15 de 1865.—*José Francisco Pou.*"

Se nos ha remitido para su insercion el siguiente escrito:

El periódico "Prensa de la Habana" en su número del dos del corriente, inserta un editorial que, aunque parece tener por objeto el oponerse á la compra del ferrocarril del Coliseo por la empresa del de esta bahía á Matanzas, dedica casi una tercera parte "a la cuestion hoy pendiente en el Excmo. Consejo de Administracion relativa á la compra venta del ferrocarril de Güines á Matanzas." La *Prensa* cita este asunto, "no porque sea parecido al de que se viene ocupando, sino para justificar la conveniencia de contener en su orijen el mal sin grande esfuerzo," y como "ejemplo en que se demuestra que autorizado un mal paso en esta clase de negocios, las consecuencias son funestísimas y su término lejano, ocasionado á grave contiendas entre autoridades y particulares, cuya responsabilidad no se puede limitar."

En su derecho ha estado sin duda la *Prensa* al ocuparse de la compra-venta del ferro carril de Güines con motivo de la negociacion relativa al del Coliseo por mas que comience diciendo que entre ambos asuntos no existe semejanza; pero es de exijírsele desde luego, que el ejemplo de que con tan victorioso alarde ha querido echar mano, sirva para su objeto, justificando que la autorizacion de *un mal paso en esta clase de negocios, produce consecuencias funestísimas*, y los demas inconvenientes que se dejan indicados.

Y esto es precisamente lo que no ha podido conseguir la *Prensa*; pues que si por un lado es de todo punto aventurada é injusta la durísima censura que se atreve á hacer de la autorizacion otorgada por el Gobierno para la compra-venta del ramal de Güines, por otro nada es mas contrario á la verdad que la produccion de esos tan lamentables resultados que por la *Prensa* se suponen. La *Prensa* en la presente, como en otras muchas ocasiones ha procedido sin el debido conocimiento de causa; ha procedido bajo la influencia de ese *deseo de causar novedad sin pulso ni prevision*, que el "Diario de la Marina" llamaba con mucha oportunidad en estos últimos dias "prurito femenil y comezon de hablar sin tasa ni miramiento, sin pararse en consideraciones ni respetos *por elevados y atendibles que sean*;" y por consiguiente, fuerza es que interesadas como lo están las que suscriben en la compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana, esto es, en la empresa compradora del referido ramal de Güines, procuren restablecer la verdad de los hechos, y poner las cosas en su lugar.

rores en que incurrió, poseia al par que una instruccion fabulosa una inteligencia gigante y grandes dotes de escritor, debiendo considerársele cual modelo de diccion, tanto por la claridad como por la concision y energia de su estilo inimitable.

Si en política se mostró poco de acuerdo con las ideas mas admitidas y en ciencias sociales avanzó tal ó cual aforismo inesperado y audaz; si fué inconsecuente con sus ideas, en determinadas materias, ¿tendriamos derecho para mirarlo con desprecio desde lo alto de una vanidad ridícula? ¿tendriamos razon para pretender señalarlo como objeto digno de la execracion pública, habiendo sido, sobre todo, modelo de honradez en su vida privada?

Al recibirse en la Habana la noticia de su muerte dedicamos algunas líneas á su memoria; que no podia pasar para nosotros desapercibida la defuncion de un gran pensador: tambien tributamos un recuerdo sentido al célebre Cobden, cuyos principios eran opuestos en muchos particulares, sinó en todos, á los de Proudhon; y si mañana bajasen á la tumba Mazzini ó Victor Hugo, Montalambert ó Garibaldi, Bright ó Pelletan, creeriamos de nuestro deber escribir sobre ellos algunas palabras, siquiera, de admiracion y respecto, por muy distintas que fuesen nuestras opiniones á las sustentadas por cualquiera de estos hombres eminentes, y aun que estuviésemos seguros de merecer con tal conducta la censura y reprobacion de los que intentan reducir el mundo y el catálogo de las notabilidades, al círculo pequeño y á la lista de enanos á que están sujetos por un estrecho programa.

En esta redaccion y en todas la s agencias de nuestro periódico en el interior, estan de manifiesto las esposiciones dirigidas á S. M. y al Excmo. Sr. Duque de la Torre, referente á los derechos políticos que solicita el pais, para que enterados de su contenido puedan firmarlas las personas que gusten y no hayan tenido ocasion de hacerlo hasta ahora. Fuera de los puntos indicados recomendamos muy particularmente no se firme nada que no se lea antes, pues sabemos que alguna que otra persona ha firmado en otro documento, creyendo hacerlo en los que van especificados.

No en gacetilla sino en esta parte mas importante del periódico, debemos levantar la voz y dar aviso á la autoridad acerca de un hecho escandaloso y terrible ocurrido en la noche del sábado de la semana anterior en el Puente de Agua Dulce.—Al pasar por allí el tren del ferro-carril del Oeste que salió del Calabazal á las ocho,

Segunda declaracion de William H. Wells.

miento en el semestre, obtiene el primer lugar la de Santa Cruz que presenta un aumento equivalente á 62'97 por 100; y luego las de Caibarien, (38'05 por 100), Manzanillo (35'91 por 100) y Cuba (28'38 por 100). En la de la Habana el aumento proporcional ha sido de 14'48 por 100.

La goleta "Mischief" ha entrado esta mañana en nuestro puerto del de Nueva-Orleans, de donde salió la tarde del 7; no hemos recibido mas que un número del "Times" del 4, en el cual poco hallamos de interés.

Estaban cargando en Nueva-Orleans para este puerto, las goletas "Gipsey" y "Oriental." Aunque el "Times" á que nos hemos referido nada habla respecto á operaciones mercantiles, estas deben haber sido de alguna importancia, visto el número de vapores llegados del O. y Rio Colorado.

Se nos ruega insertemos las siguientes manifestaciones:

Habana y Julio 17 de 1865.

Sr. Director de "El Siglo."

Presente.

Muy Sr. nuestro: agradecemos de la bondad de V. se sirva insertar en su apreciable periódico las siguientes líneas:

El dia 14 del corriente se presentaron en este establecimiento de sastrería de D. J. Schwartz, los Sres. D. Ricardo G. Trelles y otro Señor que no conocemos, con el pretesto de que firmásemos una representacion á S. M. la Reina, "para que se declarase de cabotaje el comercio de esta Isla con el de la Península y para la reforma de los Tribunales; descansando en esta declaracion no la leímos, é inocentemente la firmamos. Pero despues nos hemos informado de que la citada representacion es la misma que el "Diario de la Marina" ha remitido contraria á las reformas políticas en este pais, y como somos de distinta opinion de lo que en ella se trata, protestamos contra el abuso de confianza de que hemos sido víctimas, deseando que se consideren nulas y de ningun valor nuestras firmas en la citada esposicion.

Anticipando á V. las gracias por su a mabilidad, nos ofrecemos á V. atento y s. s. q. b s. m.

Rafael Pazo.—Ulises Castaings.—Augusto Kunke.—Francisco Agreda.—Cecilio Fernandez.—Eduardo John.

Sr. Director de "El Siglo."

Muy Sr. mio: en ausencia del Sr. D. José Maria Mora, de quien soy apoderado generalísimo y socio, debo declarar que la firma impresa, de igual nombre y apellido, que figura al pié de una esposicion dirijida á S. M. contraria á la concesion de derechos políticos para Cuba, no es la de la persona que represento y se halla actualmente en Nueva-York, la cual á su calidad de hacendado reune la de comerciante con escritorio abierto en la calle de Cuba núm. 80.

Sírvase V. insertar esta manifestacion en su acreditado periódico y aceptar las gracias que por anticipacion le dirije su atento s. q. b. s. m.—*Blas Du Bouchet.* Habana 17 de julio de 1865.

Segunda declaracion de Mr. Robinson.

por un lado es de todo punto aventurada é injusta la durísima censura que se atreve á hacer de la autorizacion otorgada por el Gobierno para la compra-venta del ramal de Güines, por otro nada es mas contrario á la verdad que la produccion de esos tan lamentables resultados que por la *Prensa* se suponen. La *Prensa* en la presente, como en otras muchas ocasiones ha procedido sin el debido conocimiento de causa; ha procedido bajo la influencia de ese *deseo de causar novedad sin pulso ni prevision*, que el "Diario de la Marina" llamaba con mucha oportunidad en estos últimos dias "prurito femenil y comezon de hablar sin tasa ni miramiento, sin pararse en consideraciones ni respetos *por elevados y atendibles que sean*;" y por consiguiente, fuerza es que interesadas como lo están las que suscriben en la compañía de Caminos de hierro de la Habana, esto es, en la empresa compradora del referido ramal de Güines, procuren restablecer la verdad de los hechos, y poner las cosas en su lugar.

Empecemos por decir que la *Prensa* ha cometido la mas insigne ligereza al calificar de *autorizacion de un mal paso* la que fué concedida en febrero de 1859 por el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior Civil de la Isla, para la adquisicion del ramal mencionado. Si la cuestion acerca de este asunto se encuentra segun indica la misma *Prensa*, "hoy pendiente ante el Excmo. Consejo de Administracion" (que en realidad no lo está porque no puede estarlo sino ante los tribunales de justicia); si de cualquier modo que sea, aun no se halla resuelta por la autoridad á quien en definitiva compete conocer de ella, ¿con qué facultades se lanza ese periódico á hacer calificaciones de tan grave carácter, y á fallar á la medida de su entojo, sobre controversias que ni siquiera acaso se han iniciado en el terreno que en justicia les corresponde? ¿Con qué facultades estima oportuna esta coyuntura para anunciar el triunfo de la ley sobre "las que encargadas de su fiel cumplimiento, por ignorancia acaso LA HAN SOLIDO BASTARDEAR?"

Bien se vé que como dice el "Diario de la Marina," la "Prensa" en su prurito de hablar á destajo, no conoce barrera ni aun siquiera la de la misma lógica, y que con una falta de memoria, bastante inesplicable por cierto, dando de mano á aquella famosa doctrina (inventada por la propia "Prensa") segun la cual no es dado discutir los actos de los que han sido, son, ó PUEDAN SER representantes de la autoridad en esta isla, ningun inconveniente se le ha ofrecido para descargar su soberana desaprobacion sobre actos que por mil circunstancias, que parece escusado recomendar, son acreedores á una general consideracion.

No causará por consiguiente estrañeza que tras la ausencia de todo miramiento vengan las insinuaciones calumniosas; que en seguida se haga uso de la inexactitud y desfiguramiento de los hechos; y en último término se presenten las deducciones erróneas, con ese tono verdaderamente magistral con que la "Prensa" á las veces tiene la humorada de engalanar sus estériles pero pomposas lucubraciones.

Y así ha sucedido en efecto: la "Prensa" despues de llevarse, como hemos visto, de encuentro ó las autoridades que sancionaron el *mal paso* de la compra-venta del ramal de Güines por la Compañía de caminos de hierro de la Habana, y de

P.—Quién es el dueño?—R. Mr.

EL SIGLO.

Sábado 15 de Julio de 1865.

Hoy es dia 15, por consiguiente dia de correo para España. Hoy sale para la Península la anunciada esposicion, dirijida á S. M. la Reina por los que en este pais combaten la reforma política y se oponen á lo manifestado en otro documento que públicamente se ha dado á conocer aquí y en los demas puntos de la Isla, donde lo han suscrito hasta la fecha sobre seis mil firmas de lo mas respetable en posicion, riqueza, talento y honradez que se encuentra en el pais, á pesar de que el *Diario de la Marina* y la *Prensa* no han dejado de combatirlo un solo dia por cuantos medios han estado á sus alcances.

Hoy sale para Madrid la esposicion anti-reformista, que solo ha podido alcanzar con el mas decidido empeño y diligencia empleadas por sus promoventes, unas cien firmas escasas, entre las cuales figuran algunas cuya significacion no queremos discutir. Este documento se ha mantenido secreto y desde luego se comprenderá la fuerza que podrá tener en el ánimo de S. M. una solicitud que habla en nombre de la gran mayoría de los habitantes de Cuba, los cuales ignoran completamente lo que en ella se pide. ¿Cómo han podido figurarse, por solo un momento, los autores de aquel documento, que semejante sigilo pudiera ser admisible en contraposicion con la notoriedad y evidencia que han alcanzado los deseos de un número tan considerable de cubanos y peninsulares como el que espontáneamente ha autorizado una esposicion impresa y repartida con profusion por toda la Isla y que ya conoce toda España, porque el misterio es solo propio de esposiciones que no osan afrontar la mirada pública?

Sobre esto no nos proponemos decir mas por hoy. A última hora hemos podido leer una copia de dicho sigiloso documento, y á la verdad que escede, por mucho, en pobreza de argumentos, en ideas restrictivas, en espíritu reaccionario y hasta en defectos de composicion á cuanto hubiéramos podido imaginar. Ni siquiera el mérito literario está en su favor. Verdad es que las mejores plumas desfallecen cuando no están inspiradas por un sentimiento que responda al sentimiento general. Hay temas que comprometen para siempre la reputacion literaria de quienes incautos los acometen. La habilidad en la forma habria podido hasta cierto punto salvar de inminente descrédito un escrito, que por su fondo está destinado á fracasar por completo en el ánimo de cuantos tengan las menores nociones sobre la necesidad imperiosa de que este pais entre en las vias de la verdadera reforma, sin hacer alto en razonamientos ya gastados, mil veces desechos en antiguas controversias, y á los cuales no han podido agregar ahora sus modernos editores un solo concepto nuevo, un solo pensamiento que no rechacen á una la ciencia y la esperiencia.

Nuestra íntima conviccion, despues de leida aquella esposicion, es que nada podria favorecer mejor, en las presentes circunstancias, las legítimas aspiraciones de los que buscan la felicidad de este pais y el bien de España, que el triste alcance, contrario á aquellos deseos, que hoy lleva en su seno el correo de la Península.

todo lo que solicitamos? ¿Es esto posible? Cuando se ha escrito y firmado vuestro documento ¿se quiere otro arreglo que la rendicion incondicional, otra fraternidad que la del hermano mayor sobre el menor, el triunfo de unos pocos sobre los muchos? Ya veis que esto es imposible y que lo mejor será que pronuncie el buen sentido de la Nacion española á quien hemos encomendado nuestra querella.

Hoy es dia 15 y no era posible que el *Diario de la Marina* dejara de publicar uno de esos artículos acusaciones en que tanto sobresale, que acompañasen á Madrid la anunciada contra-esposicion que firman aquí los adversarios, los poquísimos adversarios de la reforma política.

Ya lo esperábamos nosotros porque á semejante proceder estamos habituados y á la ocasion la pintan calva. ¿Cual mejor que aquella en que se trata de demostrar la unanimidad de la inmensísima mayoría que en Cuba está en favor de la reforma política, para hacer insinuaciones sobre la falta de acuerdo de los que han pedido aquellas reformas y sobre las doctrinas disolventes que se dice encierra el *Siglo*, órgano de las aspiraciones del pais, manifestadas en un documento muy reciente?

Pruebas al canto no le faltan nunca al periódico que á sí mismo se ha dado el título de órgano de la gravedad y de la circunspeccion. El *Siglo* en un suelto ó comunicado, no sabemos ya donde, llamó á Proudhon, *el gran Proudhon*, creemos recordar que al mismo tiempo que citábamos una frase del Emperador Napoleon III, en que de esa ó de otra manera acaso mas significativa, clasificó á uno de los hombres á quien nadie hasta ahora ha negado la cualidad de uno de los mas eminentes pensadores de la época. De modo que, segun el *Diario*, no se puede usar de esa calificacion, sin adoptar los principios socialistas y disolventes de aquella gran inteligencia, y Napoleon III lo mismo que el *Siglo* están convictos de peligrosos y punibles revolucionarios. Pero Napoleon III no ha hecho ni necesitaba hacer manifiestos pidiendo reformas políticas, y el *Siglo* es el órgano de los que aquí las solicitan, y bueno era, en vísperas de la salida del correo, insinuar aquel punto de vista, como si con ello no se llevase de calle el *Diario*, á esa hueste de firmas, grande por su número, mas grande aun por lo que bajo todos conceptos representa en esta sociedad. El periódico grave y circunspecto no ha temido arrojar su insinuacion sobre millares de nombres que, á medida que se vá conociendo aquella táctica, se van aumentando en términos que tengamos que decir un dia: No mas.

No daremos otra respuesta á malévolas insinuaciones y reticencias. Si nos condenais tendreis que condenar al pais entero, de quien os decís representantes, sin embargo de que ahora que se ha presentado por primera vez la ocasion de comparar vuestros títulos con los nuestros, ya veis que están en la proporcion de 1 á 60. ¿Qué podeis decir ahora? ¿Qué se dirá en Madrid de la usurpacion de títulos que despues de tantos años venís ejerciendo? A la verdad que no sabemos como podreis soportar vuestra derrota, porque derrota es y definitiva.

Con este número recibirán nuestros suscritores una hoja suelta en que se encuentran, aunque no com-

controversias, y á los cuales no han podido agregar ahora sus modernos editores un solo concepto nuevo, un solo pensamiento que no rechacen á una la ciencia y la esperiencia.

Nuestra íntima conviccion, despues de leida aquella esposicion, es que nada podria favorecer mejor, en las presentes circunstancias, las legítimas aspiraciones de los que buscan la felicidad de este pais y el bien de España, que el triste alegato, contrario á aquellos deseos, que hoy lleva en su seno el correo de la Península.

Hoy es dia 15; dia de salida del correo de España; hoy se embarca la anunciada contra-esposicion de que se viene hablando tantos dias ha, aunque son pocos los que han logrado verla, porque estando destinada á presentar la opinion general del pais como contraria á la reforma política, era muy lógico y muy natural que únicamente tuvieran conocimiento de ella las poquísimas personas que la han firmado. Hoy sale y tambien se embarcarán dos editoriales de la *Prensa* y del *Diario de la Marina*, de la misma fecha, destinados á prepararle las vías. Sobre ambos documentos vamos á decir algunas palabras.

Insiste el primer colega en que lo que nosotros queremos hoy, no es lo que queriamos antes en materia de reforma política; que antes pedíamos la asimilacion y ahora pedimos leyes especiales. En vano le hemos argüido que en nuestra manifestacion al Duque de la Torre, ni una sola vez hemos empleado la palabra *asimilacion*, y sí espresa y testualmente *leyes especiales*. Dejaremos pues á nuestro colega en su incomprensible tema, no sin declarar que el volver hoy, dia 15, á ese refutado concepto, es para que cuanto antes se sepa en Madrid, no ya que no queremos asimilacion sino leyes especiales, pero no leyes especiales como quiera, sino autonómicas como las del Canadá.

Son muy célebres nuestros eternos contradictores! Cuando pedíamos ahora hace muchos años, asimilacion, se nos dijo que eso era una locura, un atentado, una verdadera revolucion, porque ninguna de las condiciones especiales en que nos encontrábamos se prestaba á semejante asimilacion. Estas ideas triunfaron en el periodismo y en las Córtes, las cuales decretaron que seriamos gobernados por leyes especiales. Creimos al fin que no teniamos razon y hemos pedido que se formulen con nuestro concurso é intervencion esas leyes especiales que hace veinte y ocho años fueron prometidas, y ahora se nos sale con que lo que conviene darnos es la asimilacion que antes se habia desechado por inaplicable é insensata, y eso cuando estemos preparados para ello, porque el darnos leyes especiales equivale á darnos la autonomía del Canadá. ¡Revolucionarios cuando pedimos la asimilacion; revolucionarios ahora que nos conformamos con las leyes especiales que se decretaron; revolucionarios si vamos adelante, revolucionarios si nos quedamos atrás, revolucionarios por todo y siempre! ¿No es vergonzoza semejante táctica, ya tan gastada y tan inútil? ¿Se podrá creer en Madrid nada de cuanto se diga escudado detrás de un *centenar* de firmas que niegan lo que afirman *seis mil* bajo todos conceptos irrecusables? ¿No sois vosotros la inmensa minoría?

Pero la *Prensa* á pesar de todo está por la union, por la conciliacion, por la fraternidad. Está muy bien. ¿Bajo que bases? ¿Que se os conceda lo que pedís, que se nos niegue quien os decís representantes, sin embargo de que ahora que se ha presentado por primera vez la ocasion de comparar vuestros títulos con los nuestros, ya veis que están en la proporcion de 1 á 60. ¿Qué podeis decir ahora? ¿Qué se dirá en Madrid de la usurpacion de títulos que despues de tantos años venís ejerciendo? A la verdad que no sabemos como podreis soportar vuestra derrota, porque derrota es y definitiva.

Con este número recibirán [illegible] otros suscritores una hoja suelta en que se encuentran, aunque no completas aun, las firmas de los Sres. que han suscrito hasta ahora las esposiciones, una á S. M. y otra al Excmo Sr. Duque de la Torre, segun lo teníamos ofrecido.

Obran en nuestro poder otras muchas que reservamos para el dia 30 del corriente. Por el correo que deja hoy nuestro puerto, hemos remitido á Madrid en forma de cuaderno todas las que han visto aquí la luz hasta la fecha.

Ni en los periódicos de Valparaiso que hemos recibido últimamente por la vía de los Estados Unidos, ni en las correspondencias de Chile publicadas en los de Nueva York, hemos podido hallar los datos necesarios para conocer el verdadero estado de la cuestion que se ventila entre el Gobierno de la república y el de España, con motivo de las reclamaciones del plenipotenciario español. Hasta última fecha, el gobierno de Chile nada ha querido publicar acerca de las negociaciones pendientes, aunque los periódicos echan diariamente á volar las versiones mas contradictorias, asegurando algunos que están zanjadas todas las dificultades y conseguido un acuerdo amistoso, mientras que otros persisten en anunciar un próximo rompimiento de hostilidades.

Segun *La Patria* de Valparaiso, parece que el Presidente de la república en una conferencia con el ministro de España declaró que juzgaba indispensable la pronta terminacion de las negociaciones, para no prolongar mas de lo necesario el malestar consiguiente á una situacion incierta, que á pesar de los mejores deseos por una y otra parte, acaso tenga que resolverse por medio de las armas. En consecuencia se entró de lleno en la discusion de las reclamaciones, y el ministro de España se mostró dispuesto á retirar la referente á los daños y perjuicios inferidos á la escuadra española por el decreto del Gobierno de la república prohibiendo la esportacion del carbon chileno, como igualmente la reclamacion relativa á las manifestaciones populares del 1.° de mayo de 1864, por cuanto el gobierno de Chile habia declarado solemnemente que en aquellos actos no habia tenido parte la intencion de causar agravio ó perjuicio á la nacion española. Ademas, el decreto relativo á la esportacion del carbon, era un acto de soberanía de que el Gobierno solo debia dar cuenta á la representacion nacional, y en cuanto á los otros actos, pertenecen á la categoría de los que el gobierno de la república, segun las leyes vigentes, no podian reprimir ni castigar.

Respecto á las injurias publicadas por un periódico titulado *El San Martin*, el gobierno de Chile, desaprobando esos escritos ofensivos, declaró que estaba dispuesto á satisfacer al ministro de España, procesando á sus autores.

Celebrado semejante acuerdo, claro está que las cuestiones quedaban amistosamente arregladas y que bastaba una simple cambio de notas para dar por terminado el a-

SEÑORA:

Los que suscriben, en representacion de todas las clases del pais con el título comun de españoles amantes de su patria y de la monarquía, y particularmente intéresados en que se conserven el sosiego y prosperidad de esta Isla, acuden reverentes á exponer hechos y razonamientos, que consideran dignos de la soberana atencion de V. M.

Ha tiempo que algunos periódicos de la Córte, y personas allí residentes, invocan el nombre de los habitantes de Cuba para sostener la conveniencia de introducir en el régimen político y social de las provincias de Ultramar reformas de la mayor gravedad y trascendencia, y que se intenta demostrar la apremiante necesidad de plantearlas sin pérdida de tiempo.

Sin entrar en la averiguacion y calificacion de los móviles y tendencias de aquellos escritos, es de notar que suele abusarse de la imprenta y que este medio de publicidad se presta igualmente que á propagar verdades útiles á difundir erróneas opiniones: triste es de mencionar, pero bien sabido, que hasta la mala causa de los asesinos de Talambo halló patronos y defensores entre los que se dicen eco de la opinion pública, y cuando los peruanos eran enemigos de España y pretendian negar la justicia de nuestro proceder, que despues han reconocido lealmente, pudieron servirse y se sirvieron, como argumentos, de varios artículos publicados por entonces en algunos (pocos) periódicos de Madrid.

Fundados en esa experiencia los habitantes de Cuba: sabedores tambien de que entre los escritores que en la Corte pretenden asumir su representacion, los unos ni siquiera pisaron este suelo, cuyas necesidades ponderan y califican, y de los otros, que por haber nacido en él ó habitádolo por mas ó menos tiempo, tienen motivos para conocer prácticamente su espíritu y condiciones, los hay que acogen de buena fé máximas de peligrosa é inoportuna aplicacion, mientras que otros muestran un afecto y adhesion á la madre patria, que no se avienen con sus opiniones y actos antecedentes y de pública notoriedad: confiados asimismo y seguros los que hablan de que la elevada inteligencia y alta sabiduria de V. M. y de su gobierno, junto con la ilustracion de los cuerpos colegisladores, y su prudente tino al tratar de los asuntos concernientes á las preciosas y apartadas regiones de Ultramar, en que ondea la bandera española, son sobrada garantía de que sabrán siempre conocer y apreciar el carácter y tendencias de lo que sin razon se ostenta como fundadas y legítimas aspiraciones de esta fidelísima provincia: permanecieron pasivos ante esa agitacion inusitada, ante esa manifestacion ruidosa de contrapuestas y desacordes pretensiones. Otro motivo muy respetable tuvo su reserva: nó que ignorasen nada de lo que se proyectaba; sino que tranquilos respecto del éxito, en virtud de las razones que se acaban de apuntar, tuvieron hasta aquí el mas escrupuloso esmero en proceder con circunspeccion, á fin de evitar controversias y discusiones de cierto género, que son cabalmente el mayor de los males que traen consigo las franquicias políticas, mal de pésimas consecuencias en este pais, en el que por lo mismo no son aplicables por ahora las reformas que con tanta insistencia reclaman algunos mal aconsejados.

Claro es, Señora, que semejantes manifestaciones han debido tener muy escaso eco en este pais, sobre todo entre las personas juiciosas y sensatas, que á la vez que recuerdan las elocuentes y provechosas lecciones que ofrece en abundancia la historia de la presente centuria, tienen ojos para ver ejemplos próximos, á los que se siguen comparaciones bien fáciles. Vecino está de la Isla de Cuba ese continente americano, y en él las repúblicas erigidas hoy en

los que fueron vireinatos pertenecientes á la corona de Castilla, dando entonces envidia al mundo entero por la grandeza á que subieron bajo el cetro de los augustos progenitores de V. M., grandeza de que todavia existen restos y monumentos, que no ha podido borrar del todo una serie no interrumpida de sangrientas revoluciones, grandeza que sería hoy portentosa con los adelantos de la ciencia administrativa y económica, de la navegacion y otras ventajas modernas, si acontecimientos lamentables, cuya repeticion es importantísimo prevenir, no hubiesen desprendido aquellas frondosas ramas del arbol generoso que las alimentaba con su savia.

El cuadro que ofrecen esos extensos y feraces territorios dotados con pasmosa largueza por la mano del Omnipotente, y cuyos moradores, sin poder aprovechar esas privilegiadas condiciones naturales, se agitan penosamente en la anarquía y en la miseria: el no menos lastimoso que presenta el antiguo reino de Méjico, sometido al duro trance de una segunda conquista y á la humillante alternativa de sucumbir á una de dos diferentes razas extrañas, que mas ó menos abiertamente se disputan su imperio, y al par de ellos el de muchas colonias extranjeras, no tan hábil y paternalmente gobernadas como estas provincias, forman contraste notabilísimo con las dos Islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico, únicas regiones que para su bíen se conservaron fieles á la patria comun, obteniendo como premio de su lealtad el asombroso progreso, el creciente bienestar que de año en año señala su estadística, y en que se fundan el orgullo de los propios y la envidia de los extraños.

Aun con el mismo territorio peninsular, teatro por muchos años de discordias políticas y de contiendas civiles, sostienen estas provincias distantes comparacion ventajosa, sin que su adelanto en el establecimiento de ferro-carriles y en otras mejoras provechosas deba atribuirse á otra causa que al régimen político que facilitó su alejamiento de aquellas lamentables disensiones.

Todo esto parecen ignorarlo ó echarlo en olvido los que en su afan de reformas, sin apoyar su razonamiento en ninguna demostracion práctica, presentan como nuevas ciertas especulaciones, que pudieran parecer convincentes medio siglo há, pero que hoy trascienden á principios teóricos envejecidos y desacreditados. Mas al proclamarlos incurren en una contradiccion chocante y capital, que los encierra en un dilema sin salida: es el caso que cuando se contesta á los reformistas que el pais no está en aptitud para que tengan buena aplicacion las instituciones de que se pretende dotarle, replican ponderando su ilustracion y su gran progreso intelectual; pero, en cambio, al juzgar por sus efectos benéficos el sistema de gobierno que en estas provincias ha regido, responden que el adelanto es solo material, empírico y aparente.

Observacion es esta que bastaría por si sola á echar por tierra todo el fundamento de aquellas aserciones, si alguno tuvieran. Pero ¡que mucho que así discurran los que han llegado á cometer en un escrito reciente una ligereza condenable, asegurando que hasta ahora han sido impotentes todos los gobiernos de Madrid y de Cuba para reprimir la trata africana!

Ese tráfico inmoral, que las leyes de acuerdo con la opinion universal prohiben y anatematizan, que los exponentes condenan como todo el mundo civilizado, ha tiempo que no se verifica en las playas de Cuba. Nadie hay en la Isla que lo ignore, nadie que de buena fé pueda siquiera ponerlo en duda.

Explicados estan, Señora, los motivos del silencio observado, y que no se romperia mientras esa propaganda no perdiera, como hasta últimamente no perdió, el carácter de opiniones individuales estampadas en periódicos ó en algun folleto de escaso crédito: mas hoy que se alza la voz de algun Señor Senador ó Diputado para defenderlas en mas elevado terreno, ya el silencio fuera condenable: y los hombres de órden, los hombres de experiencia, los que no desconocen la historia de estos paises, aquellos en quienes subsiste siempre enérgico el mas acendrado amor á su Pátria, los que cifran sus mas ardientes deseos en el engrandecimiento y felicidad de la misma, en una palabra, la verdadera y gran mayoría de los habitantes de este pais, no pueden permitir por mas tiempo que á su nombre, y alucinando á muchos de los que se hallan completamente identificados con sus deseos y sentimientos, se continue extraviando la opinion pública en la Península y en el extranjero con manifestaciones que, léjos de ser el eco de sus necesidades y aspiraciones, están en absoluto y completo desacuerdo con ellas: comprenden que, de prolongar su silencio, podria este interpretarse por asentimiento ó, cuando menos, por indiferencia sobre la resolucion que haya de darse á los peligrosos problemas que se inician por unos pocos, es verdad, pero con empeño y habilidad, dignos ciertamente de mejor causa.

Los que dicen, Señora, nó por oponerse á innovaciones peligrosas, pretenden calificar de inmejorable en todas sus partes el sistema de gobierno que rige en la Isla de Cuba: léjos de eso lo consideran sometido como todas las cosas humanas á la imperiosa ley de progreso y solicitan encarecidamente sucesivos mejoramientos, siguiendo la marcha liberal impresa á su legislacion por los monarcas antecesores de V. M., en particular por su augusto padre, el Señor D. Fernando 7º, y continuada con ilustrada y sabia benevolencia en el presente reinado, que se señala por notables adelantos en la gobernacion de estos paises, entre los que se distinguen por su importancia la completa separacion é independencia de lo administrativo y lo judicial, la organizacion municipal y otras garantías y mejoras de importancia suma.

Iguales son como fueron siempre la condicion y derechos de los súbditos de V. M. residentes en esta isla, sin distincion de orígen ni procedencia: por esto su interés es comun, por esto ejercitarían gustosos los políticos que por algunos se pretenden, si no vieran en su establecimiento amenazada su raza y la conservacion de Cuba. No repugnan en lo absoluto la reforma política, antes bien esperan que despues de establecidas otras que mencionarán en seguida, y que deben servirle de base y fundamento, llegue un dia en que sea conveniente hacer extensivos á estas provincias los derechos como tambien las cargas que pesan sobre las otras, sin excluir la contribucion de sangre, lográndose así el gran propósito de asimilacion que tuvieron siempre por objeto las sábias leyes de Indias.

Mas no cabe desconocer que hoy por hoy la asimilacion política sería intempestiva, ocasionada y peligrosa, tanto por la diversidad de razas que pueblan el territorio, que, ó habian de ser equiparadas en derechos, pugnando abiertamente con las costumbres, ó, de distinguirlas legalmente, se daría lugar á odiosas y vejatorias pesquisas: como porque contraría el patronato sobre el colono, que no puede por ahora suprimirse. Por otra parte y sin contar la insuficiencia del censo, la impropiedad de la division territorial, la ignorancia en que los mas se encuentran de la teoría de esos derechos políticos, que se les pretende imponer mas bien que conceder, y otras muchas causas que aquí se oponen á la eficacia y significacion de las elecciones populares: estas, por el hecho de no existir, como en otras partes, partidos políticos afiliados en diversas escuelas, y por lo que ya nos dice la experiencia de otros ensayos, ocasionarian, como siempre, divisiones y parcialidades, pero de carácter bastardo y pernicioso, que facilitarían las maniobras y el triunfo de minorias facciosas y turbulentas, como se vió en los antiguos dominios del Continente, cuya separacion de la madre Pátria no tuvo otro orígen y coincide con el establecimiento en ellos de la reforma política de la Península. Aun en esta Isla las divisiones electorales llevaban la misma tendencia y produjeron el lamentable resultado de romper el españolismo cordial y unánime que siempre distinguió á estos leales habitantes. Por fortuna las córtes de 1837 tuvieron el feliz acuerdo de quitar este pretexto á las malas pasiones de unos pocos díscolos, y volvió á establecerse esa preciosa armonía, que no fuera prudente por ahora volver á poner en peligro.

La reforma política, que traeria consigo el sistema electoral, y con él la division y perturbacion consiguientes, seria tanto mas inoportuna y peligrosa en estos tiempos, cuanto que acaso se acerca la resolucion de un gran problema social de inmensa trascendencia, para la que han de adunarse la moral, el respeto debido á la propiedad y la conveniencia de nuestras Antillas, y que exige al par que la union de miras é intereses de estos habitantes, la libre accion del Gobierno, no embarazada por atenciones políticas.

En lo económico los exponentes esperan la sucesiva y rápida reforma de los aranceles, hasta llegar á declarar de cabotaje el comercio entre todas las provincias de la Monarquía, y abrirle nuevos mercados en el extrangero: la no ménos urgente modificacion del sistema tributario y el alivio que de ello ha de seguirse á los contribuyentes, cuyas cargas son hoy harto gravosas, tanto por la suma como por la forma de exaccion de los tributos, algunos de los cuales pesan sobre el capital, contra los buenos principios económicos.

Tambien solicitan que se restablezca el derecho de peticion y el veto que ejercian ántes los Reales Acuerdos: que se robustezca el poder civil: que se reforme la legislacion sobre juicios de residencia, haciendo efectiva la responsabilidad de los altos funcionarios: que se continúe con empeño cada dia mayor difundiendo la instruccion pública: que se mejore la administracion de justicia, evitando que con independencia del Gobierno Supremo se vaya constituyendo un derecho especial por quien no tiene para ello autoridad: que se organice el régimen administrativo, despojándolo de todo exceso de trabas reglamentarias: que se ensanche el municipal: que se creen, en una palabra, hábitos é intereses, que, elevando al individuo en la vida civil, liguen y asimilen el conjunto con la madre Patria; y llegado ese

caso, podrán sin inconveniente aplicarse á estas provincias aquellas instituciones políticas, que hoy pugnarian con su constitucion social, administrativa y económica, en vez de guardar con ellas concordia y armonía.

Sin eso, es tal el convencimiento de estos leales habitantes de la inoportunidad de la reforma, que su solo anuncio, aunque lejano é inverosímil, ha producido ya inquietud entre los tímidos, determinando visible baja en la propiedad, y alarmante y desusado aumento en las extracciones de metálico, como lo acredita el alto precio de los giros en las últimas cotizaciones.

Los exponentes, sin embargo, juzgan infundados esos recelos, y llenos de confianza,

A V. M. suplican que, aplazando para ocasion mas favorable el establecimiento de reformas políticas, se digne ordenar lo conveniente á fin de que, prévio el estudio y preparacion indispensables, puedan ponerse en práctica las mejoras administrativas y económicas de que se ha hecho mérito, y que, creando nuevos lazos de union entre la Peninsula y las provincias ultramarinas, contribuyan eficazmente á la prosperidad del pais y á hacer imperecedera en él la memoria del reinado de V. M.—Habana, 28 de Junio de 1865.

SEÑORA:

A L. R. P. de V. M.

El Marqués de Esteva.—El Conde de la Reunion.—El Marqués de Marianao.—J. M. Morales.—José S. Argudin.—Juan S. Aquirre.—Julian de Zulueta.—J. F. Scull.—Nicolás Martinez de Valdivieso.—Gregorio Gonzalez Morales, Conde de Palatino.—Bonifacio de la Cuesta y Gonzalez de Larrinaga.—Francisco Marty y Torrens.—Francisco F. Ibañez.—Mamerto Pulido.—Pedro Lacoste.—Francisco Ventosa.—Juan P. Dihigo.—Gavino Pardo.—Vicente Oxamendi.—Anselmo G. del Valle.—Fernando Diago.—Celedonio del Val.—Antonio María de Córdoba.—Cayetano Ortiz.—Juan A. Colomé.—José Baró.—Francisco de Goicouría.—Domingo Martinez y Cortés.—Antonio de la Torriente.—Antonio de Puente y Franco.—Joaquin Demestre.—Caraza, Castañon y Cª—Inclan, Echauzier y Cª—Bartolomé Mitjans.—José de la Portilla.—Antonio Serpa.—José María Riquelme.—Domingo Fresneda.—Pedro de Sotolongo.—José Misa.—Joaquin de Freixas.—Luis Diez de Ulzurrun.—Manuel Martinez Rico.—Santos Villaverde.—Emeterio de J. Anduiz.—Fernando Ibañez.—Domingo Echeverria.—Tenreiro y hermanos.—N. Troncoso y Cª—El Marqués de Villalba.—Domingo Echeverria.—Guillermo Echauzier.—P. Forcade.—Leon Lleó.—J. Manuel S. de Bustamante.—Miguel Antonio Herrera.—José Lopez Roberts.—P. L. Fernandez.—Jacinto Gonzalez Larrinaga.—José Miguel Gamindez.—J. A. S. Argudin.—Goicouria y Ortiz.—Juan S. Argudin.—El Conde de Valle-llano.—Ramon Florez y Apodaca.—José María Mora.—José García Barbon.—Francisco Durañona.—Francisco Rosell.—Lino Martinez.—J. J. Carrera.—Luciano García Barbon.—Victoriano Pagés.—Francisco G. de la Maza.—Benito Vidal.—Anastasio Millet.—Juan Toraya.—Luis Pedroso.—Pascual Goizcoechea.—José A. de Aizpúrua.—Francisco Bolet.—Francisco M. Rosa.—Laureano Pequeño y Cª—José Martinez.—Vidal y Toraya.—José Melgares.—Jorge de Ajuria.—José de la Puente.—Manuel Solar y Gilledo.—Bonifacio Jimenez.—Nicolás L. de la Torre.—J. Maza Muñoz.—José Hurtado.—Juan Fernandez.—Felipe Perez.—Francisco Maravillas.—Ramon de Herrera.—Cosme Herrera.—Juan de Larrazabal.—Manuel Ceruelos.—Francisco Andreu.—Zoílo de Zaldúa—Font y Ruiz.—Bartolomé Casañas.—Miguel A. de Herrera.—Antolin Ajuria.—Pedro Melo.—Fernandez Lopez y Cª—Manuel Calvo Aquirre.—José Plá y Monje.—Anguera y Martinez.—Juan Perez Calvo.—Juan Costa y Busquet.—Martin Saenz Izquierdo.—Camilo Feijó Sotomayor.—Veguer y Cª—José Ruiz Leon. (*Siguen las firmas.*)

Received July 25
" 28

~~Dec.~~

No 120.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America
Havana July 19th 1865

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the oaths of allegiance of Charles L. Beissner of Galveston, Texas, and Louis Lay of New Orleans, Louisiana. These gentlemen intend to return to the United States. Mr Beissner was born in Bremen, brought up in Texas, where his father resides, and is a citizen of the United States. he is a merchant of this City, and I do not know of any act of hostility to the United States committed by him during his residence in Cuba.

The accompanying letter from Mr Lay to me sets forth his record. He has been here nearly three years, engaged a part of the time in

Report Bureau

1 & 2 oaths of allegiance

Charles L. Beissner

Louis Lay his petition for pardon No 3

shipping goods to the blockade ports. after that he became a cotton broker, and still later has been interested in a hotel. My information about this person is that altho' he has been in the rebel army, and otherwise occupied in aiding the rebellion, yet, he has not been of the violent secessionists. Mr Lay has written a petition for pardon under the amnesty Proclamation of the President, which he intends to present himself. My belief is that if the petition is granted the Government will not have, in his case, reason to regret at any time having extended clemency to him.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servant

Th. Savage
U. Consul Gen

Havana July 17 - 1865

Mr Thos- Savage

At the beginning of the war between the United States & the Confederacy I entered the confederate service as Lieut Col- of the 6th Loa Regiment & was engaged in active service near the Potomac River. I resigned on or about the 10th of July 1862. I then returned to New Orleans & recruited for a new regiment shortly thereafter N.O. was taken & I left for Europe via New York on the 5th of June 1862. I remained in France till the end of October when I embarked for this city. Upon my arrival here I became interested in several blockade running Schooners from time to time until about the middle of 1863. I then abandoned that business & began business as a Cotton Broker what I had been long engaged in in N.O. I continued this business till the present time Attached please find a ~~co~~ list of my real property confiscated in N. Orleans. My personal property consisted at that time of a half interest in all the compressing & Boxing Presses then on said real estate. I resigned my commission before the confiscation act was passed: It & the papers belonging thereto are now in possession of Messrs Buchanan & Gedsmon Attorneys at Law Carondelet St. N. Orleans.

Yours truly

L C Lay

Received July 25.
ans
No 28 No 121

+ Mr. Jones.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana July 19th 1865.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the despatch from the Department No 58, accompanying a duplicate of the missing despatch No 54 - the latter addressed to Consul Genl Minor and in reference to the Harriet Lane. Mr Minor is better informed on the subject than I am, as the conversations between the parties claiming the money for that vessel, and the former did not occur in my presence. I have since learned that the amount required for the Harriet Lane, the payment of which to Mr Geo: P. Bell (House of Viguier, Robertson & Co.) would ensure her immediate surrender to the United States, is between $10,000.- and $15,000.- The Ship is in the hands of Mr Bell,

an Englishman, to whom she was transferred. I presume Mr. Minor has, since the date of that despatch, given verbal explanations to the Department.

In connection with this business I beg leave to refer to my despatches Nos 110 & 111, and to advise that information has been brought me of the expected arrival here soon of the rebel ex-Generals Magruder, Slaughter and Walker. also of the intended departure of Mr. G. P. Bell for the United States in about eight or ten days.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Thos. Savage
V. C. G.

No. 111 now on Secretary table,
No. 110 Sent to Navy.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 19th 1865
Hon. Savage. U. C. G.

No 121

No Enclosure

Rec.

Recd 26th July.

A. Jones.

Noh: refer to Atty Genl who will see that the case has been done.

Stamford July 24. 1865

How William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Sir

During the past winter I have received in my official position at Havana much valuable assistance and information from a young man by the name of Edward S. Phelps

Mr. Phelps now desires to return to New Orleans, where he has formerly resided, and conduct himself as a good citizen but inasmuch as he is within one of the exceptions of the Amnesty proclamation of President Johnson viz that he has resided abroad and been engaged in enterprises inimical to the country, he cannot safely return unless by special pardon

I first met Mr. Phelps in Havana, in the month of January last, and then told him if he would conduct himself with

propriety and make himself useful
that I would call the attention
of the Government to his case
I fully believe that he has done
what was required of him and
that he will become a good
and loyal citizen if permitted
to return Mr. Phelps left
Havana for Halifax about the
first of July and came from
Halifax to Newyork about a
week since I send here-
with the application of Mr.
Phelps for pardon Will you
do me the favor to inform me
at Stamford Conn of the re-
sult of the application
I am very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

William J Minor

Received Aug 3 –
ack " No 122.

+ Mr. Jones.
A. G. Genl

Consulate Genl of the United States.
Havana July 26th 1865.

Hon: W. H Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

The Secret Agent H. has called my attention to the case of Robert Mills of Texas (now in Europe), the proprietor of several plantations in that State. This man has not been in the so-called Confederate States since the war commenced, but has done more than any one in Texas to assist the rebellion. By contract he furnished for the Trans-Mississippi Department the larger portion of the arms and ammunition received there. "H." himself carried a cargo in the schooner "Sarah", was chased on shore near the mouth of the St

Robert Mills of Texas his property liable to confiscation as aider of the rebellion

Bernard river. he manages after the gunboat left him to save the whole cargo, except five Enfield rifles. half of the cargo he sent to Columbia per Stmr Mary Hill, and the other half he took in carts or waggons to Mills' plantation (the Low Wood) 15 miles from the mouth of the Brazos river, and one of the best in Texas. David Mills has charge of Low Wood, and received the portion of the cargo taken there. he is a brother of Robert. John Mills, their nephew, receives the portion taken to Columbia.

Robert Mills also owns two other plantations, and at the commencement of the war had mortgages on several other estates in Texas. Whether David and John Mills had any interest in those plantations or not, I have not ascertained. It is believed that David and John are in Texas, and will make great efforts to save Robert

Mills' property from confiscation.

"Judge" Lothrop of New Orleans, the person who carried the rebel flag around him on board the steam ship "Roanoke", and took such a prominent part in her capture and destruction, left Nassau about six or seven weeks since in the Stmr "Luna" for Bermudas where he took passage in a sailing vessel for Halifax it is thought with the intention of finding his way into the United States.

Where-abouts of Lothrop one of the Roanoke pirates

Blake, late commander of the blockade runner "Isabel", and more recently captor of the Schr Alice Clowe of Baltimore in Mexican waters, destroyed by fire by his orders off the coast of Yucatan, is still in Havana on board the Stmr Flora. Baker, who commanded the privateer "Savannah", and afterwards the "Nashville" is still in Havana.

Blockade runners in Havana.

The Stmr "Little Hattie" will soon leave for South American in

command, it is said, of McCluskey, a vile rebel and murderer.

James Goodwin, mentioned in one of my former despatches, sailed a few days since for New Orleans in the Schr "Joseph Reed". I have made this known to Rear Admiral Thatcher, to whom I had also communicated the antecedents of this individual.

Brig Wild Pigeon of Nassau her cargo

The British Brig "Wild Pigeon", Johnson master, sailed on the 24th for New York. a portion of her cargo consisting of gunny bagging, Rope, Salts, Soda &c was formerly intended for the trans. Mississippi Department, and had not Kirby Smith surrendered, long ere this the said goods would have been shipped to Texas.

The "Wild Pigeon" belongs, as I am advised, to Sawyer & Menendez, of Nassau; and Joseph Eneas or Enas of New York. the latter is a Commission Merchant, doing business in Maiden Lane. I have this information regarding him. He was arrested nearly

two years ago, and lodged in Fort La Fayette, for smuggling contraband goods to Nassau, intended for the rebels. A year ago last December the "Wild Pigeon" loaded in New York for Nassau. She was refused a clearance at the Custom House on the ground that she had prohibited goods on board. After being detained several days, the British Consul or some one of his subordinates, accompanied by the master, called on the Collector and demanded of him either that he should clear the Brig immediately, or assume the responsibility of discharging her, and loading her again if no contraband goods were found on board. which would of course involve expense, and damages for the detention. The Collector fearing that some mistake had been committed in detaining the vessel, allowed her to depart. "H." tells me that a few days ago Captain Johnson, the

master, informed him that had the Brig been discharged nothing would have saved her, as nearly one half of her cargo consisted of arms and ammunition, Enfield rifles, powder &c &c taken on board late in the night. The two Nassau owners of the Wild Pigeon have been amongst the most active blockade runners in that place, during our war.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obt. servt.

Thos. Savage
V. Consul Gen

N.B. John P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, and is lodged in No. 64 Prado St in this City.

T. S.

+ Mr. Jones

Received Aug 3
" " No 123 Mk

Consulate General of the United States
Havana July 29th 1865

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

The Spanish Steamer "Barcelona" arrives yesterday from Veracruz, bringing amongst her passengers Kirby Smith, ex chief of the trans. Mississippi Departement during the rebel rule, ex-Governor Thomas Reynolds, and Captain A. F. J. Beauregards. The last named will proceed to New York today on the Steamer "Eagle", and carries a pass port as bearer of despatches for the Spanish Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho. J. Savage
V. Consul Gen

Received Aug 3
Ack

+ Mr Jones

No 124.

Navy

U. S. Consulate General
Havana July 29th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

Referring to my previous communications upon the subject of the steamers "Harriet Lane" and "Pelican", I have to add that every effort will be made by J. T. House of Houston, and his agent Scott here to make it appear that those steamers were transferred to said House by the Quarter Master's Department in the District of Texas, prior to the surrender of the public property in the trans Mississippi Department by Kirby Smith. I know that the property in the steamers had not been conveyed on the 26th of May, and Kirby Smith's

surrender to Genl Canby occurred on the 24th. House has sent to the E. N. Coast of Texas (now in the North) a power of attorney to dispose of the two steamers - yet, I am informed, that the "Pelican" stands in the name of C. N. Hurley. This Hurley calls himself a British subject, but Mr John G. Newcomb (who is thoroughly posted upon all matters connected with ~~all matters connected~~ with the Quarter master's Department in Texas) says he has evidence of Hurley being a citizen of that State. Hurley has given his power to R. P. Scott to do what-ever he may think fit with the "Pelican". Newcomb goes to New York today on the steamer "Eagle". This steamer will also convey Mr George Panton Bell, the person having control of the "Harriet Lane", and who I think is ready to surrender her to the United States upon the payment of his claim

for the expenses &c, say between ten thousand and fifteen thousand Dollars.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obt servt

Tho.s Savage
V. Consul Gen.l

N.B. Since the above was written, the U.S. Ship "Oneida" Capt Stevens, has arrived from Pensacola in three days, and is saluting the Spanish flag &c

Magruder, Slaughter, Walker, and half a dozen others of note during the Rebellion in the South, will be here from Matamoros next week.

Tho.s Savage
C. G.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 29th 1865
Thomas Savage U. C. G.

No 124

No Enclosure
Rec'd

Steam "Harriet Lane"
& "Pelican"

+ Mr Jones

Received Aug 3

oek " N.° 125 Ask. a interesting

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana July 29th 1865.

Hon.: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

The emancipation of the Slaves in this Island is a subject which occupies the serious attention both of the Government, and of the inhabitants. The Supreme Govern- ment at Madrid seems to feel a great deal of anxiety, and has instructed the Captain General to propose to H. C. M.'s Govern- ment such measures as will bring about a solution of the question in the sense of gradual emancipation.

Yesterday by permission of the Captain General, a Meeting of planters, and prominent

U.S. Consulate Gen.l

gentlemen of this City, took
place at the house of Mr Valcour
Aime, a distinguished lawyer.
Col. Montaio read a paper,
wherein he proposes that the
negroes (slaves) be classified
respectively at the value of
$600.00 $400.00 and $200.00
which amount is to be charged
to the account of the slave, and
he, or she
he, is to be allowed monthly
wages which is to be passed
to his credit, and when he or
she shall have extinguished
the original value and the
interest, then to be free. If
I remember right Mr McDonough
the celebrated millionaire of
Louisiana, put this plan
into practice, during many
years of his life, and thus
liberated many slaves.
The slaves born after the
date of the decree of eman-
cipation to be free, and

serve an apprenticeship to a certain age.

The proposition to bring Negroes from Africa as Apprentices was also considered.

Nothing was resolved upon at the Meeting, and another assemblage is to take place today at the House of Don José Ricardo O'Farrill, a very wealthy planter.

I will learn whatever may be said or done there, and by first conveyance will advise the Department of the same.

With great respect, Sir
Your Obt servt
Tho. Savage
U. S. C.

Convulsiones de ahogado y no razones de quien argumenta, son las que nos ofrece el *Diario de la Marina* en su editorial del dia 20, al querer llamar sobre nosotros una atencion que solo en él está fija por el incalificable espectáculo que ha dado y está dando en la cuestion de esposiciones y de firmas. No lo logrará, esté seguro de ello, porque el público siempre sediento de novedades y de *sorpresas* no aparta la vista de lo que por ambos conceptos tan vivamente le conmueve. Pero contestemos directamente á cada una de esas contracciones musculares, que no raciocinios ni pruebas.

El *Diario* comienza haciendo nuevo alarde del don de profecia —él, que hasta de ese solo nombre debiera huir como huye el gato del agua fria—por haber asegurado en su número del mártes "que el *Siglo* contestará callando, segun tiene acostumbrado, y tampoco subrá contestar á la observacion que para concluir le haremos, de que ha habido firmas arrancadas por sorpresa, y pueden citarse firmantes que no ocultan su enojo y arrepentimiento." Pero ¿qué habia de contestar el *Siglo* á una afirmacion hecha sin prueba alguna ni la mas remota? ó por mejor decir, ¿no contestó de la manera mas concluyente probando con varios documentos fehacientes, que no se han desmentido, que donde se habia usado de sorpresa y engaños para arrancar firmas fué en la esposicion que patrocina el *Diario* y que con ese solo hecho ha quedado para siempre desautorizada y anulada? ¿Qué habíamos de contestar á una acusacion absurda, por imposible, cuando hace ya mas de tres meses vienen circulando impresas nuestras esposiciones, que á mayor abundamiento se han anunciado, discutido y analizado en todos los periódicos de la Habana y muchos de la isla, de manera que nadie pudiera alegar ignorancia de su contenido? ¿Hízolo así el *Diario* con la de sus amigos, que se mantuvo entre pocas manos hasta la salida del correo, y de que solo hoy, cuando ya han tenido lugar los amaños y las sorpresas que hemos *probado*, no *indicado*, se da un estracto incompleto, pues falta una de las bases principales de la contra-esposicion? ¿Pudiera el *Siglo* descender á contestar semejante cargo, refutado de antemano, con el prolongado silencio de los *enojados ó arrepentidos*? ¿Hemos nosotros mantenido ocultas las firmas para evitar reclamaciones? ¿No se han publicado todas en el *Siglo* y en papel separado para conformarnos con el sistema de completa publicidad que desde un principio hemos adoptado en este asunto? Cuando el *Diario* hubiese intentado probar siquiera que por nuestra parte se ha dado el menor paso ó empleado el menor conato para sorprender ó arrancar firmas ú esposiciones que todo el mundo conocia ó debia conocer, pues no hemos escusado medios de que así fuese, entónces y solo entónces podria haber estrañado ó llamado la atencion sobre nuestro silencio; silencio perfectamente justificado ante una acusacion vaga, mal intencionada y á la que daremos siempre la misma respuesta que acostumbramos dar á esa clase de insinuaciones.

Pero el *Diario de la Marina* tiene razon. Ahora por primera vez ha presentado en sus columnas un conato de prueba, de que hay enojados ó arrepentidos de haber firmado nuestra esposicion. D. Luis M. Bayolo y D. Miguel Blanco dirijen al *Diario* una carta en que manifiestan, "que á invitacion de "un amigo que de buena fé creyó "como ellos, que la instancia re"cientemente dirigida al Sr. Du"que de la Torre se *reducia* á darle "las gracias por los buenos oficios "en favor de la prosperidad de la "isla, la suscribieron sin llegar á "leerla; pero que mejor informados "despues, del contenido de aquel "notable documento, en el cual se "solicita introducir innovaciones "en el sistema de gobierno, que "hasta ahora ha regido en la Isla, "y que no pueden ménos de ser "perjudiciales á sus mas caros in"tereses, piden que se retire su "firma de la referida esposicion." Y buena prueba de que así lo ha comprendido al fin el *Diario*, es que hoy se resuelve, aunque ya tarde, á hacer aquello que debió haber hecho desde el principio, como lo hicimos nosotros, esto es, publicar su programa, siquiera sea de la manera que lo ha verificado, para que nadie pudiese alegar ignorancia ni sorpresa.

Quedan, pues, contestados los cargos que suponia el *Diario* no serian respondidos por nosotros, que acostumbramos oponer el silencio á meras *insinuaciones* tan habituales en aquel periódico, y esperamos de su lealtad que no vuelva á sostener que por sernos imposible otra cosa dejamos algunas de sus alusiones ó reticencias sin respuesta.

No hemos hecho alto en sus observaciones acerca de lo que llama mal uso de la palabra contra-esposicion, porque nos parecieron vulgares y mal intencionadas y nada mas. El idioma español admite perfectamente que se haga preceder de la palabra *contra* un verbo ó un sustantivo para indicar que la accion ó la cosa es contraria ú opuesta á lo que aquellos significan. Cualquier diccionario de la lengua demostrará que hay millares de combinaciones debidas á esa asociacion de voces con la palabra contra. Contra-esposicion es una espocion opuesta ó negativa de otra esposicion, y solo un ridículo purismo ó intento malicioso, pudieran encontrar objeto de censura en la que nosotros empleamos con ese solo y único posible sentido. Si el *Diario* cree que nosotros estamos en el caso de hacernos cargo de cuanto él diga para darse aires de escrupuloso hablista ó de enderezador de entuertos literarios, debe haberse ya convencido de que no estamos dispuestos á prestarnos á sus quijotescas pretensiones.

Tampoco hemos tomado en consideracion, por absurda, la especie de que hemos querido confundir la carta que dirijimos al Sr. Duque de la Torre con la esposicion á S. M. Si el *Diario* se hubiese tomado la pena de indicar en qué ocasion hemos confundido estas dos cosas, que hemos tenido cuidado de publicar por separado y con espresa manifestacion de los objetos distintos, no contrarios, con que se han escrito, entónces quizás habríamos tenido á bien refutarlo. Hemos dicho, sí, que ámbos documentos se *esplican* y se *completan* en el sentido del espíritu que los ha inspirado. ¿No es una política liberal y justiciera la que pedimos en la carta? ¿No es un gobernador liberal, ilustrado y justiciero lo que se apetece conservar en la Esposicion á S. M? ¿Donde están ni la confusion ni la contradiccion que el *Diario* señala y que el *Siglo* no ha creido oportuno hasta ahora discutir? ¿Tendrá necesidad de descender al terreno del debate por cada especie absurda que se le antoje al *Diario* propalar? Aviados estariamos teniendo á dicho periódico por constante é interesado provocador.

Pero sin salir del terreno de la contradicion que pretende el Diario advertir entre una y otra esposicion, hay un particular que hasta ahora hemos despreciado por archi-absurdo y malévolo, cual es el de que se afirma en una de ellas lo que se niega en la otra, absolviendo y calumniando alternativamente á la superior autoridad de la Isla; particular que es preciso ya refutar, si quiera sea para que se conozcan los móviles que impulsan al Diario. ¿Con qué, hay contradiccion en asegurar, por una parte, que existe un grave abuso que no ha podido ser completamente estirpado á pesar de los esfuerzos de la digna autoridad que está al frente de la Isla, y en asoverar despues, por otra, que ese abuso lo ha reprimido la misma persona con vigorosa mano desplegando grande energía para su estincion definitiva? Si el *Diario*, cuando se propone á todo trance defender un tema, no se olvidase hasta del significado de las voces, habria visto que ámbas cosas pueden afirmarse al mismo tiempo sin contradecirse, ni lastimar en nada, sino muy al contrario, la reputacion de entendido y de enérgico de que goza el digno Gobernador Capitan General de la Isla. Pero ¿sobre ello no haya hecho los comentarios que son consiguientes? ¡Cuán equivocado estaria, suponiendo que en asunto tan patente pudiera equivocarse el mismo *Diario*!

Vuelve el mismo colega á *insinuar* manejos, irregularidades é inesactitudes en la confeccion de nuestras listas de firmas y en la laboriosa composicion de nuetros catálogos, miéntras él, grave y *circunspecto* como siempre, observaba para cuando creyese llegado el momento de romper el silencio. Tanto observar y tanto aguardar, para qué? Para repetir hoy lo mismo y apoyar su dicho en dos únicos individuos que dicen que un amigo de entrambos, no del *Siglo*, los engañó, haciéndoles creer que solo se trataba de dar gracias al Duque de la Torre por sus buenos oficios en favor de la prosperidad de esta isla. ¿Y á eso llama el *Diario* discutir? A eso llama el *Diario* probar? A eso llama el *Diario* ser grave y circunspecto? No: esto se llama agitarse en el vacio por no tener asidero en ninguna otra parte. Esto solo basta para que se comprenda con cuanta verdad venimos diciendo: el *Diario se hunde*.

Otra contradiccion nuestra señala el *Diario*: "antes le acusábamos de "callar y ahora le increpamos por "hacer esfuerzos sobrehumanos é "impotentes para desviar la opinion "pública." Segun esa nueva teoría de nuestro colega no se pueden hacer esfuerzos *callando*. Precisamente entónces es cuando se hacen con mas veras para que ninguno los conozca ni los contrarreste, pero nadie sino el mismo *Diario* tiene la culpa, en la ocasion presente, de que esos esfuerzos hayan sido tan infructuosos y contraproducentes. Hechos á la luz del dia y hablando, se habria evitado por lo menos que hoy se afirmara y *probara* haberse procedido por sorpresas en la cuestion de las colectas de firmas por parte de sus amigos. Se habria evitado que hoy se le diga: inútil es recoger mas firmas, pues millones que se recogieran no han de subsanar el vicio capital de que se hayan empezado á recoger con amaños y maniobras. La esposicion se ha hundido y no la salvarán ya todas las mayorías del mundo.

Termina el *Diario* llamando revolucionario el espíritu que domina en nuestros proyectos de reformas. Sea enhorabuena; esa palabra ha perdido ya el talisman de que tanto se han aprovechado los enemigos de nuestro progreso. Seremos revolucionarios con S. M. la Reina, con sus ministros, con sus hombres de Estado mas eminentes, con todos los que firman esas listas numerosas de adhesiones, que el *Diario de la Marina* no ha podido atacar sino con su solo dicho despues de estarlo pensando meses enteros, envuelto en ese manto de gravedad y circunspeccion que junto con el don de profecia lo hará célebre en los fastos del periodismo. Descuide el *Diario*: en nosotros tendrá siempre un preconizador de su fama imperecedera.

La importancia de la siguiente declaracion, en el asunto que se ventila entre el *Diario* y el *Siglo*, exige imperiosamente que le demos publicidad: fué recibida despues de escrito lo que precede.

Sr. Director de *El Siglo*.

Muy señor mio: A peticion mia me facilitó un amigo la carta de gracias que los habitantes de la isla de Cuba dirigieron al Excmo. Sr. Duque de la Torre, por la mocion que hizo en el Senado en 20 de Enero del corriente año, pidiendo la reforma política para este pais, y hallándola de conformidad con mis sentimientos, le dije al citado amigo si me permitia firmarla, y habiéndome contestado que con mucho gusto, tuve el honor de poner mi firma al pié, con pleno conocimiento del verdadero significado de la carta, pues yo nunca he acostumbrado firmar á *barbecho*. Entónces supliqué al referido amigo me dejara el citado documento hasta las once del mismo dia, por estar persuadido de que, varios de mis amigos que comunmente concurren al almacen de que soy socio, tendrian un verdadero placer en firmarla, á lo que accedió sin dificultad. Como á las diez de la mañana del mismo se hallaban varios amigos—inclusos don Luis María Bayolo—en mi cuarto y les entregué la referida carta para que la leyesen en alta voz, como en efecto lo hizo uno de ellos, y despues de haberla oido, todos manifestaron que no la firmarian, por cuanto no estaban conformes con su contenido, y que creian que no debia firmarse, pues podia perjudicar á los intereses de la Isla, y que ellos no querian ser cómplices en ello. Esto es lo que ha pasado, y lo que puede decir en honor de la verdad, el que suscribe.

Habana, Julio 22 de 1864.

Colonizacion.

Hemos dicho ya que el Presidente Lincoln, en su mensaje de Diciembre último, recomendó al Congreso la adopcion de medidas para fomentar la inmigracion europea, y que en consecuencia se habia presentado un proyecto de ley, que ha sido ya aprobado por el Senado, y que se discute en la Cámara de Representantes. Segun ese proyecto, "todo estranjero mayor de 21 años, que declare ante el Tribunal de Distrito su intencion de hacerse ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, y que jure apoyar la Constitucion y las leyes, y defender el gobierno contra todo ataque, interior ó esterior, y abjurar de toda fidelidad á cualquier soberano ó potentado, y que declare que no ha dado ayuda ó socorro á los enemigos de estos, podrá gozar de los beneficios del *homestead*." Estos en su parte principal se reducen al derecho de comprar mediante peticion anticipada un lote de 150 acres de los terrenos pertenecientes á los Estados Unidos, á razon de 1 peso 25 centavos por cada acre, ú 80 acres ó menos, á 2 pesos 50 centavos uno, pagaderos por pequeñas cuotas en el término de cinco años, al cabo de los cuales se adquiere la perfecta propiedad, siempre que se hayan cumplido todas las estipulaciones y se demuestre que no se ha vendido ni la mas mínima parte del lote. En caso de morir el ocupante, su viuda, ó á falta de esta sus herederos, entrarán á gozar de los derechos de aquel, y si muere el colono y su esposa, dejando hijos menores de veinte y un años, los terrenos se venderán á beneficio de estos.

Tal vez en otra ocasion demos íntegro el testo de esta ley notable, cuya esencia hoy esponemos á fin de que se calcule su importancia. Tan grande es esta que existiendo medidos, separados y listos para la venta en 30 de setiembre de 1861, nada menos que 134.218,330 acres, en el mismo dia del siguiente año habia ya medidos 3.135,067 mas, no sin que se presentaran numerosos ocupadores; pues á pesar de la gran crisis política porque atravesaba el pais y de los grandes sacudimientos y natural alarma producidos por la guerra sostenida contra la autoridad del gobierno federal, todo lo que naturalmente separaba de las ocupaciones agrícolas á muchos ciudadanos, en el año que medió entre ambos 30 de setiembre se han vendido al público 40,000 lotes de los de á 80 acres, debiéndose de haber vendido muchos mas en los subsecuentes años, si bien no tenemos á mano de momento datos oficiales para comprobarlo. ¿Cómo puede dudarse que renacida la confianza y aumentando la inmigracion europea hayan acudido á millares colonos dispuestos á buscarse una propiedad y tal vez una fortuna bajo el amparo de la ley de *homestead*? —Y si á esto se añade la consideracion de que ademas de esos terrenos feraces que tan liberalmente se distribuyen, los inmigrantes tienen á su disposicion, que así puede decirse, la gran region aurífera perteneciente á los Estados Unidos, de la cual hemos hablado ya repetidas veces y que se estiende desde los 31 grados 30 minutos latitud Norte hasta los 49, y de los 100 grados de longitud hasta el mar Pacífico, abarcando á Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Nuevo Méjico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon y Washington, en un área de mas de un millon de millas cuadradas: si se agrega igualmente que las leyes á que han de sujetarse los nuevos pobladores son las que mas enaltecen la dignidad del hombre dejándole completamente libre para las manifestaciones de su conciencia, y abriéndole cuantas facilidades en todas materias y cuantos derechos pertenecen á todo ser inteligente; entonces se comprenderá cómo á pesar de las amarguras de la expatriacion, de los rigores de un clima traidor y mortífero y de otros obstáculos, se presentan á miles, no solo habitantes del pais sino estrangeros que han salido de Europa huyendo á la miseria, para gozar de las ventajas que les ofrecen sábias instituciones en los estensos campos de América.

Las compañías de colonos que tratan de establecerse para entrar como poseedores en el gran espacio que tiene medido el gobierno federal en el Oeste, ú ocupar terrenos aun no sujetos al exámen del agrimensor, pues tambien de esta clase se venden, han de organizarse de manera que los nuevos pobladores puedan ser colocados en el lugar escojido para plantar la atrevida y civilizadora tienda del *pionner* ó esplorador, y cumplir las primeras condiciones de pago, con desembolsos mas insignificantes aun que los exigidos por el gobierno federal. Esas asociaciones servirán, pues, de grande alivio, como han servido otras veces, á la obra de la esplotacion de los mas bellos y ricos paises de la América Septentrional.

Mil doscientos treinta colonos que ocupasen 57,000 hectáreas, y se gastaron así á razon de 8.374 francos 61 centavos por familia y 2597 francos 84 centavos por cada un individuo sin ella. De entónces acá se sostienen los pocos establecimientos coloniales que aun existen, á espensas del gobierno; y ya hemos visto que el Emperador Luis-Napoleon en su reciente viaje á Argel felicitó á los pobladores de ese hermoso pais porque compañías particulares impulsadas por la poderosa iniciativa particular se preparaban á la esplotacion de aquellos terrenos; palabras que condenan de la manera mas terminante el sistema de colonizaciones organizadas y dirigidas por los gobiernos y que segun acabamos de ver ha dado tristes resultados en Europa.

¡Cuán diferentes son esos resultados de los obtenidos en la América del Norte! En el Viejo Mundo todo se hizo con reglamentos y ordenanzas: en el Nuevo se ceden las tierras con determinadas condiciones, y bajo la salvaguardia de leyes favorables puede el colono progresar independientemente.

Dice Molinary que aun cuando se faciliten los mejores terrenos las colonizaciones agrícolas no pueden tener buen éxito si se hacen con trabajadores tomados á la ventura ó mendigos desmoralizados ya por la miseria, y que por no haberse tenido esto presente han fracasado las tentativas efectuadas en Europa; pero el ilustre economista no ha considerado que esa misma clase de trabajadores y aun mendigos al acojerse en los Estados-Unidos á la ley del *Homestead*, se ha convertido en propietarios, adquiriendo hábitos de trabajo y moralidad, merced al influjo de benéficas instituciones.

Observaciones son estas que deben tenerse muy en cuenta cada vez que se trate de colonizacion, y que no nos parecen inoportunas en la actualidad, aun cuando las hemos condensado en los términos mas breves que la materia permite, y sin agotar ni aun sacar partido de todas las consideraciones que se desprenden de semejantes verdades. Algunas de ellas seria, por tanto, conveniente que no se pusieran en olvido al tratarse de realizar el proyecto de colonizacion en Cuba de que últimamente nos hemos ocupado.

firmas ú esposiciones que todo el mundo conocia ó debia conocer, pues no hemos escusado medios de que así fuese, entónces y solo entónces podria haber estrañado ó llamado la atencion sobre nuestro silencio; silencio perfectamente justificado ante una acusacion vaga, mal intencionada y á la que daremos siempre la misma respuesta que acostumbramos dar á esa clase de insinuaciones.

Pero el *Diario de la Marina* tiene razon. Ahora por primera vez ha presentado en sus columnas un conato de prueba, de que hay enojados ó arrepentidos de haber firmado nuestra esposicion. D. Luis M. Bayolo y D. Miguel Blanco dirijen al *Diario* una carta en que manifiestan, "que á invitacion de "un amigo que de buena fé creyó "como ellos, que la instancia re- "cientemente dirigida al Sr. Du- "que de la Torre se *reducia* á darle "las gracias por los buenos oficios "en favor de la prosperidad de la "isla, la suscribieron sin llegar á "leerla; pero que mejor informados "despues, del contenido de aquel "notable documento, en el cual se "solicita introducir innovaciones "que están muy distantes de consi- "derar oportunas y convenientes á la "conservacion y prosperidad de "que felizmente disfrutamos, de- "ben así manifestarlo para que se "tengan por no puestas sus firmas "en dicha instancia en cuanto no "sea pura y simplemente para dar "las gracias al espresado Sr. Ser- "rano."

Hemos registrado nuestras listas impresas de firmas y no hemos hallado el nombre del Sr. Blanco, aun que esto puede ser efecto de la prontitud conque lo hemos hecho; pero de todos modos, ¿es el *Siglo* ó alguno de sus agentes quien fué á sorprender las firmas de esos dos señores? ¿No fué un amigo suyo que llevaba la esposicion en la mano y quien por pura curiosidad pudo haberla leido antes de inducir á sus amigos en error? Esto que en nada favorece el tema del *Diario* dice mucho que tampoco favorece á los *dos* amigos. ¿No leen estos los periódicos? ¿No habia llegado á su noticia, porque en todos ellos se ha hablado hasta la saciedad del asunto, que la carta de gracias dirigida al Sr. Duque de la Torre, era á consecuencia de su mocion en el Senado pidiendo reformas políticas para la isla de Cuba? ¿No se les ocurrió que el dar las gracias á ese elevado personaje debia ser por algo estraordinario y no por sus buenos oficios en general, que han sido reconocidos y agradecidos en época oportuna? No queremos continuar en este análisis que nos llevaría muy léjos, toda vez que con lo espuesto basta para que ni remotamente pueda compararse este caso, único hasta ahora, con los varios que hemos reproducido, y otros que obran en nuestro poder, perfectamente documentados, en que se ha demostrado no solo la sorpresa sino la connivencia de los interesados en la contra-esposicion que apoya el *Diario de la Marina*. Si hay algunos engañados ó arrepentidos entre los que firman nuestras esposiciones, y hasta ahora son dos únicamente, culpa será suya ó de sus amigos, pero no de los que por medio de la mas latapulá cidad han querido alejar toda sospecha de querer sorprender la conciencia ó la firma de nadie. Para toda persona sensata, bastará comparar la conducta que hemos observado con la seguida por los amigos del *Diario*, para pronunciar, de parte de quiénes ha estado la completa lealtad en todo este asunto.

Pero sin salir del terreno de la contradicion que pretende el Diario advertir entre una y otra esposicion, hay un particular que hasta ahora hemos despreciado por archi-absurdo y malévolo, cual es el de que se afirma en una de ellas lo que se niega en la otra, absolviendo y calumniando alternativamente á la superior autoridad de la Isla; particular que es preciso ya refutar, si quiera sea para que se conozcan los móviles que impulsan al Diario. ¿Con qué, hay contradiccion en asegurar, por una parte, que existe un grave abuso que no ha podido ser completamente estirpado á pesar de los esfuerzos de la digna autoridad que está al frente de la Isla, y en aseverar despues, por otra, que ese abuso lo ha reprimido la misma persona con vigorosa mano desplegando grande energía para su estincion definitiva? Si el *Diario*, cuando se propone á todo trance defender un tema, no se olvidase hasta del significado de las voces, habria visto que ámbas cosas pueden afirmarse al mismo tiempo sin contradecirse, ni lastimar en nada, sino muy al contrario, la reputacion de entendido y de enérjico de que goza el digno Gefe de quien se habla. Con que ¿no es posible decir sin contradicion al hablar, por ejemplo, de la Real Audiencia, que en la Isla de Cuba se cometen abusos judiciales que no han podido estirpar todos los esfuerzos de aquella Corporacion, y asegurar á renglon seguido, y no un mes despues como en el caso que se discute, que la misma Real Audiencia es merecedora de elogios porque reprime con vigorosa mano aquellos funestos abusos y despliega grande enerjia para su estincion definitiva? Tan claro y tan elemental es todo esto, que no merece discusion y si á ello nos hemos prestado ahora es por atajar el partido que pretende sacar el *Diario* de nuestro silencio. Podrá suceder que esa represion, hábil y enérgicamente continuada, pueda hoy traducirse por supresion completa del abuso, y nosotros no estaremos distantes de creerlo, por poco que continúen los efectos de aquella conducta que venimos palpando y celebrando, pero no admitiremos que en lo espuesto en una y otra de las manifestaciones haya la menor implicancia, ni mucho ménos que pudiera resultar el menor agravio para la Autoridad á quien se dice que calumniamos, cuando nos hemos hecho el eco desinteresado de sus merecimientos en ámbos documentos. El *Diario* con su ruido y su palabrería podrá engañar á los incautos, jamás á los que lean nuestros escritos.

Pretende el *Diario* siempre con la misma exactitud y buena intencion, que hemos querido hacer uso del merecido prestigio que ambos dignos generales los Excmos. Sres. Duque de la Torre y Marqués de Castell-Florite gozan en el pais para arrancar firmas á sus amigos y aficionados encubriendo el verdadero propósito de las manifestaciones, y nos escita á que contestemos. Todo lo que precede contesta por nosotros: nada hemos querido encubrir ni disimular cuando hemos procedido con la completa diafanidad que al *Diario* tanto ha pesado, pues que nos pone en completo contraste con el sigilo y misterio con que él ha venido ocultando sus propias maniobras. Valor y grande se necesita para ponernos en el caso de recordarle que nosotros trabajamos á la luz del dia en tanto que él busca las sombras y las tinieblas. ¿Cree el *Diario* que hay una sola persona en la Habana que haya observado esta diferencia de conductas y que sogente; entonces se comprenderá como á pesar de las amarguras de la expatriacion, de los rigores de un clima traidor y mortífero y de otros obstáculos, se presentan á miles, no solo habitantes del pais sino estrangeros que han salido de Europa huyendo á la miseria, para gozar de las ventajas que les ofrecen sábias instituciones en los estensos campos de América.

Las compañías de colonos que tratan de establecerse para entrar como poseedores en el gran espacio que tiene medido el gobierno federal en el Oeste, ú ocupar terrenos aun no sujetos al exámen del agrimensor, pues tambien de esta clase se venden, han de organizarse de manera que los nuevos pobladores puedan ser colocados en el lugar escojido para plantar la atrevida y civilizadora tienda del *pionner* ó esplorador, y cumplir las primeras condiciones de pago, con desembolsos mas insignificantes aun que los exigidos por el gobierno federal. Esas asociaciones servirán, pues, de grande alivio, como han servido otras veces, á la obra de la esplotacion de los mas bellos y ricos paises de la América Septentrional.

Con tal cúmulo de favorables condiciones se han poblado como por encanto desde hace unos diez años, verdaderos desiertos donde no se marcaba otra huella que la de algun animal salvage, llegando á ser esos territorios no pisados aun por el hombre en 1855, estados florecientes de la Union americana con representacion en las Cámaras y bajo iguales condiciones á las de los demas que forman esa nacion potente.

No han sido nada favorables cuantos esfuerzos se han hecho para establecer en Europa colonias agrícolas, medio que se propuso como el "desideratum" contra el pauperismo que corroe á aquellas sociedades.

En 1818 el general Vandenbosh fundó en Holanda una gran sociedad, que dió nacimiento á cuatro colonias pobladas ya en 1847 con 11,793 habitantes: pero á pesar de las inmensas ventajas que se daban á los pobladores y del órden y buen sistema seguidos por los promovedores y directores de tan filantrópica idea, que hubiera aminorado en mucho la corriente de emigrantes que viene á parar á este Nuevo Mundo, y á pesar de los subsidios del gobierno, el capital mobiliario é inmobiliario de la sociedad no subió á mas de 3 millones de florines, mientras que sus deudas ascendieron á 8 ó 9 millones de florines.

En Bélgica se fundó otra sociedad de la misma especie allá por 1832, y cuatro años despues debia 1.908,084 francos 23 centavos, siendo su activo de 915,192 francos 82 centavos, el cual siguió en disminucion de una manera tan rápida que al fin los pocos colonos que restaban fueron echados en el Depósito de Mendicidad.

En Francia no han tenido mejor éxito las colonias agrícolas, y esto á pesar de disponer aquel pais de los terrenos abundantes y feraces de la Argelia. Desde la época de la restauracion se ponderaba mucho este sistema de enriquecimiento y poder. Algunos pasos se dieron para ponerlo en planta, pero hasta el 19 de Setiembre de 1848 no tomaron un carácter de inmediata realizacion. Ese dia se promulgó la famosa ley en que se decidia se llevasen á Argelia doce mil colonos por cuenta del Estado, los cuales habrian de ser provistos de cuanto necesitasen para instalarse y sostenerse durante tres años. Los costos que habian de efectuarse ascendian á 27.250,000 francos. Solo se consiguieron tres

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La importancia de la siguiente declaracion, en el asunto que se ventila entre el *Diario* y el *Siglo*, exige imperiosamente que le demos publicidad: fué recibida despues de escrito lo que precede.

Sr. Director de *El Siglo*.

Muy señor mio: A peticion mia me facilitó un amigo la carta de gracias que los habitantes de la isla de Cuba dirigieron al Excmo. Sr. Duque de la Torre, por la mocion que hizo en el Senado en 20 de Enero del corriente año, pidiendo la reforma política para este pais, y hallandola de conformidad con mis sentimientos, le dije al citado amigo si me permitia firmarla, y habiendome contestado que con mucho gusto, tuve el honor de poner mi firma al pié, con pleno conocimiento del verdadero significado de la carta, pues yo nunca he acostumbrado firmar á *barbecho*. Entónces supliqué al referido amigo me dejara el citado documento hasta las once del mismo dia, por estar persuadido de que, varios de mis amigos que comunmente concurren al almacen de que soy socio, tendrian un verdadero placer en firmarla, á lo que accedió sin dificultad. Como á las diez de la mañana del mismo se hallaban varios amigos—incluso don Luis María Bayolo—en mi cuarto y les suscribí la antedicha carta para que la leyera en alta voz, como en efecto lo hizo uno de los que se hallaban presentes.—Cuando hubo dado fin á la carta, iba á continuar leyendo los nombres de los que la habian firmado: y entónces, se la recogí diciendo que los hombres no debian guiarse por el gabestro, y sí por su inteligencia y los instintos de su corazon, que el que espontáneamente quisiera firmarla por hallarla conforme con sus sentimientos podia hacerlo, y que, al mismo tiempo, podia ver las firmas que le precedian. En este concepto la firmaron la mayor parte de la reunion incluso el Sr. Bayolo y por consiguiente á todos nos ha sorprendido la carta que este señor y D. Miguel Blanco, han publicado en el "Diario de la Marina" de ayer. Solo me falta añadir que D. Miguel Blanco ni se hallaba presente, ni recuerdo tener el honor de conocerlo, ni aun sabia que hubiese firmado el referido documento.

Tengo el honor de manifestar á V., Sr. Director, que puede hacer el uso que quiera de la presente, quedando á sus órdenes atento S. S. Q. B. S. M.

Pablo de Tapia.

Julio 21 de 1865.—Oficios 16, Tasejería.

Puesto que se ha tratado de establecer en este pais una compañia para la colonizacion blanca, compañia que hemos aceptado como medida temporal, por ser nosotros ante todo partidarios de la inmigracion caucásica voluntaria, atraida por las fáciles ventajas que se brinden á los nuevos pobladores, no nos parece fuera de propósito indicar que en los Estados Unidos, á consecuencia de verse hoy sin colocacion muchas personas que se hallaban sirviendo como soldados en la pasada guerra y encontraron ocupados, al recibir licencia absoluta, los destinos que ellas desempeñaban antes de la campaña, se ha propuesto formar sociedades colonizadoras para que puebleu las regiones incaplotadas del Oeste bajo las liberales condiciones de la ley de *homestead*. Ese es el mejor medio que se ha imaginado hasta ahora para aprovechar de una manera altamente favorable á los emigrantes y á toda la gran comunidad, las ventajas que brinda la citada ley, que es uno de los monumentos mas gloriosos de la constitucion americana.

En acta del Congreso aprobada el 20 de mayo de 1862 se decidió "que cualquiera persona, cabeza de familia ó llegada á los 21 años, ciudadana de los Estados Unidos ó que haya manifestado oficialmente su propósito de serlo, segun las leyes sobre naturalizacion vigentes en el pais, y que jamás haya hecho armas contra los Estados Unidos ni

mil doscientos treinta colonos que ocupasen 57,000 hectáreas, y se gastaron así á razon de 8.374 francos 61 centavos por familia y 2597 francos 34 centavos por cada un individuo sin ella. De entónces acá se sostienen los pocos establecimientos coloniales que aun existen, á espensas del gobierno; y ya hemos visto que el Emperador Luis-Napoleon en su reciente viaje á Argel felicitó á los pobladores de ese hermoso pais porque compañías particulares impulsadas por la poderosa iniciativa particular se preparaban á la esplotacion de aquellos terrenos; palabras que condenan de la manera mas terminante el sistema de colonizaciones organizadas y dirigidas por los gobiernos y que segun acabamos de ver ha dado tristes resultados en Europa.

¡Cuán diferentes son esos resultados de los obtenidos en la América del Norte! En el Viejo Mundo todo se hizo con reglamentos y ordenanzas: en el Nuevo se ceden las tierras con determinadas condiciones, y bajo la salvaguardia de leyes favorables puede el colono progresar independientemente.

Dice Molinary que aun cuando se faciliten los mejores terrenos las colonizaciones agrícolas no pueden tener buen éxito si se hacen con trabajadores tomados á la ventura ó mendigos desmoralizados ya por la miseria, y que por no haberse tenido esto presente han fracasado las tentativas efectuadas en Europa; pero el ilustre economista no ha considerado que esa misma clase de trabajadores y aun mendigos al acojerse en los Estados-Unidos á la ley del *Homestead*, se ha convertido en propietarios, adquiriendo hábitos de trabajo y moralidad, merced al influjo de benéficas instituciones.

Observaciones son estas que deben tenerse muy en cuenta cada vez que se trate de colonizacion, y que no nos parecen inoportunas en la actualidad, aun cuando las hemos condensado en los términos mas breves que la materia permite, y sin agotar ni aun sacar partido de todas las consideraciones que se desprenden de semejantes verdades. Algunas de ellas seria, por tanto, conveniente que no se pusieran en olvido al tratarse de realizar el proyecto de colonizacion en Cuba de que últimamente nos hemos ocupado.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana 26 July 1865
Thos Savage U.C.G.

No 122

No Enclosure

Rec.

Robert Mills of Texas.
Brig Wild Pigeon -
Blockade runners -
The pirate Lothrop -
his movements -
arrival of John P.
Benjamin in Havana

Received Aug 10.

No. 126

Consulate Genl of the Unites States

Havana August 4th 1865

Hon: C. A. Seward

Actg Asst Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Reverting to Consul General Minor's despatches Nos 94 and 106 in reference to the late Robert Young's Estate, I have to report that on the 24th ult.o I was called upon by the "Alcalde Mayor del distrito de Colon" (Judge for the District of Colon) in this City, to pay into the office of the Notary Miguel Cruño, under the charge of the Notary José Nicolas de Ortega, the effects of deceased, which decree I complied with on the same day, in accordance with a

Estate of Robt Young deceased

money & valuables surrendered to the Court

Cons 6 Leg Rep'd Aug 17

promise made officially to the Court by Mr Minor the money and valuables will be deposited in the Royal Treasury according to law- the trunk is still in possession of this office.

The following are the effects surrendered, as per receipt of the Notary Ortega, on file in the Consulate.

Six Hundred and fifty & 12½/100 Dollars in coin current in Havana. One American Eagle (10$). One American gold piece of Three Dollars. Five American quarter Dollars. Thirty five American half Dollars. one cent (copper). Thirty seven American dimes. One watch, apparently of gold. One Chain (broken) and a seal apparently of gold. one brass watch key. three shirt bosom studs. with a little chain, apparently gold. one small tin box. One knife, pocket book & old. Four U. S. treasury notes (greenbacks) value 2?$. and

James Young's note, dated 1st of May 1862 for $178.30/100 payable on demand to Robert Young.

I am informed that the Court have issued a Commission to advise the heirs that they may appear and make their claims. This Commission (exhorto) actually must go to the Supreme Government at Madrid.

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obt servant

Tho. Savage
V. Consul Gen

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana Augt 4th 1865
Hon. Seward. U. S. S.

No. 126
No Enclosure
Rec.

Estate of Robert
Young—

Received Aug 10

No 127

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana Augt 5th 1865

Hon: C. A. Seward

Actg Asst Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have been informed by a reliable person that a cargo of some 400 negroes from Africa was landed from a Barque at La Ensenada de Cochinos Westward of Cienfuegos, about 50 Miles, from the 28th to 30th ult°. Mr Buncle, the British Consul Genl did not seem to have any Knowledge of the landing, and promised to call the Captain General's attention to the fact.

General Dulce asserts that from Novr 3d 1863 to the 6th of May 1864 only 2890 Negroes were landed from Africa, and

all were captured - that from the latter date to the middle of July of the present year not one has been imported.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully Your Obt servt

Tho.s Sawyer
C.G.

Rec'd Aug 20 Dr Belot with dupe + Mr Jones.
Dispatch from Consulate Havana No 128 Aug 5th
Enclosing letter from Dr Edward Belot to Dr Charles Belot
U. S. Consulate General
Havana Augt 5th 1865
Hon: C. A. Seward
acting Asst Secretary of State.
Washington
Sir.

I accompany herewith an original letter with translation thereof from Dr Edward Belot, brother to Dr Charles Belot, the proprietor of the private hospital San Carlos. It has reference to the Blackburn affair, and if the facts therein stated are true, the complicity of John D. Hopkins with Johnson and Blackburn in the fiendish plot is established. That letter is dated 24th of July but reached me only on the day before yesterday - and Dr Edward Belot, who is willing to testify to all he knows in the subject has not come as yet to my office for that purpose. I am certain

he will give me the evidence in
his possession.

I am, Sir
with great respect
Your Obt. Servt
Thos. Savage
Vice Consul

Muy Sr mio

Cuando mi hermano Dn Carlos me hizo la relacion de las declaraciones q.e se habian tomado en el consulado que Vd tan dignamente dirige, no fijé mi atencion sobre la de Mr Hopkins, pero hoy volviendose a tratar de este asunto con motivo del ultimo articulo del World que parece estar bien enterado, me esplicó mi hermano que Mr Hopkins en su declaracion pretende haber sido yo el que recibí de Johnson los efectos y los puse en almacen.

El estado de ecsaltacion de Mr Hopkins al llegar aqui la noticia, le hizo la memoria infiel y olvidar sin duda lo que pasó. Los efectos fueron llevados a la casa por Hopkins y despues de la salida de mi hermano para Europa fué cuando hubo ocasion aun de aplicarlos

enfermos pues no habia casos de vomito hasta entonces. Se presentó el Nº 16 de la segunda sala y Mc Hopkins fué en persona quien le puso encima la ropa y quien la recojió y guardó en persona, pues habiendo desconfiado del enfermero porque este habia cojido algunas piezas, el mismo Mc Hopkins fué quien se hizo cargo de recojerlo. Despues quiso Mc Hopkins hacerlo de nuevo con otros enfermos, pero me opuse a ello, por temor que los enfermos se asustasen. Que es lo que hizo luego de la ropa lo ignoro pero Mc Hopkins fué el que hasta el ultimo momento estuvo hecho cargo de ello.

Todo esto lo quiero declarar ante Vd y si es necesario en presencia del mismo Hopkins y entonces el recordará que efectivamente fué asi. - Como estoy muy ocupado sirvase Vd en contestacion fijarme dia y hora para la declaracion pues me tarda el disculparme de toda responsabilidad pues ninguna tengo —

Quedo de Vd su afmo y S S

Dr Eduardo Belot

Julio 24/865

Sr Dn E. Savage, Consul General de los E. U. en Cuba

Copy Translation

My Dear Sir:

When my brother, Dr Chas Belot, related to me the particulars of the affidavits that had been taken in the Consulate, under your charge, I did not then pay particular attention to the one made by Mr Hopkins; but today, having my attention again drawn to the matter by the last article in the New York World, which appears to be well informed on the subject, my brother explained to me that Mr Hopkins in his declaration pretends to assert that it was I who received the effects from Mr Johnson and stored them -

Mr Hopkins excited state on receiving the news undoubtedly unsettled his memory and caused him to forget what really happened - The effects were brought to the Hospital by Hopkins and

after the departure of my brother for Europe, was when an opportunity occurred to apply them to the sick, for until then there had been no cases of Yellow fever in the establishment. The first case that occurred was No 16 of the second ward, and Mr Hopkins was the person who covered the sick man with the clothes and who afterwards, took and put away the clothes himself, for having mistrusted the nurse who retained several pieces. Mr Hopkins himself was the one who took charge of collecting them — Mr Hopkins afterwards wished to do the same thing with other patients, but I opposed it, for fear they would be frightened — What was afterwards done with the clothes I know not, but Mr Hopkins was the one who to the last took charge of them —

All the foregoing I wish to declare before you, and if it be necessary in presence of Mr Hopkins himself, and then he will remember that it was actually so. As I am much engaged, will you please state in answer the day and hour for the declaration, as I am impatient to exculpate myself from all responsability, for I have none whatever.

I remain, Your humble Sevt

(signed) Eduardo Belot

July 24. 1855

Thos Savage Esq
U.S. Consul General
Havana, Cuba

Rec'd Aug 10. 65
Ans Aug 15 "

Mr Jones

Havana August 5th 1865.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I trust you will pardon me for addressing you in this form upon a subject of public interest. It is one of a very delicate character, yet it is a duty that I ought to fulfil.

Mr Russell, our Consul at Trinidad, for whom I have ever entertained the most friendly feeling, has, from all accounts, become totally unfit for the position, owing to his habits and temper. Those who (when about 3 years ago I went to investigate his conduct) spoke well of him, are the very ones now to declare that he ought not to be retained there any longer. Numerous complaints about have come to this office from time to time, but I refrained from saying any thing to the Dept. until I had information from persons entirely reliable. I have it now, and furthermore that the matter will be laid before you thro' gentlemen of high position & character, amongst whom Senator Fessenden is mentioned.

Mr Russell is represented as being intoxicated nearly all the time - that he has been repeatedly seen in the streets in that condition, and that from that cause he is quarrelsome and abusive, and unfit to perform his official duties - that he has become a byeword and the laughing stock in the community. This may be somewhat exaggerated - but I fear there is enough truth in the report to engage the attention of the Department.

Mr Russell is now in the U. States. I hear that both he & his wife, previous to their leaving Trinidad, said that they would not come back - but the probabilities are that they will, unless he is relieved, or offered some other position at home - the citizens of the U. S. and merchants and others acquainted with him, are certainly anxious that he should be recalled.

I understand also, that in the event of Mr Russell's removal, a strong recommendation will be presented before the President and yourself in behalf of Lieut. Col. Canada, to succeed him. This would certainly be a first rate appointment. Col Canada is a thoroughly educated, polished gentleman, who has fought and bled for his country and suffered a long imprisonment in Libby. He entered the service at the commencement of the war from Penn.a, was wounded at Gettysburg and taken prisoner - he is a citizen of the U. S. - tho' born in Cienfuegos - his mother was a Philadelphian - this gentleman's health was much broken down by his sufferings in Libby Prison, and he is recommended to live in a warm climate - I forgot to mention that he has a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully and truly

Your Mt Obt Servt.

Thos Savage

Received
Letter
No. 129

Consular Bureau
RECEIVED
AUG 25 1865
Sec'y
MARTIN JONES.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana Aug.t 17th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have procured, and transmit herewith two documents connected with the subject of political reform in this Island.

One of the papers is Marshal Serrano's answer to the letter of the inhabitants of Cuba to him, in consequence of his speech in the Spanish Senate on the 20th day of January last.

The other writing is an address to the Queen, wherein representation in the Cortes, together with the Special laws promised to Cuba and Porto Rico in 1837, are formally and forcibly demanded. This address, which left for Spain on the 15.th bears

the signatures of the most prominent men of the Island. Those who got up the other exposition to the Queen entrusted to the hands of Messrs Duran y Cuervo, Ibañez, and Suarez Argudin, for presentation, have not of course signed this of the 28th of July.

The Duke de la Torre's letter is very encouraging to those who are anxious for the political reform of the most liberal character compatible with the condition of a province forming part of a monarchy. And I have been even assured that there is good reason to believe that this Island will have her representatives in the Spanish Cortes, before the expiration of this year. It is also believed that Gen. Dulce will be retained as Captain General of Cuba.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
Vice Consul Genl

(Translation.)

Lady.

The undersigned, natives of the Island of Cuba, or naturalized Spanish citizens residing there, approach Your Majesty's throne with profound respect, to place before your sovereign intelligence, considerations of the highest importance, suggested by their love for the Mother Country and the ultramarine Provinces, in whose preservation and prosperity they are so intimately interested. Without a special mandate to represent all the inhabitants of the country, they believe they are sufficiently acquainted with the wants and wishes of the majority, to speak with the confidence inspired by the approbation of their fellow-

countrymen; and they adopt this respectful mode of explaining them, in the firm belief that they will be kindly received and generously granted, through the enlightened justice of Your Majesty and Her Government.

The Spanish West-Indies, and Cuba in particular, have attained an enviable state of material prosperity, due to its geographical position, to the fertility of its soil, to immigration from neighboring countries, to the enjoyment of uninterrupted peace, and to the acts of the Government, which, taking more or less advantage of these abundant elements of progress, at the beginning of the present century granted rural franchizes, by which the industry of the inhabitants has been promoted and their enlightement and wealth increased.

Although there has never existed between these Islands and the Mother Country an exact similarity in the domestic administration, the

political has always been the same; and probably this similarity in one particular, and notable difference in another have produced the luscious fruits now springing from seeds sown in the furrow long years ago, and still bearing, despite the unpropitious circumstances that might have blasted them in the bud.

Unfortunately the working of that imperfect system did not prevent the Antilles from being injured by successive changes effected in the Peninsula, and we were suddenly disturbed by the determination of the constituent Cortes of 1837 to govern us by special laws, while its doors were closed against delegates legally elected in the Ultramarine Provinces.

The Antilles had always considered themselves as integral provinces of the Monarchy, of equal rights with the

others, and they felt much aggrieved by the decision that despoiled them of their political rights and reduced them to a condition inferior to that of their peninsular sisters; and, without admitting the arguments alleged for the unjust exclusion, they were alarmed instead of being satisfied. To inattentive or diverted eyes, the change was imperceptible, because the island of Cuba continued to increase in wealth, from the causes mentioned; but no impartial observer can conceal the fact from Your Majesty, that from that time began the bad condition of the country, the mistrust of local authorities, the hate of every thing Spanish, and, as a fatal consequence, the real or false attempts at conspiracy, banishments and executions:—unusual occurrences we all deplore; but which

prove, and we must not forget it, that, as long as Spaniards and Cubans were equal, there were no conspirators, nor was it necessary to shed one drop of blood for political offences. In the meantime the greater part of the population, without giving way to bursts of political passion, yet not accepting it as a fact that the Antilles had been permanently deprived of their lawful representation in the Cortes, began to believe in the promise of a constitution, made to them in the most solemn manner of nations and monarchs, and hoped for its fulfillment, confident that justice would overcome resisting elements and those who had persisted in opposing them, by postponing the promise; and, trusting to the magnanimity of the mother country, that could not treat our provinces with disdain, nor curtail our privileges, while

she was securing her own liberties.
A quarter of a century has now elapsed
since that formal promise: in this
long time Cuba cannot be accused of
impatience nor of misappreciation
of judicial and administrative reforms
effected by Your Majesty; because she
has always responded by constant
loyalty and expressions of gratitude
to the mother country whenever
an opportunity offered. Thank God,
this gentle conduct has not been with-
out its reward: the inhabitants of
this island have silently endured
the evils of the exceptional system
they considered temporary; and now
they are gratified to know that,
without subterfuge or agitation, only
from the goodness of their cause,
their peninsular brethren have been
induced to acknowledge that jus-
tice is on our side. In fact, the
most eminent statesmen, the high-
est officials that have governed the
provinces with unlimited power,
ministers of every political creed,

and legislative bodies are all agreed that it is absolutely necessary to get out of this abnormal and dangerous situation; and finally Your Majesty's august lips have deigned to declare, on a solemn occasion, the necessity of reforms in the government of the ultramarine provinces:- memorable words that gave to every heart hopes of soon seeing old grievances plucked up by the roots, and noble and lawful aspirations satisfied, aspirations that no nation can permanently renounce without outraging the dignity of the race to which it belongs, without condemning themselves to a degradation repugnant to the progressive instincts of the human species.

Having reached this point, it would seem that those who are raising their voice to Your Majesty ought to await patiently the satisfaction of their wants;

and this they would do, did they not fear their silence might be interpreted in favor of those who, without foundation, have dared to inform Your Majesty, through an address, that the true majority of the inhabitants of this land do not desire the political reforms mentioned, but dread them as dangerous. For this reason the undersigned regard it their inevitable duty to deny such groundless assertions. We might tell much of the way in which subscribers to the said address were obtained; many declared subsequently in the papers that they signed without reading it, believing the address to be of a different nature; but we will say nothing thro' respect to Your Majesty. The inhabitants of Cuba know that on such occasions excessive zeal is apt to injure the best cause, if proper attention is not not given to the means of effecting

the end; they also know that, in every country and at all times, there are individuals and classes who tolerate existing abuses and oppose all reforms, through malice or in good faith, pretending to act as the agents of providence, in moderating, as they say, the rashness of progress, when it is well known they are seeking their own aggrandizement; till, worn out in their struggle with good, or their consciences enlightened by the new gospel, they finish by confessing its excellencies, and anathematizing their old trade or business, already condemned by the laws of the land and of the civilized world. The inhabitants of Cuba, more indulgent than those who have pretended to answer for her, respect those differing in opinion; but they will not let a small portion of the community attribute to the majority opinions they do not entertain; and entering into open

contest, not with the elementary principles of law, for they have no conception of them, but with the common opinion of learned men in the Peninsula, with national legislators, with the responsable advisers of the crown, and even with the august declaration of Your Majesty, they dare to reject, in the name of this island, the reforms which Your Majesty spontaneously and nobly promised.

No, Lady, it is not a fact that the majority of the inhabitants of Cuba are so abject as to reject or fear reforms; the truth is, the desire them and need them of all kinds. We are not ungrateful for benefits due to Your Majesty's Government; but favors already granted, only make us wish for others more essential, enjoyed by other Spaniards, and which we have tasted, and now feel ourselves more capable of properly appreciating than before. While we desire many reforms, we

only ask at present for political rights as the origen, sum and warranty for all the other immunities; or, in other words, we ardently ask for the laws offered by the Constitution of the Monarchy, laws desired by all the ultramarine provinces; for, whatever may be their principle motive, they will restore us to the bosom of the constitution and not leave us at variance with the liberal spirit of the age, which, for her good fortune, the Spanish Nation acknowledges.

Those who oppose these political reforms, pretending only to delay them, are endeavoring to alarm Your Majesty by recalling the old continental Viceroyalties, that seperated from the mother-country, because the Peninsular laws were introduced. Let them disguise facts as they will, history has refuted the untenable argument, by showing her indisputable dates, and thereby proving

that the disturbances in America commenced long before the promulgation of the Cadiz Code. Many distinguished Spaniards, and among them, an enlightened Counsellor, one of Your Majesty's ancestors, predicted the disturbances long before they happened, and proposed the means of avoiding them; and if their advice had been followed, if then as now, there had been no effort to sustain a system incompatible with the progress and necessities of the people, it is probable that the glorious banner of Castile would now be waving from California to the straits of Magellan. If the threadbare argument has any force, it is in favor of restoring to the Antilles their political rights; rights that have been exercised at three different periods, and never yet tended to alienate the islands from the mother country, in spite of many inducements to do so, during the two first terms; on the contrary, it was after these immunities were

withdraws, that attempts to change the nationality was made in one of them. If the Antilles had enjoyed their rights at that time, is it likely the malcontents would have sought them from a strange people, with whom they had no community of origen, language nor customs?

Another of the reasons given Your Majesty for the indefinate postponement of political reformes is, that - "perhaps (the very words) the solution of a great social problem is approaching, which is to affect the morals, the respect of property and the advantages of the Antilles." This is precisely a reason for hastening the desired reform. The inhabitants of these islands know very well the elements of this intricate problem; it concerns their interests and even their existence; and, warned by the history of the English and French colonies, and by what is now passing

in the neighboring Republic of North-America, they cannot reflect, without dread, upon the moment when this vital question shall be brought to them, that they may need the means of communicating and expounding their ideas, of discovering the danger and avoiding it, which their present form of government cannot furnish. We are forced to avow that the time has passed when Cuba and Puerto Rico trembled at the idea of being Africanized: but, as they know their many sources of wealth and civilization, they ought to know that they need the nation's protecting egis to preserve them and help them in usefulness to themselves and the mother country; and that this cannot be done without their just rights, and unless they remove the obstacles that might embarrass their movements in the hour of trial.

All this demonstrates, Lady, that now is the time for the long delayed reforms, so urgently

claimed by these Provinces. Time does not pass in vain for nations: the twenty eight years that have passed since 1837, in expectation of amelioration in our condition, have only made the inhabitants of Cuba believe more firmly in their right to laws formed for their especial benefit, through the intervention of their legitimate representatives.

Thus the constitutional promise would be fulfilled; thus we would be assimilated, as far as possible, with the mother country; and thus unity in variety would be realized; according to Peninsular example, without disturbing the harmony of the national integrity, only strengthening and embellishing it. We do not pretend to offer a plan for the exalted prudence of Your Majesty and and her Government: our sole desire is to see ourselves and our fellow countrymen reinstated in all the political rights of Spain: that will make us citizens in the full meaning of the law, and not only in name; and,

whatever form Your Majesty may give to the bill to be considered and granted by the Cortes, we are sure it will be worthy of an enlightened nation; and received with joy by all the inhabitants beyond the sea, as a great act of justice and wisdom.

Havana, 28 July, 1865.

Lady,

We have the honor to be

Your Majesty's most obedient and faithful subjects,

etc. etc. etc.

(Translation.)

Reply of His Excellency, Duke de la Torre, to the letter addressed to him, on the 12th of May last, on the occasion of his speech delivered in the Senate, the 20th of January.

To His Excellency; Count of Cañongo.

Madrid, 12 July, 1865.

Much esteemed and very dear Sir:

Sensibly impressed on reading the important letter addressed to me by so many illustrious Cubans and noble patriots, on the 12th of May last, on account of a few remarks I made in favor of the Antilles, in the Senate, the 20th of January last, I fulfill a grateful duty by directing the answer to Your Excellency, whose distinguished abilities and just performance of duty is acknowledged by every body, and whom I may consider the authorized representative of all the signers of the letter.

I look upon this letter, not only

as a flattering testimonial of the personal good will always felt for me by my friends in Cuba, but also, as a sincere expression of the ruling sentiment of a people marching with decision and perseverance along the broad road of prosperity and glory; and instructed by a long and painful experience, finally obtain the object of their aspirations in the identity of rights and duties enjoyed by all Spaniards, wherever they may dwell.

In fact, the proposed plan does not differ from that used by Spain in her policy for the government of her immense possessions beyond the seas, in former times, when the power of her civilization and the glory of her arms were felt and seen over the whole world, uniting the provinces and forming one mighty monarchy. When the foreign provinces began to be disturbed by intestine wars, Spain's power was abridged, and modifications of

rule were required, especially in the richest and most civilized, where the inhabitants began to have those natural and legitimate aspirations for self government, which are not always well directed and well interpreted.

The letter I am answering has a reasonable tendency, destroys unfounded prejudices, removes many obstacles, and is, in my opinion, of transcendental importance. There was a time when Spain was disturbed by the struggles of civil war, when she was the victim of bloody revolutions; then she could not give that attention to the foreign provinces, which their vast and complicated political, domestic and social affairs required; but now peace is secured, public liberty is flourishing, the solid foundations for a happy future is laid, and our August Queen, ever solicitous for the good of the distant portions of her Monarchy, that have given many proofs of loyalty under trying circumstances for the

mother country, is left at liberty to act, and it is not venturing too far to believe she will fulfill her solemn promises, and that very soon, there will be no difference of rights between the provinces on this side and the other side of the sea.

Fortunately the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy has put no barrier between the mother country and those provinces, nor will she always withold from their inhabitants those rights they ought to enjoy in common with all other Spanish citizens. Exceptional circumstances I have already mentioned has only delayed the work. The immense distance from the Peninsula to her foreign provinces, far from being a providential obstacle to a strict union, as many discontented spirits have supposed, will continue to be, as has been for centuries, the most propitious circumstance for the mutual development

of the great interests of both countries.

This ardent desire of the Cubans is also the noblest aspiration of a majority of peninsular statesmen, who long to see every portion of the territory enjoy common rights, and will welcome in delight the representatives of the foreign provinces to the halls of the Spanish Parliament, thus sealing a perpetual union of the mother-country with an affectionate embrace of their brothers.

That will be a happy day for the citizens of both hemispheres, and I cherish the hope that it is not far off. To hasten it without discord, among those called to participate in the political life of a great nation, requires all the prudence, generosity, abnegation and patriotism of which man is capable. With these virtues, they will disarm the most prejudiced, and obtain justice from the most partial; and impartial-

ity and justice are the real foundations of freedom.

These are the wishes I cherish for your beautiful island, of which I have a pleasant recollection; and, asking Your Excellency to be the faithful and benevolent interpreter of my sentiments of affection and gratitude towards all and each one of the worthy and illustrious patriots who have honored me with the letter to which I now respond, I have the honor to repeat the sincere assurances that I am their and your very attached friend,

etc. etc. etc.

Francisco Serrano.

Señora.

Los que suscriben, naturales de la isla de Cuba, ó residentes en ella, comprendidos en la nacionalidad española, con profundo respeto se acercan al trono de V. M., para esponer á su soberana inteligencia consideraciones de la mayor importancia, que les sugiere su amor á la Metrópoli y á las provincias ultramarinas, cuya conservacion y ventura tan de cerca les interesa. Sin mandato especial para representar á todos los habitantes del pais, porque no lo consiente su organizacion política, créen sin embargo conocer bastante sus necesidades y las aspiraciones de la mayoría, para hablar con la confianza que inspira la aprobacion de los compatricios; y adoptan el medio de esta respetuosa esposicion para manifestarlas, por la íntima confianza de que hallarán benévola acojida y colmada satisfaccion, en la ilustrada justificacion de V. M. y de su Gobierno.

Las Antillas españolas, y principalmente Cuba, han llegado á un punto envidiable de prosperidad material, debido á su posicion geográfica, á la fertilidad de su suelo, á las emigraciones de los paises circunvecinos, á la no interrumpida paz de que han gozado, y á la accion del Gobierno, que aprovechando con mas ó ménos latitud tan copiosos elementos de progreso, concedió desde principios del siglo franquicias económicas, á cuyo influjo ha podido desarrollarse la actividad de sus habitantes, y con ella la ilustracion y la riqueza. Sin haber existido nunca entre estas islas y la Metrópoli una absoluta identidad en lo económico y administrativo, la hubo sí en lo político; y tal vez se deban á esta prudente asimilacion en una parte, y á aquellas atinadas diferencias en otras, los ópimos frutos que todavía producen hoy simientes echadas en el surco largos años atrás, á despecho de circunstancias maléficas que hubieran podido hacerlas abortar en cierne.

Desgraciadamente la marcha de aquel sistema, que aun cuando no perfecto, no escluía á las Antillas de las evoluciones sucesivas del progreso efectuadas en la Península, se vió de improviso turbada con la determinacion de las Cortes constituyentes de 1837, que cerrando sus puertas á los representantes legalmente nombrados por las provincias de Ultramar, dispusieron que fuesen estas regidas por leyes especiales. Acostumbradas las Antillas á estimarse en todo como provincias integrantes de la Monarquía, con los mismos derechos que las demás, sintieron hondamente aquella medida, que despojándolas de los políticos, las hacia de condicion inferior á sus hermanas peninsulares; y lejos de reconocer los argumentos que se alegaban para tan injusta esclusion, no quisieron de pronto parar mientes en lo que podia significar la promesa de unas leyes, que en vez de satisfacerlas las alarmaban. Para ojos ignorantes ó distraidos el cambio fué insensible; porque merced á las causas enumeradas, la isla de Cuba continuó prosperando en riquezas: pero ningun observador imparcial ocultará á V. M. que desde aquella época principiaron el mal estar del país, la desconfianza de las autoridades locales, los odios de provincialismo, y como sus consecuencias fatales, los conatos ya ciertos, ya supuestos de conspiraciones, los destierros, los suplicios: —sucesos insólitos que todos deploramos; pero que prueban, y conviene no olvidarlo, que mientras fueron iguales peninsulares y cubanos, no hubo conspiradores, ni fué necesario verter una sola gota de sangre por causas políticas.

Al través de tales acontecimientos, la mayoría de la poblacion, sin ceder á los arrebatos de la pasion política, pero sin aceptar el fundamento con que se habia privado á las Antillas de su legítima representacion en Cortes, empezó á dar valor á la promesa constitucional que se les habia hecho de la manera mas solemne para las naciones y los monarcas, y esperó su cumplimiento, segura del triunfo de su justicia sobre los elementos opuestos que se obstinaban en aplazarlo, y fiada en la hidalguía de la madre-patria, que miéntras ella misma afianzaba sus libertades, no podria mirar con desden estas provincias, ni cercenarles sus derechos, haciéndolas retrogradar al constituirlas políticamente en una nueva forma.—Así ha trascurrido mas de un cuarto de siglo desde aquel compromiso formal; en cuyo largo período no podrá acusarse á Cuba de impaciencia, ni ménos de no haber sabido apreciar las mejoras en el órden judicial y en el administrativo realizadas por el Gobierno de V. M., á las cuales ha correspondido con su constante fidelidad, ó con sus generosas demostraciones, siempre que ha sido oportuno expresar sus sentimientos á la madre-patria. Y á Dios gracias, no ha sido infructuosa tan mesurada conducta: los habitantes de esta isla, han sobrellevado en silencio los males del sistema escepcional que consideraban transitorio; y sin embargo, hoy tienen la satisfaccion de que sin amaños, sin agitaciones, por virtud tan solo de la bondad de su causa, la opinion de sus hermanos de la Península haya concluido por reconocer la justicia que les asiste.—En efecto; los repúblicos mas eminentes; los funcionarios mas altos que investidos de facultades omnímodas han gobernado en Ultramar; los Ministerios de significacion política mas contradictoria; los cuerpos colegisladores, todos, están acordes en que es forzoso salir con mas ó menos premura de una situacion anómala y peligrosa; y por último, los augustos labios de V. M. se han dignado declarar en ocasion solemne, la necesidad de introducir reformas en el régimen de las provincias ultramarinas:—palabras memorables, que infundieron en todos los ánimos esperanzas de ver pronto estirpados de raiz males añejos, y satisfechas legítimas y nobles aspiraciones, á que no puede renunciar indefinidamente pueblo alguno, sin ultrajar la dignidad de la misma raza á que pertenece, y sin condenarse á una degradacion que pugna con los instintos progresivos de la especie humana.

Llegados á tal punto, parece que los que tienen la honra de elevar su voz á V. M. deberian aguardar tranquilos la satisfaccion de sus necesidades; y así lo harian, si no temiesen que su silencio pudiera interpretarse á favor de los que sin mejores títulos por cierto, no han temido afirmar en una exposicion á V. M. que la *verdadera mayoria* de los habitantes de este pais, no apetecen las reformas políticas anunciadas, ó las teme como peligrosas. Los que suscriben consideran por lo tanto un deber indeclinable, oponer su negativa á tan infundadas aseveraciones. No poco podrian decir en cuanto al modo de acrecer el número de los que aparecen suscritos al pié de la referida exposicion, muchos de los cuales han declarado despues en los periódicos haberlo hecho incautamente, y en el concepto de que firmaban distinta cosa. Nada dirán, sin embargo, por respeto á V. M. Los habitantes de Cuba saben que en ocasiones tales, el celo escesivo suele dañar á las mejores causas, por no reparar en los medios á que recurre; saben tambien que en todo pais y en todas las épocas hay siempre individuos y clases, que bien halladas con los abusos de lo existente, se oponen por malicia ó de buena fé á toda reforma, afectando las trazas de agentes providenciales para moderar, segun dicen, los arrojos del progreso, aunque de cierto solo buscan la saciedad de sus designios; hasta que rendidas en la lucha con el bien, ó iluminadas sus conciencias por el nuevo evangelio, concluyen por confesar sus escelencias, y anatematizar como inmorales sus propios tráficos y negocios, que ya habian prohibido las leyes de su pais, y el mundo civilizado. Los habitantes de Cuba, mas transigentes que los que se han arrogado su voz, respetan las opiniones contrarias á las suyas: empero no pueden tolerar que una fraccion mas ó menos numerosa de la comunidad, atribuya á la mayoría de la misma tendencias y opiniones que no profesa, y que entrando en abierta lid, no ya con los principios elementales del derecho, que por la cuenta no existe para ella en política, sino con la opinion general de los hombres ilustrados de la Península, con los legisladores de su patria, con los consejeros responsables de la corona, y hasta con la augusta declaracion de V. M., se atreva á rechazar en nombre de esta isla, las reformas que V. M. tan espontánea como noblemente le ha anunciado.

No, Señora; no es cierto que los habitantes de Cuba se hallen en su gran mayoría tan abyectos, que repugnen ó teman las reformas: la verdad es que las anhelan y necesitan de todas clases. Y no es decir que desconozcan los beneficios que deben al Gobierno de V. M: pero esos mismos beneficios les hacen apetecer otros mas cumplidos, que disfrutan los demás españoles; que ellos tambien han gozado, y para los cuales se sienten hoy con mayor aptitud que antes. Por eso, aspirando á reformas en todos los rumbos que puede tomar la actividad humana, dan en la actualidad la preferencia á los derechos políticos, como oríjen, suma y garantía de todas las demás libertades; ó en otros términos, demandan con ansiedad las leyes ofrecidas por la Constitucion de la Monarquía: leyes de que todo lo esperan las provincias de Ultramar; porque cualquiera que sea el principio que las anime, habrán de restituirlas al gremio de aquella misma constitucion, y porque no podrán estar reñidas con el espíritu liberal del siglo, á que por dicha obedece la nacion española.

Los que aparentando aplazarlas, se oponen á las reformas políticas, procuran alarmar el ánimo de V. M. con el recuerdo de los antiguos Vireinatos continentales, cuya separacion no tuvo, segun afirman, otro orígen que el establecimiento en ellos de las que tuvieron lugar en la Península. Por mas que quieran desfigurarse los hechos, la historia ha pulverizado ya tan deleznable argumento, haciendo ver con sus fechas inflexibles que las conmociones de América principiaron mucho antes de promulgarse el Código de Cádiz. Españoles ilustres, Consejero uno de ellos del mas esclarecido entre los abuelos de V. M., las habian anunciado desde el siglo anterior, proponiendo los medios de evitarlas; y si se hubiesen seguido sus avisos, si entonces como ahora, no hubiera habido empeño en sostener un sistema incompatible ya con los adelantos y las necesidades de los pueblos, es probable que ondease gloriosa todavia la bandera de Castilla, desde las Californias hasta el estrecho de Magallanes. Si alguna fuerza pudiera tener ese manoseado argumento, sería á favor de la devolucion de sus derechos políticos á las Antillas; pues habiéndolos ejercitado durante tres épocas anteriores, en niuguna se relajaron sus vínculos con la Metrópoli, á pesar de los alicientes que para haberlo intentado hubo en las dos primeras; mientras que por el contrario, después de estar sometidas al régimen de esclusion en toda su pureza, es cuando ocurren en una de ellas significativas perturbaciones, con el objeto de cambiar de nacionalidad. Si las Antillas hubiesen estado en plena posesion de sus derechos, ¿es presumible que los fautores de aquellos proyectos hubiesen soñado siquiera con pedirlos á un pueblo extraño, hacia el cual no los llevaba ni la comunidad de orígen, ni la lengua, ni las costumbres?

Otra de las razones espuestas á V. M. para el aplazamiento indefiinido de las reformas políticas, es que "acaso se acerca (son sus palabras) la resolucion de un gran problema social, en que deben aunarse la moral, el respeto á la propiedad, y las conveniencias de las Antillas." Ese precisamente es quizás el motivo que mas apremia para desear aquellas reformas. Conocedores mejor que nadie los habitantes de estas islas de todos los elementos que constituyen tan complicado problema, comprometidos en él sus intereses y su existencia, y aleccionados por la historia de las colonias inglesas y francesas, y por lo que ahora mismo está pasando en la vecina república norte-americana, no pueden pensar sin pavor en que llegado el momento de resolver esa para ellos cuestion vital, carezcan de medios legales para comunicarse y exponer sus ideas; para indicar los peligros; para sugerir sus planes de salvacion; cosas todas que solo son compatibles con un régimen totalmente diverso del que hoy impera. Forzoso es decirlo: pasó el tiempo en que Cuba y Puerto-Rico temblaban á la idea de llegar á ser africanas: empero por lo mismo que conocen los gérmenes de riqueza y de civilizacion atesorados en su seno, saben tambien que han menester la poderosa egida de la nacion para conservarlos y adelantarlos con beneficio de la raza y de la patria comunes, y que no podrán hacerlo, si no se atiende á sus justas reclamaciones, y no se quitan con antelacion las trabas que en la hora de la prueba habrán de entorpecer la libertad de sus movimientos.

Todo está demostrando, Señora, la oportunidad de que se cumplan las reformas hasta ahora diferidas, y que con tanta urgencia reclaman estas provincias. El tiempo no pasa en balde para los pueblos; y los veinte y ocho años transcurridos desde 1.837 en la espetativa de una mejora de condicion, han terminado por hacer que los habitantes de Cuba consideren como ideal de sus aspiracionos las leyes especiales, formadas

con la intervencion de sus legítimos representantes.—De este modo quedaría cumplido el precepto constitucional: de este modo se llegaría á la asimilacion en lo asimilable, sin desatender las circunstancias peculiares de estos paises, con que tambien han pretendido asustar los alarmistas: de este modo en fin, copiando ejemplos de la misma Península, se realizaría la unidad en la variedad, sin perturbarse por eso la armonía del gran todo nacional, antes al contrario fortificándola y embelleciéndola. No tienen sin embargo los esponentes la pretension de trazar un plan á la elevada prudencia de V. M. y de su Gobierno: su deseo, como el de todos sus compatriotas, es verse reintegrados en el derecho político de España; es ser españoles en la plenitud del derecho, nó solamente en el nombre; y cualquiera que sea la forma que V. M. por su régia iniciativa y con el concurso de las Cortes, adopte para otorgárselo, será sin duda digno de una nacion ilustrada, y recibida con júbilo por todos los habitantes de Ultramar, como un gran acto de reparacion y de sabiduría.

Habana Julio 28 *de* 1865.

Señora,

A los Rs. P. de V. M.

Contestacion del Excmo. Sr. Duque de la Torre á la carta que le fué dirigida en 12 de Mayo último, con motivo del discurso que pronunció en el Senado en la sesion de 20 de Enero.

Excelentísimo Sr. Conde de Cañongo.

Madrid, 12 de Julio de 1865.

Muy señor mio y de todo mi aprecio: Vivamente impresionado por la lectura de la importante carta que tantos ilustres cubanos y nobles patricios tuvieron á bien dirigirme en 12 de Mayo último, con motivo de algunas frases en favor de esas Antillas, que pronuncié en la sesion del Senado de 20 de Enero último, cumplo un grato deber dirigiendo la respuesta á V. E. á quien, por sus distinguidas calidades y por virtud de las funciones municipales que con aplauso general desempeña, puedo considerar como representante autorizado de todos ellos.

No debo ver solo en esa carta un vivo y lisonjero testimonio de la especial benevolencia con que siempre me distinguieron mis amigos de Cuba, sino tambien la espresion sincera del sentimiento dominante en un pueblo que, marchando con decision y perseverancia por el ancho camino de su prosperidad y de su gloria, y aleccionado por una larga y dolorosa experiencia, encuentra al fin la fórmula legítima de sus aspiraciones en la identidad de derechos y deberes de todos los españoles, sea cualquiera la region en que habiten.

Esa fórmula no es en su verdad distinta de la política de España en el gobierno de los inmensos territorios ultra-occeánicos á que en otro tiempo llegó la savia de su potente civilizacion y la gloria de sus heroicas armas; política que siempre procuró la asimilacion orgánica de todas las provincias que un dia formaban la mas poderosa monarquía del mundo; pero truncada la fórmula é interrumpida la asimilacion desde el momento en que las conquistas modernas quedaron limitadas al órden político de la Península, muy luego nacieron en las provincias ultramarinas, especialmente en las mas ricas é ilustradas, esos propósitos naturales, esas aspiraciones legítimas que siempre agitan y conmueven á los pueblos cuando pugnan por constituirse dentro de su nacionalidad y de su raza, y que no en todas partes son siempre bien dirigidas y bien interpretadas.

La carta á que contesto viene á formular tendencias razonables, á destruir prevenciones infundadas, allanando muchos obstáculos, y tal es, á mi juicio, su verdadera y trascendental importancia. Si hubo un tiempo en que el Gobierno de España, presa de preocupaciones gravísimas durante la guerra dinástica, y entónces y despues víctima de revoluciones y de reacciones sangrientas, no pudo consagrar á las provincias de Ultramar toda la atencion que exigian sus vastos y complicadísimos problemas políticos, económicos y sociales, hoy, asegurada la paz, florecientes las libertades públicas, echados los sólidos cimientos de un porvenir fecundo en la Península, y siempre solícita nuestra Augusta Reina por el bien de aquellas lejanas partes de la Monarquía que tantas pruebas han dado de noble fidelidad en circunstancias difíciles para la Madre Patria, no es aventurado creer próximo el cumplimiento de solemnes promesas, ni ilusorio confiar en que en breve no habrá diferencia alguna de derechos entre las provincias de aquende y allende los mares.

La Constitucion de la Monarquía Española no ha levantado por fortuna, valladar alguno entre la Metrópoli y esas provincias, ni ha querido privar indefinidamente de derechos políticos á los habitantes de ellas. que gozan ya en la práctica de las demás garantías de los ciudadanos españoles. Solo las circunstancias escepcionales á que acabo de referirme han podido ocasionar una interrupcion de igualdad, que no tardará en cesar. La inmensidad de los mares que separan á la Península de las provincias ultramarinas, léjos de ser como lo han creido ó supuesto espíritus apasionados, un obstáculo providencial á la estrecha union de pueblos hermanos, será como lo ha venido siendo por espacio de siglos el elemento mas propio para el desarrollo mútuo de los grandes intereses de unas y otras regiones.

Este ardiente deseo de los cubanos es tambien la aspiracion nobilísima de la mayoría de los repúblicos peninsulares, que anhelan el momento de que entren en el derecho comun porciones importantísimas del territorio pátrio, y que presenciarán con gusto el magnífico espectáculo de ver á los representantes legítimos, á los elegidos de las provincias de Ultramar penetrando en el recinto augusto del Parlamento Español y sellando allí su union perpétua á la Metrópoli con un afectuoso abrazo á sus hermanos.

Ese dia será un dia fausto para los españoles de ámbos hemisferios, y hoy mas que nunca abrigo en mi pecho la grata esperanza de que no está lejano ese gran dia.

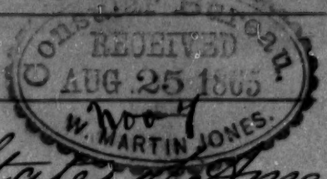
Para apresurarlo, sin gérmen alguno de discordia, y sin temor á divisiones lamentables entre los nuevamente llamados á tomar parte en la vida política de un gran pueblo, todos los esfuerzos de prudencia, de generosidad, de abnegacion y patriotismo que continúen haciendo los habitantes de Cuba y de las demás provincias ultramarinas, serán altamente meritorias. Con esas virtudes, si no se desarma á los mas prevenidos, se obtiene siempre justicia de los mas imparciales, y la imparcialidad y la justicia son las verdaderas bases de la libertad.

Tales son los votos que hago por la felicidad de esa hermosa Antilla, de la que tan gratos recuerdos conservo; y al rogar á V. E. se sirva ser fiel y benévolo intérprete de mis sentimientos de afecto y gratitud para con todos y cada uno de los dignos é ilustres patricios que me han honrado con la carta á que contesto, tengo el honor de reiterar á V. E. las seguridades de la sinceridad con que soy de ellos y de V. E. muy adicto amigo y S. S. Q. B. S. M.

Francisco Serrano.

Received 8 Aug.

No. 130



Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana August 18th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Dr Edward Belot's sworn statement showing John D. Hopkins' complicity in Dr Blackburn's plot. No 1 Doctor Belot's affid

William R. Johnson left New Orleans for Galveston, it is believed that Hopkins advised him not to remain in New Orleans.

A vessel sails tomorrow for Galveston (Texas) and by her I will write to the Military Authorities to ascertain if he is there.

I am, Sir, with great respect

Your Obt Servant

Thos. Savage

U. Consul Gen

Consulate General of the United States of America

Havana. Cuba

I, Edward Belot of Havana,
do solemnly and truly swear that
I am the resident physician of the
Hospital San Carlos, in Regla,
belonging to my brother Dr Charles
Belot, and had the same position
during the whole year 1864. I
further swear that some day in
the month of March or April
1864, John D. Hopkins, brought
to the house aforesaid one trunk
containing woolen clothes. Other
five trunks with clothes were also
brought to the hospital at a much
later day, but I do not remember
I mean, whether it was by Hopkins or William K. Johnson
by whom these five trunks were
not opened at all, during the
time they were in the house. All the
six trunks were deposited in the
linen room of the house. When these
effects were brought into the house
there were no cases in it that could
properly be called yellow fever

or black vomit cases. My brother Charles left for Europe on the 10th day of June or of July 1864. I cannot remember the month exactly - after my brother's departure. John D. Hopkins opened the trunk & clothes that he brought into the house, and had them placed on the beds of those patients who had only light fevers, and left them in charge of one of the men nurses. This man it seems appropriated to his own use some of the clothes, and then Hopkins determined to attend to them himself. The first bad case we had of yellow fever was No. 16, 2d ward, up-stairs. Hopkins placed some of the clothes on the bed of that patient, under and around his person - where they remained several hours - certainly one whole night - until the patient died after having vomited black. Hopkins then removed the clothes

and with his own hands returned them to the trunks. he glued paper all aroound, so as to make it airtight. said Hopkins wanted to continue the practice with other clothes upon other patients, but I refused to permit it, and for this reason the other trunks remained unopened. that one trunk was taken away by said Hopkins. I don't know who took away the others, or the day on which they were removed. What I do remember is that Wm K. Johnson came there one day to ascertain how the trunks were to be taken on board the vessel which was to convey them from the Island. he and Hopkins or the other took them away. of this I am cognizant. had the matter in hand. I had nothing to do with it, and indeed I gave it no great importance.

D. Edward Belot

Sworn to and subscribed this eleventh day of August 1865, before me

Tho. Savage
U.S. Vice Consul Genl
Havana

Enclosure
with Despatch
No 130.

Dr Edwd Belot's
Sworn statement
in reference to the
complicity of Wm K.
Johnson & Jno D. Hopkins
in Dr Blackburn's plot.

No 1

Havana 11th Augt 1865

Consular Bureau
RECEIVED
AUG 25 1865
25
W. MARTIN JONES.

No. 231.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States

Havana Aug.t 19th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the reception of despatches from the Department numbered respectively 62, 63, 64, & 65. also of the original of the missing No. 54.

In answer to No. 64 I regret to say that there is no evidence in this office of the ownership, by the late so called Confederate Government, of the cotton shipped at this port to Liverpool upon the "Aline" That cotton came here from Texas in the Steamers "Lark", "Wren", and "Owl", and was the property of the insurrectionary Government. Mr Minor obtained the information

from Messrs B. Bloomfield, and I. G. Newcomb, both of whom have since gone to New York, I believe for the purpose of placing themselves at the disposal of the Government. Mr I. G. Newcomb's address is "Care of A. D. Grieff & Co.

92 Front St. New York." and he doubtless knows where Mr Bloomfield is to be found.

The injunction laid at the instance of Jimenez, Nephews & Co of Havana, upon the property in the hands of C. J. Helm and Ramsay, rebel agents, was discharged by decree of the Real Audiencia or Superior Court. Jimenez, Nephews & Co are in possession of very important evidence bearing upon the matter of the ownerships of the cotton that went by the "Aline" to England, and had it not been for the promptness and adroit management of A. Herrera & Co that cotton would have been included among the property

detained by Jimenez, Mylchreest & Co. These parties, altho' defeated by the decree of the Supreme Court, have not given up the point, and intend to do all in their power to secure their claim of about $172,000 against the late pretended Government. They would have delivered to me all the evidence they possess provided I had agreed in the name of the United States to make good their claim in the event of my recovering, by means of those documents, for the United States all the property now held by Helm and Ramsay, and belonging to the late so called Confederate Government. I declined entering into any agreement, telling them that I had no Authority from the Government. I have not lost all hope of obtaining the documents. These consist of the Bills of Lading for the cotton by the "Lark", "Wren" and "Owl" and letters from their Captains showing the cotton in question to belong to the Rebel Government. That the same was

to be reshipped here to Liverpool, consign-
-ed to Frazer, Trenholm & Co., by whom it
was to be sold, and the proceeds held
subject to the order of a rebel officer,
whose name I think is Gray, for mili-
-tary purposes. The papers also establish
the fact that said cotton came con-
-signed to Charles J. Helm, Commercial
Agent of the so called Confederate Gov-
=vernment, and that Ramsay acted
as an assistant or Clerk under
Helm. These facts can be testified to
by ex Major Bloomfield and Newcomb.

I will use my best endeavors
to procure the papers from Jimenez,
Nephews & Co., or at least copies of
them, and if successful will forward
them by the earliest conveyance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant.
Thos. Savage
U. States Con.

Consul the Cotton
shipped to Liverpool
in the Clara, belonging
to the late rebel Govt.

Consulate U.S. Aug. 1865
Thos. Savage, U.S.
No 113
No Enclosure
Rec'd

Confidential

Consular Bureau
RECEIVED
AUG 22 1865
W. MARTIN JONES.

Washington August 21. 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Sir

It is my impression that there is quite an amount of rebel property in Havana which can be reached by the Government if sufficient inducement is holden out for information and if the Courts of Havana be opened for the prosecution of claims in favor of the United States

I understand that Genl Dulce Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba is quite willing to do any thing personally to protect the interests of the United States and will open the Courts of Cuba for the prosecution of claims in their favor if requested to do so by the minister of her Catholic Majesty of Spain to the United States I will do myself the pleasure to call upon you

to morrow at ½ past one o'clock in the afternoon, to shew the result of your interview with the Secretary of the Treasury

I am most Respectfully

Your Obt Sert

William S Munor

Received
Aug 31 65

Consular Bureau
RECEIVED
AUG 31 1865
W. MARTIN JONES.

No. 132

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Augt 25th 1865.

Hon. W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

I accompany herewith the oath of allegiance of James B. McConnell of New Orleans. before the rebellion he commanded the U. S. Mail Steamer Habana running between New Orleans and this port. That Vessel was sold to the rebel authorities and became the piratical rover Sumpter. McConnell was engaged in running the blockade, and was a bitter secessionist. I think that the war has almost ruined him. It seems that he has seen the error of his ways, and wishes to return home and become a good citizen.

No. 1 oath of allegiance of J. B. McConnell

I am, with great respect, Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U. S. C.

New Orleans 19 Aug 1865
Mr. McConnell

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Augt 25th 1865
Thos Savage Esq. U. C. G.

No 132

One Enclosure
Rec.

James B. McConnell
his oath of allegiance
& antecedents

I Ignes [redacted] B. McConnell of New Orleans in the State of Louisiana do solemnly swear in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of Slaves. So Help me God.

Ignes B McConnell

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of August 1865.

Thos Savage
U.S. Vice Consul Genl
Havana Cuba

Enclosure with
despatch No. 132.

J. B. McConnell's
oath of allegiance.

No 1
Havana 23d Augt 1865

Received

No 133

Consular Bureau
RECEIVED
AUG 31 1865
W. MARTIN JONES.

Consulate General of the United States of America, Havana Aug.t 26th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I was in hopes of being able to advise you by the Steamer of today the result of my efforts to obtain from Jimenez, Nephews & C.: the papers in their possession to serve as evidence to sustain the claim of the United States to the property both here and in England, of the late pretended Confederate Government. The lawyer of those parties is believed to be very intelligent. We were to have an interview yesterday at this office between 12 & 1 P. M. but he was taken ill, and it had to be postponed for today at same time too late for today's mail.

I have engaged the services of Mr Sixto de Guereca, a lawyer of standing and respectability, and who has the name of being an honest man.

I have called on the Collector of Customs, and on the British Consul General for facts concerning the Steamers "Lark", "Wren", and "Owl" which brought the cotton shipped at this port upon the "Aline" for Liverpool.

Mr Dudley sent me the affidavits of Mr Prioleau (house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.) and other documents regarding the cotton and those Steamers. Mr Prioleau declares that those blockade runners were his property, and that they were let for hire, under a certain agreement, to Mr McCrae, "Confederate" Agent. The certificates of Registry of the "Lark" and "Wren" showed these vessels to be the property of John Laird. I observe however that

all British certificates of registry of vessels have a notice at foot in the following words.

"A certificate of registry granted
"under the Merchant Shipping Act of
"1854 is not a Document of title.
"it does not necessarily contain
"notice of all changes of ownership,
"and in no case does it contain an
"official record of any mortgages
"affecting the Ship."

A letter from Mr Minor by the last mail advised me that he was going to Washington with Mr Newcomb to see you on the subject of the property of the late insurrectionary Government held by parties here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with much respect
Your Obedient Servant
Tho.s Savage
U. C. G.

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana Augt 26th 1865
Thos Savage U.S. Consul Genl
No 133
No Enclosure
Recd.

In regard to the
property of the late
insurrectionary Govt

CONSULATE GENERAL
RECEIVED
SEP 8 1865
W. MARTIN JONES

Received
Sept 14. No 134

Consulate General of the United States of America
Havana Septr 1st 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I regret that I have not as yet succeeded in getting possession of the documentary evidence in the hands of Jimeno, Nephews & Co. to enable us to establish the claim of the United States to the large property now held here by private parties and belonging to the late so called Confederate Government.

Mr Guereca, the Lawyer, and myself, have had interviews with Mr Rivers, the counsel of Jimeno, Nephews & Co., at which a willingness was manifested by Mr Rivers to surrender those papers to me upon the simple condition that I should agree to recom-

mens his clients' right to some remu-
neration in the event of the recovery
of the property by our Government
by means of the evidence furnished
by them. This I promised to do, as
I could not see that my recommendation
to that effect would entail any re-
sponsibility upon the Government. Mr
Guereca is using his best endeavors
to obtain the papers as soon as prac-
-ticable.

A large portion of the property
in question consists of gunpowder,
and other materials of war, and is
in deposit in the magazines of this
Government.

Mr Guereca advises that the in-
-structions contained in your despatch
of the 12th ult. will not be received
by the Courts here as sufficient au-
-thority for me to act as the attorney of
the United States before them: and that
a Letter of Attorney executed by the
President and countersigned by the
Secretary of State be sent to me,

authorizing me to demand, sue for, recover and receive of and from individuals or Governments, all property found within the limits of the Island of Cuba, with power to appear in Court by Counsel regularly appointed, to appoint substitutes, and revoke them powers &c &c. in a word, a general and full power of attorney. the signatures and seals thereto to be authenticated by the Spanish Consul the nearest I presume is the one residing in Baltimore. The Authentication of the Spanish Legation, added to that of the Consul would strengthen the document.

Permit me to suggest the necessity of prompt action. the property is still under attachment, excepting the portion in the Military warehouse. The Municipal Alcalde or Justice of the Peace who ordered it has been fined by the Superior Court for having ordered the attachment at the instance of Jimenez, Nephews & Co. and the Justice has called for a revision of the case

by the Court - this point remains undecided.

The "Sachem" came from Tampico some days ago with the name "Veracruz" under Spanish colors. She is one of the same class as the Owl, Lark &c

The old blockade runner "Granite City" came last Sunday from Tampico under Spanish flag, and the name of "Antonio"

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

Thos. Savage

U. S. C.

Enclosure

Respy

To the Secretary of the Navy

Washington D.C.

Commander Thos. Savage

U.S.S. Chicago

Aug. 13th 1864

Received 22nd Sept
Oct 7 Nov
No. 135

Consulate General of the United States
Havana Sept 12th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith No. 1
the oath of allegiance taken this day
before me by Thomas Overton Moore,
ex Governor of Louisiana. It is quite
probable that the same steamer which
is to convey this will also carry Mr
Moore's petition to the President for
pardon.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obt servant
Thos. J. Savage
U.S.C.G.

Ex Governor Moore's oath of allegiance
Passport Enclosed

Received 22nd Sept
Mr Jones
Reports
Mr
Sec
Nov
No. 136

Consulate General of the United States of America
Havana Septr 13th 1865

Hon: H. N. Cougar
Actg Asst Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatch of the 25th ult.o (numbered 58 by some mistake) accompanying a copy of the Spanish Minister's note to the Hon: Secretary of State, on the subject of the property here belonging to the late so called Confederate Government. Your despatches numbered 59 (28th of August) No. 69 (31st Augt) and No. 70 of 1st Inst. have also come to hand, and their contents been duly noted.

My despatch No. 134 has given to the Department what is requisite to enable me to prosecute the claims

of the Government before the Courts of this Island. Mr Tassara's letter to Mr Seward confirms the opinion of our legal advisers. Without the power of attorney I can do nothing indeed we have scarcely any evidence. Jimeno, Nephews & Co have failed thus far to comply with their promise, and Messrs Bloomfield & Newcomb, our only witnesses are away in the United States. As things are at present I may say, my hands are tied and what is worse the attachment or injunction upon the property has been removed by order of the Supreme Court, and Mr Ramsay, has, I understand, sold a portion of the Arms for Albay insurrection. I cannot help accusing the Government here of an unwillingness to assist us in securing the property, in order to save it from the hands of those who will not fail to dispose of as much of it as

they can, and appropriate the proceeds to their own use. they are not over scrupulous. I hope therefore that the Sower will come without delay. armed with it we may possibly save the property from the clutches of the enemies of the Government.

I am, Sir,

with great respect

Your obedient servant

Tho. Savage

V. G. G.

U. S. Consulate Gen.l
Havana 13 Septr 1865
Thos. Savage. U. C. G.
No 136
No Enclosure
Recd

Rebel property in Havana

Affirmation
Commt Copy
Recd 22nd Sept
Mr Jones
No 137
Consulate General of the United States
Havana Septr 15th 1865.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to state in answer to your despatch of 29th ult° (n.° 68) which, with the accompanying documents reached me a few days ago, that the three colored Children, therein referred to, and named Ernest, Maria, and Josephine, have been virtually under my control since the first part of July last, altho staying at the House of Dr De Hart. I enclose herewith a copy of a communication I addressed on the 6th of July to the U. S Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf. no reply thereto

has been received at this office.

Madame Roland, the aunt of Mrs De Hart, lives with Dr De Hart. the children are very kindly treated in fact the same as if they were her children. She is very fond of them, and seems to feel keenly the threatened separation.

At this season of the year with no proper conveyances running between this port and New Orleans, and a very severe quarantine at the latter named place, it would have been cruel in me to embark them. I have deemed it best to await the time when the quarantine restrictions shall be removed, and then avail myself of the best vessel that may be going to that port. It is possible that some steamer (the most proper conveyance for children of tender age) may be running in the winter, and they can be sent in her to their mother. I fear that the Consulate will have

to pay their passage, as Madame Roland declares that she has no means, and owes her support to the kindness of Mr De Hart.

A colored girl named Delia was brought here from New Orleans in the first part of last year by a Mrs Whittemore, who sold her at Matanzas. So soon as the case was brought to the notice of Mr Hall, our Consul, he took steps to have the same investigated, and the representation being correct, he laid the matter before the Governor there, by whom it was referred to the Captain General. I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Department that Delia has been declared free, and orders have been issued for her surrender to Mr Hall. Mrs Whittemore, it is understood, died somewhere in the United States, shortly after the sale of Delia was effected.

In justice to the man who purchases the girl, it is proper to state that she has been looked upon and in every respect treated as one of his family. She has been quite happy, but she must be sent to the United States, the law of this country so requiring it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt Servant

Thos Savage
U.S.G.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept 15th 1865
Major Genl. C. C. Washburn
Memphis Tenn
Re Enclosure
No?

Inclosed duplicate Bill of Sale for Negro girl Rosa - delivered to you at New Orleans - Sept 15th

Vol.

United States Consulate General
Havana July 6th 1865

To

The U. S. Provost Marshal General,
Department of the Gulf, or any other
competent Authority - New Orleans.

Sir: The following is a copy of a letter ad-
dressed to me by Madame Roland of New Orleans
residing in this city.

"Havana July 4th 1865 -

"Thomas Savage Esq. U. S. Consul General.

"Havana - Dear Sir - It having come
"to my notice that Mrs I. A. DeHart, my
"niece, is detained in New Orleans, on account
"of three little negroes named Ernest, Maria,
"and Josephine, who were brought by me into
"this city in the month of January 1863, in order
"to remove all difficulty, and that she may
"be allowed to return to her friends and
"family in Havana, I hereby offer to deliver
"the said Children to you, or to the person
"whom you shall designate, and to place
"them in your charge whenever you think
"proper to call for them. I am Sir, respectfully,
"Your Obt Servant - (sign.) V.ve Roland.

Consequently the three children in question are now virtually under my control, and will be sent to New Orleans when a proper conveyance shall offer.

In justice to Madame Roland I will state from information given to me by Mr Duqué of New Orleans, and other persons of respectability that the three children have been treated at the house of Mr DeHart with all the kindness and affection that their mother could desire. They have been treated by Madame Roland as if they were her own children. I am also informed that it was always the intention of Madame Roland to take the children to New Orleans when she returned there herself.

I am, Sir, respectfully
Your Obt Servt
(signed) Thos Savage
U.S. Vice Consul General

Mem: This letter was taken by an Eng. vessel to Mobile. She sailed some 4 or five days after the date thereof. Mr Duqué was charged with the delivery - so that it must have reached New Orleans some days after the 15th of July, the date of Maj. Genl Canby's letter to the Secy of War. It must have been delivered because I understand that Mrs DeHart was released. Mr Duqué would not have failed to deliver it. Thos Savage

Received Sept. 28.
Clerk Nov 1
No. 138

Mr Jones

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Septr 20th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

Your despatch No. 60 of 5th July last, reached me on the 17th Inst. from Liverpool via Nassau, N. P. Bahamas. The contents thereof has been duly noted.

I am have the honor to enclose copy of a communication of this date from me to Mr Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, advising him of the cargo that the Spanish Brig "Ricardo" takes to that Port. My letter goes by Steamer Morro Castle tomorrow under cover to U. S. Despatch Agent

New York, who is requested to transmit by the earliest convey-ance. The items of the Ricardo's cargo, as stated in that letter were taken from the entries at the Havana Custom House.

I remain, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage

U. S. G.

U S Consulate General

Havana Septr 20th 1865

Thomas H Dudley Esq

U S Consul

Liverpool

Sir

Your letter of the 5th ult. with accompanying documents in reference to the cotton per "Aline" came duly to hand. I have been endeavoring to procure evidence here, not only to bear upon that case, but also to enable me to secure all the property in this city and port, formerly belonging to the so called Confederate Government, which is in the hands of C G Paulding, since Charles J Helm, the rebel agent, left for Europe. There is no doubt that Ramsay was and is the agent of said Helm. The property here is valuable. Messrs Jimenez Nephews & Co of Havana had an injunction placed upon nearly the

whole. To secure a claim they pretend to have against the late rebel Govern-ment, of some $172000 ~~—~~ but were defeated in the Superior Court. They are in possessions of much documentary evidence ^ which I believe could be made available both here and in Liverpool, and promised to place the same at my disposal: Thus far they have failed to do so. Yet I am not hopeless of obtaining it - the delay now is, as that House advises me, in consequence of their lawyer being quite unwell. In the meantime I transmit herewith two certificates of the British Consulate Gen.l and one of the Custom House duly authenticated for what they may be worth.

Helm called himself the Commissioner or Political agent of the so styled Confederate States. Ramsay had charge of the mer-cantile part of the business subject to Helm's directions, even tho the goods might come consigned to said Ramsay The injunction on the property having been removed by order of the Superior

Courts. Ramsay is disposing of the same I am assured he has sold some to Maximilians agents for Mexico. He has shipped upon the Spanish Brig "Ricardo" that cleared the 9th inst the following to your port.

49 Bales Woolen shirts . . . . . AA

37 " of cotton . . . . . BMC

38 " of " . . . . . HB

10 Cases with one million per caps . . . HC

2 " with 250000 Ditto . . HOB

2 " powder cartridges or 13000 caps for pistol WC

8 " 800000 caps for muskets SHC/R

2 " 10800 friction primers for cannon SHC/R 100/101

50 " with 20 rifles and bayonets each case SHC

50 " " 20 " " " H&C

50 " " 20 " " " HOB/FR

1 " " 25 revolvers & caps HB

1 " " 25 " " " WC

29 " " 43500 cartridges & caps H/H C

Shipped by M A Herrera & Co

127 cases of soldiers shoes . . . OP

22 " of ditto . . . JWC

18 " of do . . . "

14 Bales of Shirts . . . "

48 Bales of Woolen blankets JWC

1 " of socks "

I hope this will reach your hands before the "Ricards" arrives there and that you will be able to lay an injunction upon the portion of her cargo above enumerated and described. I do not know of any witnesses here that can throw light upon the matter of the cotton per "Aline" B Bloomfield & John G Newcomb who possess information are now in the U States. They went a few days ago with Consul Genl Minor to Washington, and were at the Department of State, to which I presume they gave all they knew. Mr Minor has since advised me that Newcomb would be sent to Liverpool. Two rebels named Cannack from New-Orleans are now or were lately in Europe one in Paris the other in London. I think they can testify if they are willing. The one in Paris is I am told more reliable. his initials are A.B. the others na
is addison I am sir respectfully

Your obt Servt

(signed) Thos Savage
V Cl G

Received Sept. 28th
Nov 27
No 139.

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana Septr 23.d 1865

Hon: H. N. Congar

acting Asst Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Your despatch No. 67 was duly received. In reply to that part of it directing me to procure some probable evidence to sustain the representations made in my despatch No 127. in reference to the reported landing of an expedition of negroes at Ensenada de Cochinos, I have the honor to say, that the report in question having been communicated by me to H. B. M's Consul General, he called the attention of the Captain General to the same, by whom a thorough investigation was ordered, the result of which was that the

said landing never took place
I have endeavored to obtain from
the parties who gave me the inform-
ation the proof of their assertion,
but they merely answer me that
they obtained it from others, whom
they supposed to know the facts.
In the absence of evidence, and
after the investigation made by
order of the Captain General, we
must, at least for the present,
believe that the report was unfoun-
ded.

A small expedition of African
negroes was landed a few days
since at a place called Gato,
adjacent to the districts of San
Cristobal and Pinar del Rio,
(South side of Cuba) from a
small sloop. It is believed it did
not exceed 160 in number, of whom
103 have been captured. the rest
must have been run into the woods,
but the Capt General, whose

unceasing efforts to put an end to the Nefarious traffic, are truly worthy of all praise, is confident that notwithstanding the difficulty to be met with owing to the character of that part of the County (the Cuzco mountains) they will be found and taken. The Associate Justice of the Superior Court (Pellijero de Lima) has proceeded to the spot, for the purpose of instituting the necessary legal proceedings. It is understood that these negroes are tall, and strong - of a tribe that has never been brought to the Island, as the authorities cannot find any negroes that understand their language. One person has been arrested, who is believed to be concerned in the expedition, and orders have been issued for the arrest of two others, for the same reason.

The Captain General has information of other expeditions being under weigh from Africa, and

taken his measures for their capture.

The orders from the Supreme Govern-
ment for the suppression of the slave
trade, lately received, are very stringent.
and General Dulce will carry them
out to the letter.

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Tho. Savages
U. C. G.

H. M. Consulate Gen.
Received Sept 23 1865
Havana Sept. 17 65
Despatch. U. C. G.
No 139
To Enclosure
Rec'd

Slave trade - orders
Spain on/(re) attempts/(to)
trade by U.S. Authorities
Answered/(in) No 99/(re)(to)
authorities on Atlantic

folleto de escaso crédito: mas hoy que se alza la voz de algun señor senador ó diputado para defenderlas en mas elevado terreno, ya el silencio fuera condenable; y los hombres de órden, los hombres de experiencia, los que no desconocen la historia de estos paises, aquellos en quienes subsiste siempre enérgico el mas acendrado amor á su pátria, los que cifran sus mas ardientes deseos en el engrandecimiento y felicidad de la misma; en una palabra, la verdadera y gran mayoría de los habitantes de este país no pueden permitir por mas tiempo que á su nombre, y alucinando á muchos de los que se hallan completamente identificados con sus deseos y sentimientos, se continúe extraviando la opinion pública en la Península y en el extranjero con manifestaciones que, lejos de ser el eco de sus necesidades y aspiraciones están en absoluto y completo desacuerdo con ellas; comprenden que, de prolongar su silencio, podria este interpretarse por asentimiento, ó cuando menos por indiferencia sobre la resolucion que haya de darse á los peligrosos problemas que se inician, por unos pocos, es verdad, pero con empeño y habilidad dignos ciertamente de mejor causa.

Los que dicen, señora, no por oponerse á innovaciones peligrosas pretenden calificar de inmejorable en todas sus partes el sistema de gobierno que rije en la isla de Cuba: lejos de eso, lo consideran sometido como todas las cosas humanas á la imperiosa ley de progreso y solicitan encarecidamente sucesivos mejoramientos, siguiendo la marcha liberal impresa á su legislacion por los monarcas antecesores de V. M., en particular por su augusto padre, el señor D. Fernando VII, y continuada con ilustrada y sábia benevolencia en el presente reinado, que se señala por notables adelantos en la gobernacion de estos paises, entre los que se distinguen por su importancia la completa separacion é independencia de lo administrativo y lo judicial, la organizacion municipal y otras garantías y mejoras de importancia suma.

Iguales son, como fueron siempre, la condicion y derechos de los súbditos de V. M. residentes en esta isla, sin distincion de origen ni procedencia: por esto su interés es comun, por esto ejercitarian gustosos los políticos que por algunos se pretenden, si no vieran en su establecimiento amenazada su raza y la conservacion de Cuba. No repugnan en lo absoluto la reforma política, antes bien esperan que despues de establecidas otras que mencionarán en seguida, y que deben servirle de base y fundamento, llegue un dia en que sea conveniente hacer extensivos á estas provincias los derechos como tambien las cargas que pesan sobre las otras, sin escluir la contribucion de sangre, lográndose así el gran propósito de asimilacion que tuvieron siempre por objeto las sábias leyes de Indias.

Mas no cabe desconocer que hoy por hoy la asimilacion política seria intempestiva, ocasionada y peligrosa, tanto por la diversidad de razas que pueblan el territorio, que ó habian de ser equiparadas en derechos, pugnando abiertamente con las costumbres, ó de distinguirlas legalmente se daria lugar á odiosas y vejatorias pesquisas, como porque contraria el patronato sobre el colono, que no puede por ahora suprimirse. Por otra parte, y sin contar la insuficiencia del censo, la impropiedad de la division territorial, la ignorancia en que los mas se encuentran de la teoría de esos derechos políticos, que se les pretende imponer mas bien que conceder, y otras muchas causas que aquí se oponen á la eficacia y significacion de las elecciones populares, estas, por el hecho de no existir, como en otras partes, partidos políticos afiliados en diversas escuelas, y por lo que ya nos dice la esperiencia de otros ensayos, ocasionarian, como siempre, divisiones y parcialidades, pero de carácter bastardo y pernicioso, que facilitarian las maniobras y el triunfo de minorías facciosas y turbulentas, como se vió en los antiguos dominios del continente, cuya separacion de la madre patria no tuvo otro orígen y coincide con el establecimiento en ellos de la reforma política de la Península.

Aun en esta isla las divisiones electorales llevaban la misma tendencia y produjeron el lamentable resultado de romper el españolismo cordial y unánime que siempre distinguió á estos leales habitantes. Por fortuna las Córtes de 1857 tuvieron el feliz acuerdo de quitar este pretesto á las malas pasiones de unos pocos díscolos, y volvió á establecerse esa preciosa armonía, que no fuera prudente por ahora volver á poner en peligro.

La reforma política que traeria consigo el sistema electoral, y con él la division y perturbacion consiguientes, seria tanto mas inoportuna y peligrosa en estos tiempos, cuanto que acaso se acerca la resolucion de un gran problema social de inmensa trascendencia, para la que han de adunarse la moral, el respeto debido á la propiedad, y la conveniencia de nuestras Antillas, y que exige al par que la union de miras é intereses de estos habitantes, la libre accion del gobierno, no embarazada por atenciones políticas.

En lo económico los exponentes esperan la sucesiva y rápida reforma de los aranceles, hasta llegar á declarar de cabotaje el comercio entre todas las provincias de la monarquía, y abrirle nuevos mercados en el extranjero; la no menos urgente modificacion del sistema tributario y el alivio que de ello ha de seguirse á los contribuyentes, cuyas cargas son hoy harto gravosas, tanto por la suma como por la forma de exacion de los tributos, algunos de los cuales pesan sobre el capital, contra los buenos principios económicos.

Tambien solicitan que se restablezca el derecho de peticion y el veto que ejercian antes los reales acuerdos: que se robustezca el poder civil: que se reforme la legislacion sobre juicios de residencia, haciendo efectiva la responsabilidad de los altos funcionarios: que se continúe con empeño cada dia mayor difundiendo la instruccion pública: que se mejore la administracion de justicia, evitando que con independencia del gobierno supremo se vaya constituyendo un derecho especial por quien no tiene para ello autoridad: que se organice el regimen administrativo, despojándolo de todo exceso de trabas reglamentarias: que se ensanche el municipal: que se creen, en una palabra, hábitos é intereses que, elevando al individuo en la vida civil, liguen y asimilen el conjunto con la madre patria; y llegado ese caso, podrán sin inconveniente aplicarse á estas provincias aquellas instituciones políticas, que hoy pugnarian con su constitucion social, administrativa y económica, en vez de guardar con ellas concordia y armonía.

Sin eso, es tal el convencimiento de estos leales habitantes de la inoportunidad de la reforma, que su solo anuncio, aunque lejano é inverosímil, ha producido ya inquietud entre los tímidos, determinando visible baja en la propiedad y alarmante y desusado aumento en las extracciones de metálico, como lo acredita el alto precio de los giros en las últimas cotizaciones.

Los exponentes, sin embargo, juzgan infundados esos recelos, y llenos de confianza, á V. M. suplican que, aplazando para ocasion más favorable el establecimiento de reformas políticas, se digne ordenar lo conveniente á fin de que, prévio el estudio y preparacion indispensables, puedan ponerse en práctica las mejoras administrativas y económicas de que se ha hecho mérito, y que, creando nuevos lazos de union entre la Península y las provincias ultramarinas, contribuyan eficazmente á la prosperidad del país y á hacer imperecedera en él la memoria del reinado de V. M.—Habana 28 de junio de 1865.

Señora: A L. R. P. de V. M.—El marqués de Esteva.—El conde de la Reunion.—El marqués de Marianao.—J. M. Morales.—José S. Argudin.—Juan S. Aguirre.—Julian de Zulueta.—J. F. Seull.—Nicolás Martinez de Valdivieso.—Gregorio Gonzalez Morales, conde de Palatino.—Bonifacio de la Cuesta y Gonzalez de Larrinaga.—Francisco Marty y Torrens.—Francisco F. Ibañez.—Mamerto Pulido.—Pedro Lacoste.—Francisco Ventosa.—Juan P. Dihigo.—Gavino Pardo.—Vicente Oxamendi.—Anselmo G. del Valle.—Fernando Diago.—Celedonio del Val.—Antonio María de Córdova.—Cayetano Ortiz.—Juan A. Colomé.—José Baró.—Francisco de Goicouría.—Domingo Martinez y Cortés.—Antonio de la Torriente.—Antonio de Puente y Franco.—Joaquin Demestre.—Caraza, Castañon y compañía.—Inclan, Echauzier y compañía.—Bartolomé Mitjans.—José de la Portilla.—Antonio Serpa.—José María Riquelme.—Domingo Fresneda.—Pedro de Sotolongo.—José Mesa.—Joaquin de Freixas.—Luis Diez de Ulzurrum.—Manuel Martinez Rico.—Santos Villaverde.—Emeterio de J. Anduiz.—Fernando Ibañez.—Domingo Echeverría.—Tenreiro y hermanos.—N. Troncoso y compañía.—El marqués de Villalba.—Domingo Echeverría.—Guillermo Echauzier.—P. Forcade.—Leon Lleo.—J. Manual S. de Bustamente.—Miguel Antonio Herrera.—José Lopez Robert.—P. L. Fernandez.—Jacinto Gonzalez Larrinaga.—José Miguel Gamindez.—J. A. S. Argudin.—Goicouría y Ortiz.—Juan S. Argudin.—El conde de Valde-llano.—Ramon Florez y Apodaca.—José María Mora.—José García Barbon.—Francisco Durañona.—Francisco Rosell.—Lino Martinez.—J. J. Carrera.—Luciano García Barbon.—Victoriano Pagués.—Francisco G. de la Maza.—Benito Vidal.—Anastasio Millet.—Juan Toraya.—Luis Pedroso.—Francisco Bolet.—Francisco M. Rosa.—Laureano Pequeño y compañía.—José Martinez.—Vidal y Torayа.—José Melgares.—Jorge de Ajuria.—José de la Puente.—Manuel Solar y Guilledo.—Bonifacio Jimenez.—Nicolás L. de la Torre.—J. Maza Muñoz.—José Hurtado.—Juan Fernandez.—Felipe Perez.—Francisco Maravillas.—Ramon de Herrera.—Cosme Herrera.—Juan de Larrazabal.—Manuel Ceruelos.—Francisco Andreu.—Zoilo de Zaldúa.—Font y Ruiz.—Bartolomé Casañas.—Miguel A. de Herrera.—Antolin Ajuria.—Pedro Melo.—Fernandez Lopez compañía.—Manuel Calvo Aguirre.—José Plá y Monje.—Anguera y Martinez.—Juan Perez Calvo.—Juan Costa y Busquet.—Martin Saenz Izquierdo.—Camilo Feijó Sotomayor.—Veguer y compañía.—José Ruiz Leon.—(Siguen las firmas.)

Nuestros amigos de las Antillas y cuantos defendemos la necesidad de las reformas políticas, estamos de enhorabuena. Los reaccionarios, un gran número de peninsulares y algunos cubanos, que hasta ahora creian que las deseadas reformas serian la ruina de Cuba, han rectificado su opinion, y en la solicitud dirigida á S. M. tácitamente, condicionalmente se ponen de nuestra parte: no teman, pues, los *tímidos* que en Cuba y Puerto-Rico la divergencia de pareceres escite los ánimos y levante las pasiones: ya todos piensan de la misma manera, ya todos piden lo mismo.

Y no se califique de estraño nuestro razonamiento, mientras no le terminemos.

¿Que se pide en la exposicion? En ella se dice terminantemente, no que las reformas políticas, como hasta hoy se ha propalado, sean la ruina de Cuba, sino que antes de establecerse aquellas, conviene plantear algunas administrativas. SIN ESO, dice el documento, *es tal el convencimiento de estos leales habitantes* (querrá decir de los firmantes), *de la* INOPORTUNIDAD *de la reforma que su solo anuncio, aunque lejano é inverosímil, ha producido ya inquietud entre* LOS TÍMIDOS. Luego CON ESO, precediendo las reformas administrativas, desaparecerá la *inoportunidad* de lo que deseamos, ó no hay lógica en el mundo! En cuanto á lo *inverosímil y lejano*, ya en nuestro número de 27 de junio habrán visto los exponentes por las palabras del señor ministro de Ultramar cuán *cerca* está el dia de la reforma y su *verosimilitud*.

Por esto deciamos que todos en Cuba piensan lo mismo: es casi seguro que todos quedarán satisfechos, puesto que hasta que las Córtes se reunan y puedan discutir los asuntos de Ultramar, habrá tiempo sobrado para el planteamiento de las reformas administrativas á que la exposicion se refiere. ¿Y cuando esto acontezca, qué se dirá? O las palabras citadas, y otras, han sido hipócritamente pronunciadas, lo cual no creemos, ó son prenda segura de la union mas sincera de pareceres y aspiraciones, que felizmente para todos, hemos de ver realizada muy pronto.

Tal es nuestro ardiente deseo, y el de algun otro periódico de la Habana, segun nos dicen: ese debe ser tambien el de todo buen español, y el del gobierno actual.

Por otra cosa tenemos que felicitarnos: en Cuba todos protestan enérgicamente contra la trata. *Ese tráfico inmoral, dicen los firmantes, que las leyes de acuerdo con la opinion universal prohiben y anatematizan, que los exponentes condenan como todo el mundo civilizado, há tiempo que no se verifica en las playas de Cuba.*

Mucho celebramos que así lo afirmen personas tan competentes para saber lo que ocurre en Cuba, como los señores D. Salvador Samá, marqués de Marianao; D. Julian Zulueta; D. Francisco Durañona; D. Juan Costa; D. Feliciano Ibañez; D. Francisco Martí y Torrens; D. Nicolás Martinez Valdivieso; D. José Plá y Monge; D, José Baró; D. Francisco Ventosa y otros no menos enemigos de *ese tráfico inmoral*, tan justamente, anatematizado. ¡Horror debe causarles semejante comercio!

Sin embargo, dicho sea con perdon de los mencionados señores, y de todos los firmantes, aun hay en Cuba quien piensa, segun nuestras noticias, en aumentar los brazos de color, pidiendo al gobierno la introduccion de OCHENTA MIL africanos, con el nombre de aprendices, y tambien se susurra que ciertos personajes se lisonjean con la esperanza de aprovechar el cambio de un alto funcionario, para introducir 3,000 bozales. ¡Todavía hay quien desea mas bozales! ¡no se contentan con los que tienen!

Y no se limitan á semejantes intentos ciertos personages: segun cartas recibidas por el último correo, se trata de *influir poderosamente* para lanzar al señor Regente de la Audiencia del puesto que tan digna y honrosamente ocupa hoy. ¿Qué se desea? ¿Qué negocio hay pendiente? Estaremos alerta, como lo estarán el señor ministro de Ultramar y la prensa.

Ahora permítanos el autor de la solicitud que protestemos de ciertas calificaciones que mas ó menos embozadamente se dirijen á los partidarios de la reforma en Cuba. Seguramente no se ha interpretado con fidelidad el instinto de justicia que anima en todos sus actos á los exponentes: se ha desconocido la nobleza de sus sentimientos; de otra suerte no comprendemos que pueda decirse, aludiendo á hombres de gran importancia y fidelidad probada, *que muestran un afecto y adhesion á la madre patria que no se avienen con sus opiniones y actos antecedentes y de pública notoriedad*. Toda vez que al fin, como vulgarmente se dice, todos hemos de ser unos; puesto que al fin, planteadas las reformas económicas y administrativas desaparece la inoportunidad de la reforma política, están demás, son odiosas esas diferencias que quieren establecerse por algunos en quienes parece que se atesoran únicamente todas las buenas cualidades, el patriotismo, la fidelidad, sensatez, juicio, importancia, riqueza, etc., etc. Esos dispensadores de patentes de adhesion á la madre patria, esos pontífices ultramarinos que excomulgan á cuantos no piensan como ellos, deberian, puesto que tan ilustrados se juzgan, ser mas tolerantes con los demás, y no valerse del insulto y de la calumnia, contra aquellos que pueden equivocarse, pero que solo desean la prosperidad de Cuba. ¿Puede un cubano, acaudalado allí, y que allí tiene sus hijos, cuanto mas se ama en el mundo, desear otra cosa que el progreso y la tranquilidad en Cuba? ¿Os atreveréis á negarles tambien esos sentimientos que con el hombre nacen y solo se extinguen con el último aliento? ¡Qué ceguedad!

Lo repetimos: no los firmantes, y sí los inspiradores de la exposicion y su autor son responsables moralmente de semejantes injusticias. Lástima que donde hay hombres de valía, no se haya encomendado ese trabajo á quien con mas esmero, y guiado por los principios de justicia, que en semejantes escritos deben siempre resplandecer, hubiera evitado ciertos escollos, y tales y tan repetidas contradiciones.

Ya hemos dicho que tal vez el Sr. Saco rebatirá cumplidamente los errores en que abunda el anterior documento, aunque siendo los mismos de siempre, tanto el Sr. Saco, como los demás que de las cuestiones de Cuba nos venimos ocupando años hace, los hemos pulverizado. La tarea es pesada, interminable; pero cuantas veces asomen el sofisma, el error, ó la calumnia, otras tantas será preciso salir á su encuentro con la verdad severa, que solo desoyen los que medraron y anhelan vivir á la sombra de inveterados abusos.

No es la primera vez que, como se dice en el segundo párrafo de la exposicion, han clamado los reaccionarios contra los periódicos de la córte que invocan el nombre de los habitantes de Cuba para pedir reformas. ¿Pues qué, Cuba y Puerto-Rico no forman parte de la monarquía española? ¿No tendrán derecho los periódicos para pedir en beneficio de aquellas provincias lo que crean justo y hacedero, aun sin poderes de nadie, como lo verifican para las demás?

Pero detrás del error viene la calumnia. Nosotros retamos á los firmantes, ó lo que es mas justo, pues muchos no habrán tenido el tiempo necesario para examinar detenidamente lo que firmaron, nosotros retamos al autor é inspiradores de la exposicion, *á que entren en la averiguacion y calificacion de los móviles y tendencias de los escritos á que se alude*. Si nosotros fuéramos reaccionarios, y combatiéramos los *razonamientos* de la exposicion, no seria estraño que de sospechosa se calificase nuestra conducta; pero asombrarse de que periódicos liberales, cuyos redactores fueron siempre amantes de todas las libertades, combatan el absolutismo, es el mayor de los absurdos. ¿Se puede ser progresista ó demócrata en la Península, y reaccionario en las Antillas?

¡Y á los que tenemos una conciencia recta y obramos en armonía con nuestros antecedentes, los antecedentes de toda nuestra vida, en la que no hallaria la mas enconada malicia la menor inconsecuencia, se nos amenaza con la *calificacion* y averiguacion de los *móviles* y *tendencias* de nuestros escritos!

¿Quereis averiguar el pensamiento que guia nuestra pluma? Harto lo sabeis. Anhelamos que algunos, hace poco miserables y hoy grandes señores, que audaces intrigantes, que como una nube de zánganos caen sobre el rico panal que atesoran las Antillas, espien los escesos de que la opinion pública los acusa.

Anhelamos que cuantos por medio del cohecho tratan de alcanzar lo que solo debe reservarse al mérito y la virtud, sean conocidos del público, para que sus torpes manejos encuentren el castigo merecido.

Anhelamos que los traficantes de carne humana que hipócritamente condenan semejante delito, al que deben exclusivamente sus grandes fortunas, sean execrados, como perpetradores de uno de los crímenes mas infamantes.

Anhelamos, en fin, lo mismo que de seguro anhelarán los firmantes de la exposicion: que el favor no se sobreponga á la justicia, ni la fuerza á la razon, ni el soborno á la ciencia y la virtud.

Para terminar estas ligeras observaciones, que explanaremos oportunamente, no podemos resistir á la tentacion de calificar, ya que de calificaciones se trata, la solicitud que nos ocupa. Deberia llamarse: *Exposicion*

La America - Journal published in Madrid - Contains the memorial of the slave traders & misrepresents against political reforms in Cuba - a copy of which memorial was sent in due time to the Depot. The Remarks marked on this article are truly befitting - it shows up these fellows as they deserve

* all these persons have been known for years as notorious slave traders Nicolás Martinez Valdivieso is supposed to be concerned in the expedition just captured between San Cristobal & Pinar del Rio

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de los tímidos, pues lo que mas en ella campea es un temor pueril á todo.

Tranquilícense Vds., señores exponentes, que los firmantes de la carta al señor duque de la Torre tambien tienen algo que perder, y si fuéramos á comparar sus méritos y riqueza, con la riqueza y méritos de ustedes, veriamos quiénes exponen mas, y quiénes valen mas; pero toda vez que al fin unos y otros han de unirse en un sentimiento comun, segun hemos dicho, debemos olvidar agravios, y trabajar de consuno para el mejor éxito de nuestro noble propósito: el progreso y la ventura de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.

EDUARDO ASQUERINO.

San Juan de Luz, 10 de agosto.

FUNDAMENTOS

RACIONALES DEL ARTE ADMINISTRATIVA.—CARÁCTER GENERAL DE LA ADMINISTRACION ROMANA, FRANCESA, INGLESA Y ESPAÑOLA.—IMPORTANCIA DEL SISTEMA ADMINISTRATIVO BAJO EL PUNTO DE VISTA MORAL, POLÍTICO Y SOCIAL.—NECESIDAD DE COMBATIR EL TIRÁNICO SISTEMA ADMINISTRATIVO DE NAPOLEON I Y III Y DE ACOMODAR LA ADMINISTRACION DE UN PAIS AL ESPÍRITU Y DESARROLLO POLÍTICO DE LOS TIEMPOS PRESENTES

En el artículo anterior de LA AMÉRICA, expuse los fundamentos filosóficos de la ciencia legislativa: en el presente voy á probar, si me es posible, fijar los principios fundamentales del arte administrativa. De esta manera, quedará completado el trabajo literario que sobre los problemas mas graves y difíciles de la ciencia del derecho y del arte administrativa, he querido desempeñar para los habituales lectores de LA AMÉRICA.

La clara inteligencia de estos habrá desde luego observado que, al escribir sobre la administracion, abandonamos la palabra *ciencia*, y sustituimos en su lugar la palabra *arte*. Estas indicaciones, por decirlo así, la clave fundamental de nuestras ideas cardinales sobre la administracion. Despues de haber leido, estudiado y meditado así la historia y estado presente de la administracion francesa, como la historia y estado presente de la administracion inglesa y española, y de haber comparado las obras escritas sobre tan grave y difícil materia, así en Francia como en Inglaterra, así en España como en Alemania, no obstante los escelentes trabajos de De Gerando y de Foucart, de Cormenin y de Vivien, de Serrigny y de Batbie, nosotros seriamos unos miserables farsantes y embaucadores del público, si por dar importancia á unos estudios, á que venimos consagrando desde 1841 hasta hoy una gran parte de nuestra actividad intelectual, decorásemos con el nombre de ciencia lo que no ha sido, es, ni puede ser llamado sino con el nombre mas modesto, pero mas natural y propio de *arte*. La administracion no puede reducirse al menos en el estado actual de la misma, á principios fijos y constantes, no puede ser tratada ni estudiada su tecnología con el rigorismo y enlace lógico de una ciencia; y como nosotros jamás nos proponemos sorprender ni engañar á nuestros lectores, no damos ni daremos jamás á la administracion el nombre de *ciencia*, como á la legislacion, y nos contentaremos con apellidarla y calificarla con el título mas modesto de arte.

La administracion puede ser entendida y estudiada bajo un doble aspecto: de una manera lata, abstracta y general, de una manera concreta y especial.

Bajo el primer aspecto la esfera de la administracion es ilimitada.—Comprende la administracion propiamente dicha, la política y la legislacion.—Es realmente la enciclopedia de la gobernacion, lo que hoy se llama *sociología*. Bajo el segundo aspecto, la *administracion, tomando por fundamento racional los principios cardinales del derecho político ó constitucional, y del derecho civil y penal, se preocupa de la buena y acertada gestion de la cosa pública*, (respública), y *dá sus reglas y prescripciones, fundadas principalmente en la equidad y en el principio utilitario sobre las cosas que por su carácter transitorio, local, variable, son esencialmente irreductibles á dogmas ó afirmaciones fijas, constantes é inmutables*. Esta idea es la que constituye á mi juicio el verdadero carácter de la administracion propiamente dicha, (única de que voy á ocuparme), y al mismo tiempo es el distintivo fundamental, que separa sus vastos y oscuros confines, de los mas claros y limitados de la ciencia jurídica ó legal.—Tal es al menos mi síntesis sobre la administracion, separándome completamente de aquella idea, que los tratadistas franceses suponen como fundamental en el arte administrativa, á saber, *el predominio del interés público, prima facie*. Esta teoría la consideramos errónea y conocidamente absurda, porque independientemente de que nada puede haber de mayor interés público en una sociedad, que el que se administre pronta y cumplida justicia en los pleitos entre partes ó de órden privado, no puede negarse que la ciencia del derecho, cuando se ocupa de los delitos y de la designacion de las penas, se preocupa ante todo y sobre todo, del bien, de la conveniencia y del interés público, de suerte, que á ser cierta la teoría de los escritores franceses, la coodificacion penal *debia formar una parte integrante del arte administrativa*.

Es uno de los errores mas vulgares creer que la administracion es una ciencia (lenguaje pretencioso de los tratadistas franceses) ó arte de nuestros dias: *desde que han existido hombres y sociedades, ha habido cosa pública* (respública), *y ha existido administracion*. Sí por administracion entendemos ese vasto sistema centralizador y absorbente facilitado por las grandes reformas de los legisladores y patricios eminentes, que formaron la Asamblea Nacional de Francia, y constituido por el *génio autocrático y militar de Napoleon I*, hallamos instituciones muy parecidas á las nuestras en los grandes imperios ó monarquías asiáticas, y especialmente en la monarquía de la Persia. La gran institucion de las postas ó correos, primer elemento de una administracion vigorosa y centralizada, le hallamos en la Persia, donde las órdenes del rey se trasmitian con una rapidez casi fabulosa por medio de peatones, situados no en los caminos públicos, sino en las vías mas rectas, aunque fuesen estas las mas altas y abruptas montañas, donde á semejanza de las parejas de nuestra guardia civil los correos se trasmitian de distancia en distancia ó de trecho en trecho los pliegos, que la córte remitia á los Sátrapas ó gobernadores de las provincias. En la China desde los mas remotos tiempos hallamos constituida una aristocracia oficial, el *mandarinato*, que se formaba y reclutaba como hoy por medio de la oposicion ó concurso público; hallamos grandes rios navegables, y el emperador constituido y considerado como un padre de familias de sus súbditos, y extendiendo su autoridad y vigilancia protectora sobre los mas pequeños y mínimos detalles de la administracion.

En Grecia, especialmente en Atenas, en Esparta, Corinto y Tebas, es decir, en las repúblicas ó Estados mas florecientes y poderosos, encontramos no solo una admirable organizacion política, fundamento de la administrativa, sino instituciones, como las divisiones de tribus, los gremios de artesanos, la regimentacion, por decirlo así, de los oficios, que tomó un carácter mas marcado y fijo desde Numa en la república y despues en el imperio romano.

La administracion, si nosotros aceptáramos las pretenciosas ideas de los franceses, diriamos, y diriamos con entera exactitud, que habia llegado á *constituir una verdadera ciencia, bajo la profunda* sabiduría política del patriciado y *Senado romano*, y bajo la *sombría, degradante y tiránica dominacion de los emperadores*

Aquí, en Roma, así bajo la república como bajo el imperio, por el *génio eminentemente político y práctico de los romanos*, podemos encontrar y encontramos todos los instrumentos y palancas de tiranía y despotismo, que aplicó á la Francia Napoleon I, y que es, á nuestro juicio, el obstáculo mas fuerte y poderoso que encuentra el régimen libre para aclimatarse y arraigarse en este hermoso país.

La gran poblacion y riqueza de Cápua, hizo temer al Senado y patriciado romano, que aun sujeta y dominada por sus armas, eclipsase y borrase las glorias y esplendor de Roma; y por esta razon eminentemente política y de la escuela de Maquiavelo, contra la magnanimidad y sábia tolerancia que caracterizaba al Senado romano en la diplomacia, ó sea en la direccion de los negocios exteriores, que fué siempre monopolizado por el patriciado, y que jamás pasó á los comicios populares, los romanos despojaron á Cápua de toda su autonomía, de toda su organizacion municipal y derechos locales, y sometieron el gobierno civil y militar de esta populosa y floreciente ciudad á un *prefecto* nombrado por el Senado de Roma. Este hecho político tan curioso, cuya memoria nos ha conservado Ciceron, prueba que en todos tiempos, así en los pasados como en los presentes, el primero y mas vigoroso cimiento de un régimen libre es la energía, vitalidad é independencia del régimen foral ó municipal.

Los rasgos mas distintivos de la sábia administracion de la república romana, fueron los siguientes: 1.° El Senado [illegible] única y exclusivamente la diplomacia ó sea los negocios exteriores. 2.° Nadie era nombrado pretor ó procónsul de las provincias, sin haber sido antes pretor ó cónsul en Roma, lo cual daba un inmenso prestigio á los gobernadores provinciales, y establecia de hecho y en realidad, no solo el sistema de grandes categorías para las grandes funciones, sino que imposibilitaba que el gobierno de las provincias se desempeñase por el favoritismo y la parcialidad de hombres improvisados, que de otra manera hubieran podido apoderarse del gobierno de provincias tan vastas y ricas como las que constituían la gran nacionalidad romana. 3.° Todos los magistrados de Roma, que eran anuales, á escepcion del *censor*, cuyo cargo era quinquenal, como los ediles, questores, prétores, tribunos y cónsules, eran inviolables durante el ejercicio de su cargo, gozaban de una manera absoluta de lo que la Constitucion francesa llamada del año 8, ó sea la Constitucion consular, ó napoleónica, denominó *garantía administrativa*, que es la mas escandalosa violacion de la justicia y de los derechos populares. 4.° La inviolabilidad de los magistrados romanos era absoluta durante el año de su ejercicio, pero los derechos populares se hallaban resguardados por el *derecho de acusacion*, que competia á todos los ciudadanos para procesar á todos los que habian sido funcionarios públicos, ú agentes políticos y administrativos de la república. 5.° Todos los gobernadores de las provincias, cuyo cargo era tambien anual como el de las magistraturas de la ciudad de Roma, eran justiciables y residenciables ante el Senado ó los tribunales de Roma, luego que habia espirado el año de su magistratura. 7.° Las provincias eran gobernadas segun su importancia, por prétores ó procónsules, es decir, por los que habian sido prétores y procónsules de Roma: los gobiernos se sorteaban en el Senado entre los que habian obtenido estos cargos, y todos conocen el hecho curioso de que Ciceron atrajo á sus miras á su compañero de consulado Antonio, que se inclinaba á favorecer á Catilina, cediéndole la provincia tan importante de Macedonia, que Ciceron debia gobernar, espirado el año de su consulado.

Tales eran los caractéres mas generales de la administracion romana bajo la república; y en su tendencia mas general, continuó este sistema bajo la suspicacia y tiranía del imperio. El cambio mas importante que sufrió la administracion romana bajo el imperio, consistió en el celo con que emperadores tan buenos como Trajano miraron toda *heteria*, congregacion, gremio, ó cofradía *(collegia, confraternitates)*, aun cuando fuesen tan inocentes como las de los carpinteros y albañiles dedicados á apagar los incendios, segun se vé claramente en las cartas de Plinio á Trajano, que son una mina no esplotada, y un documento preciosísimo para conocer los resortes y motores verdaderos de la gran máquina, llamada administracion del imperio. 8.° y último. Esta, bajo la república y los dos primeros siglos del imperio, tuvo siempre una forma exterior militar, mientras Diocleciano y sobre todo Constantino, tendieron con sus reformas administrativas á abolir el régimen pretoriano y la prepotencia de sus legiones, y constituyeron una division marcada entre el poder civil y el poder militar, que hasta entonces habian vivido confundidos, y ahogado completamente toda la vitalidad, toda sávia y todo desarrollo de los habitantes de las provincias.

Puede decirse, que las instituciones civiles de la república y del imperio romano fueron las que contribuyeron principalmente á la extincion del sistema feudal y al enaltecimiento de las monarquías en Europa. Las universidades, el estudio del derecho romano y los jurisconsultos, fueron el principal instrumento y la palanca de Arquímedes que los reyes usaron con gran éxito contra el predominio y tiranía de los nobles, contra el predominio y tiranía que Gregorio VII, Inocencio III y Bonifacio VIII quisieron ejercer para atraer á Roma, no solo la universal jurisdiccion eclesiástica, sino el imperio mas absoluto y completo en la direccion de las cosas temporales. La España y la Francia se distinguieron en esta gran cruzada contra los abusos, escesos y desmanes verdaderamente escandalosos de la autoridad pontificia, la primera con el nombre de *libertades de la Iglesia Galicana*, redactadas y formuladas primero por el jurisconsulto Pedro Pithou, y la segunda con el nombre de regalías, defendidas tan hábil y valerosamente por los Covarrubias y Canos, por los Salgados y Salcedos, por los Pimenteles y Chumaceros. Al paso que las máximas despóticas de los códigos Teodoriano y Justinianeo servian admirablemente á los monarcas para fortalecer y hacer absoluta su autoridad, que habia sido no solo limitada, sino menospreciada y conculcada muchas veces durante el predominio del régimen feudal y municipal, aquellos tuvieron singular cuidado de copiar las instituciones administrativas de la república y del imperio, y entre nosotros los corregidores y alcaldes mayores, que fueron la gran maquinaria administrativa de los reyes de la dinastía de Trastamara y de la de Austria, eran en su orígen magistrados anuales (desde el siglo XVIII fueron trienales), y no solo podian ser procesados, espirado el año de su magistratura, sino que la residencia de sus actos era necesaria y legal, como hoy se practica todavía con los gobernadores generales de nuestras provincias de Ultramar, donde todavía se conserva el antiguo sistema de Castilla, que el erudito puede leer en las obras respectivas de Bobadilla, Salazar y Escolano, *Política de corregidores*, *Noticias del Consejo* y *Práctica del Consejo*, la última de las cuales es el mejor libro para conocer lo que era nuestra administracion á fines del siglo pasado.

Mas á pesar del señalado influjo que las instituciones centralizadoras y despóticas del imperio romano ejercieron en la administracion de todos los paises de Europa, en Italia prevaleció el régimen municipal, en Alemania el régimen provincial ó de Dietas, en Inglaterra y en España fué muy poderoso y vivaz el régimen de localidad y de municipio y el prestigio y autoridad de la magistratura, y de consiguiente el poder civil, mientras en Francia desde Luis XIII y Luis XIV, desde Richelieu y Colbert el régimen militar representado por los capitanes generales, por los tribunales prebostales y por la Marachaussée, ó justicia militar espedita, y el régimen centralizador y burocrático defendido tenazmente por los intendentes y el Consejo de Estado, crearon el Estado mas despótico y la monarquía mas absoluta de Europa. Por eso, cuando tras el cansancio del período revolucionario de la república, y tras la inmoralidad del período del directorio, Napoleon despues del 18 Brumario, pálida copia de lo que en Inglaterra habia hecho Cromwell con el largo Parlamento, se propuso considerar á los franceses como los soldados de un regimiento, y la Francia como un vasto acuartelamiento militar, nada le fué mas fácil que establecer ese vasto y compresor sistema administrativo, antítesis verdadera del régimen constitucional, y con el cual no solo se mata todo patriotismo, se extingue todo noble y patriótico estímulo, y se automatiza el espíritu de una nacion, sin que cesa, perece y se anonada toda vida, toda espontaneidad, todo progreso y toda invencion, y las naciones presentan el triste espectáculo de la Francia, donde no solo pasan al gobierno todas las funciones sociales, sino que este se encarga de lo que aun bajo el régimen de Luis XIV y de Luis XV se fiaba y cometia al individuo ó á las corporaciones autorizadas.

Por ello, y por la influencia que la Francia ha ejercido y ejerce sobre el movimiento político y literario de España, nos importa decir por término de este ligero artículo, que mientras á imitacion de Inglaterra, de Bélgica y aun de Alemania, no quede abolida la *garantía administrativa* de los funcionarios públicos, mientras no desaparezca ese ridículo sistema de la justicia retenida, ese monopolio irritante del Consejo de Estado para decidir las competencias, mientras la justicia ordinaria no recobre su esplendor, mientras de todo agravio y de toda trasgresion no se dé cuenta detallada, y mientras los ciudadanos no tengan un derecho espedito de queja y de indemnizacion de perjuicios por todo desman, sin que sirva de escusa la obediencia, y mientras no vuelvan á la magistratura muchas de las funciones que hoy desempeña la jurisdiccion contencioso-administrativa, la libertad es una mentira, el régimen constitucional es una farsa, y como la libertad en los presentes dias puede eclipsarse momentáneamente, pero jamás borrarse, queriendo fortalecer y acreditar al gobierno, se le debilita y enerva, queriendo mantener el órden se promueve el desórden, queriendo enaltecer la monarquía española, se arroja al trono y al soberano por las ventanas del real alcázar.

FERMIN GONZALO MORON.

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

....., from the ..... to the .....

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
	Where manufactured.	Description. Names.	Quantities.	Values. Destination.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DEPARTURE. Month.	Day.
					Shipped under British Flag to U. States.						
		For N York			Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Honey " Molasses Mahogany Cedar Ipsthe Tobacco	115 Hhds 27 Tierces 1 Bbl 35 Hhds 42 logs 85 " 21 tons 12 bales	$ 11996.19	July	10
	Ship J. Baker	" " "			"	"	Sugar " Molasses Honey	1423 Hhds 136 Hhds 39 Tierces 15 Hhds	93.126.24	"	15
	Brig J. R. Storey	" " "			"	"	Sugar Mahogany Cedar Ipsthe	343 Hhds 93 logs 146 " 13 tons	26.551.80	"	20
	" Stampede	" " "			"	"	Sugar Molasses Sugar	434 Hhds 36 Tierces 75 Hhds 40 m	33491.84	"	24
	" P. Alice	" " "			"	"	Sugar Molasses Melado	440 Hhds 37 " 1 "	25.136.96	Aug	15
	" Harry for Baltimore				"	"	Sugar Molasses Sugars	235 Hhds 40 60 m	15602.86	"	29
									$ 205.905.89		

Cienfuegos Sept 30 1865.

Richard Gibbs
U S Consular Agt

Havanna

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate of

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produce manufactured
1.	July	1	Brig	Nellie Mitchell		In Port				New York			
2.	"	"	"	Thos. Owen		" "				" "			
3.	"	"	"	Ydola		" "				" "			
4.	"	"	"	Isabel E. Clark		" "				" "			
5.	"	"	"	Herald		" "				Philadelphia			
6.	"	"	"	Nellie Antrim		" "				New York			
7.	"	8.	"	Nebraska	380 63	Key West	1855	Bath Me	Boston	" "	F. H. Thayer & two others	Amazeen Embry	
8.	"	11.	"	C. P. Stewart	304 51	Caibarien	1860	Wilmington Del.	Philadelphia	" "	A. H. Crain & 5 others	W. S. Holland	
9.	"	16.	"	Almira	177 29	Boston	1855	Waldoboro Me	Boston	Boston	John Stone & 9 others	James F. Cook	U. S.
10.	"	18	Sch.	Ann Corbet	116 95	" "	1861	Castine Me	Castine	Boston	Alfred T. Adams & Brothers	Simeon Grin Dell.	" "
11.	August	1	Brig	Centaur	229 96	N. York	1860	E. Machias	N. York	N. York	Th. Owen	Th. J. Johnson	" "
12.	"	15.	"	Machias	225 51	" "	1858	Machias	Machias	" "	John H. Shute & 23 others	U. S. Custom	" "
13.	"	16.	"	Th. Owen	301 10	" "	1860	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	" "	A. G. Pettengill & 12 others	R. Butterfield	" "
14.	"	22.	"	Georgia	283	Baltimore	1854	Damariscotta	N. York	Baltimore	Walsh Brothers Chase & Co	H. Wasson	" "
15.	Sept.	26.	"	N. Antrim	213 49	N. York	1864	Millbridge	" "	In Port	W. Ray & 2 others	J. G. Wallace	" "
					2233 04	tons							

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

's Agent Tuentas, from the First day of July to the thirtieth day Sept.ber 1865.

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.						
Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
					Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Molasses " "	49 Hhds 294 " 5 Casks 17 Tierces	$13277.13	July	8
					"	"	Sugar Molasses	350 Hhds 198 "	26134.76	July	3
					"	"	Sugar Molasses	406 Hhds 122 "	29436.31	"	24
					"	"	Sugar Molasses	382 Hhds 22 "	23492.14	"	15
					"	"	Molasses " "	435 Hhds 43 Tierces 32 Bbls	15497.39	✓ "	13
					"	"	Sugar Molasses	252 Hhds 140 "	20602.28	✓ "	22
	Ballast				"	"	Sugar	530 Hhds	34631.50	✓ Aug.	2
	Cargo in transit				"	"	Sugar Molasses	294 Hhds 122 do	21373.78	✓ "	"
U.S.	Ice	130 Tons	400.00	✓ "	"		Molasses	352 Hhds	11421.88	✓ "	"
" " "	Cigaritas		5000.00	" ✓ "	"		Sugar " Molasses " " Honey Cedar	47 Hhds 5 Tierces 111 Hhds 30 Tierces 19 Bbls 2 Tierces 30 Logs	8346.34	✓ "	17
" " "	"		12000.00	" ✓ "	"		Sugar Molasses Mahogany Cedar	294 Hhds 9 " 81 Logs 26 "	2194.63	✓ "	22
	"		10.000.00	" ✓			Cedar Fustic Sugar Molasses Honey "	557 Logs 28 Hhds 86 Hhds 22 do 2 Tierces 5 Bbls	15100.89	Sept.r	13
" " "			12,000.00	" ✓			Sugar Molasses Honey Cedar	435 Hhds 24 do 19 Tierces 94 Logs	33753.39	✓ "	13
" " "			10.000.00	" ✓			Sugar	450 Hhds	26563.10	✓ "	7
" " "			14.000.00	" ✓			Import				
			$63,400.00						$300,825.52		

Tuentas Sept.r 30 1865.

Richard Gibbs

U.S. Consular Agent

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Vigil

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proc
				VESSELS.									
	Amount brot over				22106	89							
22	July	29	Bark	Chas Edwin	334	18 Portland	1856	Cape Elisabeth	Portland	{Boston via Cardenas}	C. Littlejohn	J. Brooks	
23	Aug	15	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	J. Lawrence	
24	"	18	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	"	C. Whitney	H.M. Gregory	
25	"	20	Sloop	G. C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez	
26	"	"	"	Wanderer	22	20 "	59	"	"	"	J. Arteaga	J. Alma	
27	"	"	"	Welcome	27	08 "	58	"	"	"	J.K. Carey	M. Gonzalez	
28	"	18	Sch	Lottie Weems	95	07 Mobile	65	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	R.K. Weems	C. Frick	
29	"	16	Brig	Violet	207	67 Portland	65	Bowdoinham	Bowdoinham	New Orleans	R Purington	A Oxnard	
30	"	22	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.A. Whitney	H. Murray	
31	"	"	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	
32	"	24	Sloop	Julia Latham	28	56 Key West	56	East Lynn	Key West	Key West	F. Moreno	P. Gonzalez	
33	Sept	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray	
34	"	1	"	Liberty	1229	83 New York	64	Phila	"	New York	H.E. Hargous	T.W. Wilson	
35	Aug	23	Sch	Falconan	60	14 New Orleans	43	Connecticut	Norwich	New Orleans	E.G. Conner	E.G. Conner	
36	Sept	3	Brig	Antilles	338	77 Portland	64	Westbrook	Portland	Baltimore	Wm Cole	Geo Thestrup	
37	"	2	Sloop	L. Burrows	29	85 Key West	55	Waterford	Key West	Key West	J.W. Packer	Geo Creighton	
38	"	"	Brig	Caroline	180	24 New York	52	Thomaston	New York	Matamoros	R.S. Toney	J. Johnson	
39	"	5	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 "	64	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T.	J.J. Lawrence	
40	"	9	Brig	Thos Conner	239	77 Portland	52	Harpswell	Portland	Boston	Jos. Hale	J. Stevens	
41	"	5	"	John Balch	139	39 Newport	46	Prescott	Newport	Laguira	Geo Munroe	L.P. Marble	
42	"	4	"	Minnie Traub	329	43 Portland	63	Cumberland	Portland	Phila	Wm Chase	L.P. Norton	
43	"	6	"	Croton	110	43 Bristol	46	Richmond	Bristol	Bristol	T.J. Usher	D.B. Morris	
44	"	11	Stmr	Havana	1801	07 New York	63	Phila	New York	New York	J Navarro	M.R. Green	
45	"	13	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	
46	"	14	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 "	65	Brooklyn	"	Vera Cruz	C.A. Whitney	H.H. Murray	
47	"	13	Sch	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	W.H. Wall	J. Arteaga	
48	"	15	Stmr	Eugenia	133	94 New York	65	Newburg	New York	Vera Cruz	B. Clemmon	W. Pennell	
49	"	18	Brig	Stella	250	93 Portland	58	Richmond	Portland	Siena Morem	Chas Chase	H. Tucker	
50	"	16	Sch	Jas E. Price	58	83 Baltimore	53	Baltimore	Baltimore	In Port Condemned	J. B. Muchmore	H. Newman	
51	"	20	Sloop	Wanderer	22	20 Key West	59	Noank	Key West	Sold	J. M. Arteaga	J. M. Arteaga	
52	"	"	Schr	Beauregard	51	83 "	U.S. Prize		"	Key West	M. A. Lowe	M. A. Lowe	
53	"	21	Sloop	L. Dudley	27	41 "	59	Noank	"	"	M. Arteaga	M. Arteaga	
54	"	23	"	Grover C. King	31	30 "	53	"	"	"	J. Fogarty	S. Perez	
55	"	20	Brig	Redwood	213	38 Newport	60	Newport	Newport	Phila	Henry Bell	J.E. Boyle	
56	"	23	Sloop	Welcome	27	08 Key West	58	Noank	Key West	Key West	J.K. Carey	M. Gonzales	
57	"	"	Sch	Champion	47	05 "	43	Baltimore	"	"	J.K. Geiger	J.K. Geiger	
58	"	22	Bg	Prairie Rose	297	76 Portland	64	Harpswell	Portland	In Port	C.P. Ingraham	E. Doughty	
59	"	19	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	R. Adams	
260	"	25	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C.A. Whitney	H.H. Murray	
61	"	26	Brig	S.C. Brown	149	48 Newport	50	Island	Newport	In Port	W.J. Munroe	S.S. Gardner	
62	"	27	"	H.S. Emery	319	82 Portland	63	Harpswell	Portland	In Port	M.M. Pitz	J.F. Palmer	
63	"	29	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.A. Whitney	H.H. Murray	
64	"	30	"	Stars & Stripes	484	- Phila	Bk of U.S. Boat		Phila	In Port	C.V. Clark	J.V. Conner	
265	"	21	"	Liberty	1229	83 New York	64	Phila	New York	New York	H.E. Hargous	Thos Wilson	
					46013	03							

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels]

ELS at the United States Consulate Genl at Havana, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1865.

Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
								Sugar Hhds	Sugar Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Molasses Pkgs	Molasses Bbls	Cigars Thousands	Tobacco Bales					
							$397.800 –	1399	34.958	.	.	.	5665	3700	Sundries	$ 1266432 48	—	–
{Boston via Cardenas}	C. Littlejohn	J. Brooks		Lumber			„ 2.500 –	45	.	.	.	.	.	.		„ 343245	Aug	23
New York	Spofford & T. J. Lawrence			General Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	1038	.	.	.	1154	420	200 pkgs sundries &	„ 706664	"	19
"	C. A. Whitney	H. M. Gregory		Ballast (transit for New York)			" "	.	834	.	.	.	111	23		„ 31712 67	"	20
Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		Live Fish			„ 450 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	„ 4155	"	22
"	J. Arteaga	J. Alma		"			„ 450 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	„ 11147	"	22
"	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzalez		"			„ 450 –	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	"	„ 23315	"	22
Mobile	R. R. Weems	C. Fiske		Rosin & Turpentine			„ 1.800 –	.	257	.	.	.	37½	.	1 box bitting &c &	„ 849430	Sept	9
New Orleans	R. Pinington & Oxnard			Lumber &c			„ 2.500 –	.	155	358	37	8	51 7/20	.	Sundries	„ 1533097	"	5
Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		In transit for Mexico			„ " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	„ " "	Aug	23
New York	Spofford & T.	J. B. Barton		General Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	1210	.	.	.	1056	748	70 bbls almonds	„ 829748	"	26
Key West	F. Moreno	P. Gonzalez		Live Fish			„ 300 –	.	.	.	.	.	28	.		„ 19770	"	26
New York	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		Ballast (in transit for New York)			" "	.	2324	.	.	.	330	315	Fruit &c	„ 669235	Sept	2
New York	C. E. Hargous	J. W. Wilcox		General Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	1885	.	.	.	25 7/20	292	Sundries	„ 64.148 06	"	6
New Orleans	E. G. Conner	E. G. Conner		Lumber			„ 2.500 –	.	.	78	23	17	.	.		„ 332042	"	2
Baltimore	Wm Rolle	Geo Hastings		"			„ 4.000 –	.	1710	.	.	.	85	.		„ 448590	"	25
Key West	J. W. Packer	Geo Creighton		Live Fish			„ 400 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	„ 3028	"	4
Matamoros	R. S. Torrey	J. Johnson		General cargo			„ 7.000 –	.	Cargo not manifested & at this Consulate							„ " "	"	19
New York	Spofford & T. J. Lawrence			General Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	701	.	.	.	1751	677	Almonds &c	„ 627198	"	8
Boston	Jos. Hale	J. Stevens		Lumber & Potatoes			„ 2.500 –	.	1220	.	.	.	136	.	Jelly &c	„ 343995	"	28
Laguna	Geo Munroe	L. P. Marble		Onions, Potatoes, Hoops &c			„ 4.000 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	18
Phila	Wm Chase	L. P. Norton		Lumber			„ 4.000 –	.	1800	.	.	.	106 7/20	.		„ 45510 –	"	28
Bristol	T. J. Usher	B. B. Morris		General			„ 3.000 –	.	2	86	.	.	.	.		„ 254457	"	21
New York	J. Navarro	M. K. Green		General, Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	4.024	.	.	.	162 3/20	57	Cigars &	„ 862750	"	15
"	Spofford & T.	J. B. Barton		" " "			„ 50.000 –	.	1.081	.	.	.	1032 3/20	799	fruit &c	„ 793425	"	16
Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		In transit for Mexico			" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "	"	15
Key West	W. H. Wall	J. Arteaga		Live Fish			„ 300 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	„ 4307	"	16
Vera Cruz	R. Clemmon	W. Pennell		Ballast			" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	20
Siera Morena	Chas Chase	H. Tucker		Shooks & Hoops			„ 9.000 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	do	" "	"	22
Condemned	J. B. Kuchmore	H. Denman		General			„ 1.000 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Condemned & In Port			
Sold	J. M. Arteaga	J. M. Arteaga		Live Fish			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sold	" "	Sept	22
Key West	M. A. Lowe	M. A. Lowe		"			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	22
"	M. Arteaga	M. Arteaga		"			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" "	"	22
"	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		"			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	„ 49 72	"	25
Phila	Henry Bell	J. E. Boyle		General Cargo			„ 3.600 –	.	1.103	.	.	.	.	.	"	„ 27 220 73	"	30
Key West	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzales		Live Fish			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	20 69	"	27
"	J. K. Geiger	J. H. Geiger		"			„ 350 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	28
In Port	C. P. Ingraham	E. Doughty		Lumber			„ 1.800 –	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		In Port		
New York	Spofford & T.	E. Adams		General Mails & Passengers			„ 50.000 –	.	1320	.	.	.	660 3/20	972	2 bags coffee	„ 805316 7	Sept	23
"	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		In transit for New York			" "	.	1750	.	.	.	.	200		„ 46664 55	"	26
In Port	W. J. Munroe	S. A. Gardner		General			„ 4.000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		In Port		
In Port	W. H. Fish	J. T. Palmer		Lumber			„ 4.000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		" "	"	
Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		General (In transit for Mexico)			" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "	Sept	30
																In Port		

re	Condemned	J. B. Mechan	Ne. Herman	General	"
t	Sold	J. M. Arteaga	J. M. Arteaga	Live Fish	"
	Key West	M. A. Lowe	M. A. Lowe	"	"
	"	M. Arteaga	M. Arteaga	"	"
	"	J. Progarty	S. Perez	"	"
	Phila	Henry Bull	J. E. Boyle	General Cargo	"
	Key West	J. B. Carey	M. Gonzales	Live Fish	"
	"	J. K. Geiger	J. K. Geiger	"	"
d	In Port	C. P. Ingraham	E. Doughty	Lumber	"
l	New York	Spofford & T	E. Adams	General Mails & Passengers	"
	"	C. T. Whitney	L. M. Murray	In transit for New York	
t	In Port	W. J. Munroe	S. A. Gardner	General	"
d	In Port	W. W. Fitz	J. F. Palmer	Lumber	"
k	Vera Cruz	C. T. Whitney	L. M. Murray	General (In transit for Mexico)	
	In Port	C. V. Clark	J. V. Horner	General Mails & Passengers	"
k	New York	L. E. Hargous	Thos Wilson	" " "	"

N.B. The values attached to cargoes of steamers, are entirely suppositious. } $ 91

"	1.000	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Condemned			
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sold	"	"	Sept 27
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"	" 22
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" 22
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sundries	"	4972	" 25
"	3.600	–	"	1.103	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	27220 73	" 30
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sundries		2069	" 27
"	350	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"	" 28
"	1.800	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Port			
"	50.000	–	"	1920	"	"	"	660 3/10	972	1/2 bags coffee	"	80531 67	Sept 23
"	"	"	"	1.750	"	"	"	"	200			46664 55	" 26
"	4.000		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Port			
"	4.000		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Port	"	"	"
co)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In transit	"	"	Sept 30
1	50.000	–	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Port			
"	50.000	–	"	1.931	"	"	"	285 4/10	358	24 lbs Orange L		70500 10	Sept 29
$	910.450	–	1.4444	61345	522	60	25	1294 1/10	8561			$ 2,173803.65	

United States Consulate General, Havana September 30. 1865

William T Minor

U. S. Consul General

Arrivals and Departures of
American vessels —
Quarter ending Sept 30th 1865

U.S. Consulate Genl. Havana

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Genera

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where pro
				Elisabeth Hamilton						New York			
				R.B. Cove		accompanying				Boston			
				Manattan		Dispatch No 172				Sagua			
				Jannie Lincoln		William T. Minor				Boston			
				Stamboul						Baltimore			
				Dragoon		Sep/65				New York			
				Mary B. Roberts						"			
				Verana						"			
				Palo Alto						New Orleans			
				Mons Castle						New York			
				Thos Conner						Sierra Morena			
				Welcome						Key West			
				John Sherwood						Matanzas			
187	July	2	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Veracruz	1865	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C.H. Whitney	E.W. Turner	
188	"	2	Ship	Sebastopol	566	92 Pensacola	55	Bath	"	Baltimore	M. Hunter	A.F. Lavin	
190	"	4	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 New York	64	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T.	J.J. Lawrence	
91	"	3	Brig	M.A. Berry	334	72 Portland	63	Pembroke	Portland	Boston	Wm Chase	J. Berry	
92	"	7	Stmr	Vera Cruz	1340	01 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.H. Whitney	H.M. Gregory	
93	"	8	Schr	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	F.J. Moreno	J.M. Arteaga	
94	"	7	Stmr	Havana	1801	07 New York	63	Phila	New York	New York	J. Navarro	M.R. Green	
95	"	11	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	
96	"	12	Sloop	Grover C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez	
97	"	3	Bark	Mary Elisabeth	471	90 Boston	50	Searsport	Boston	Remedios	G.P. Clark	R. Haviman	
98	"	17	Sloop	Julia Eatham	28	58 Key West	58	East Lynn	Key West	Key West	W.H. Wall	Thos Blake	
99	"	15	Brig	Sea Hawk	296	88 "	54	Surrey	Boston	Phila	A.J. Johnson	Chas Collins	
200	"	16	Sloop	Pickwick	5	92 "	U.S. Prize		Key West	Key West	M. Aranada	B. Lopez	
1	"	15	Stmr	Liberty	129	83 New York	1864	Phila	New York	New York	H.E. Hargous	J.W. Wilson	
2	"	19	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C.H. Whitney	H.M. Gregory	
3	"	20	Bark	Henry P. Lord	325	70 Portland	64	Brunswick	Harpswell	Boston	W. Chase	Thos Bobbs	
4	"	20	"	George W. Chase	285	73 "	64	Harpswell	Portland	Sagua &c.	"	J. Bedrick	
5	"	18	Stmr	Mons Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	R. Adams	
6	"	21	Bk	St. Jago	222	39 Portland	48	Portland	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	D.B. White	
7	"	21	Brig	Essex	219	08 "	55	Freeport	"	Sagua	J. Winslow	J. Bain	
8	"	22	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.H. Whitney	E.W. Turner	
9	"	25	Schr	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	W.H. Wall	J.M. Arteaga	
210	"	25	Sloop	Welcome	27	08 "	58	Noank	"	"	J. Buckley	M. Gonzalez	
11	"	26	Schr	S. Burrows	29	55 "	55	Waterford	"	"	G. Creighton	G. Creighton	
12	"	24	"	Chiloe	218	66 "	63	Richmond	Richmond	Phila	x	x	E.H. Wood
13	"	26	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	J.J. Lawrence	
14	"	21	Bk	C.B. Hamilton	209	45 Portland	49	Falmouth	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	J.B. Adie	
15	"	26	Brig	S.V. Merrick	284	54 Phila	63	Phila	Phila	Cardenas	W. Merrick	L. Norden	
16	Aug	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C.H. Whitney	E.W. Turner	
17	"	1	"	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	
18	"	2	Sloop	G.C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez	
										"	J.P. Hermans	W. Taylor	

99	"	15	Brig	Sea Hark	296	88	"	54	Surrey	Boston	Phila	A.J. Johnson	Chas Collins	
200	"	16	Sloop	Pickwick	59	92	"	W.S. Prize		Key West	Key West	M. Arnada	B. Lopez	
1	"	15	Stm	Liberty	1229	83	New York	1864	Phila	New York	New York	H.E. Hargraves	J.W. Wilson	
2	"	19	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01	Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C.H. Whitney	H.H. Gregory	
3	"	20	Bark	Henry P. Lord	325	70	Portland	64	Brunswick	Harpswell	Boston	W. Chase	Thos Bobbs	
4	"	20	"	George W. Chase	285	73	"	64	Harpswell	Portland	Laguna	"	J. Bedrick	
5	"	18	Stmr	Mom Castle	1681	-	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T	R. Adams	
6	"	21	Bk	St. Jago	222	39	Portland	48	Portland	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	D B White	
7	"	21	Brig	Essex	219	08	"	55	Freeport	"	Laguna	J. Winslow	J. Bain	
8	"	22	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51	New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.H. Whitney	E.W. Turner	
9	"	25	Sch	Belle of the Cape	38	40	Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	W.H. Wall	J.M. Arteaga	
210	"	25	Sloop	Welcome	27	08	"	58	Noank	"	"	J. Buckley	M. Gonzalez	
11	"	26	Sch	L. Burrows	29	65	"	55	Waterford	"	"	G. Streightoff	G. Streightoff	
12	"	24	"	Chiloe	218	66	"	63	Richmond	Richmond	Phila	x	x	E.H. Wood
13	"	25	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10	New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T	J.J. Lawrence	
14	"	21	Bk	C.B. Hamilton	209	45	Portland	49	Falmouth	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	J.B. Adie	
15	"	26	Brig	S.V. Merrick	284	54	Phila	63	Phila	Phila	Cardenas	W. Merrick	L. Norden	
16	Aug	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51	Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C.H. Whitney	E.W. Turner	
17	"	1	"	Columbia	1271	38	New York	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	
18	"	2	Sloop	G.C. King	31	30	Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez	
19	"	1	Sch	J.P. Barkalow	67	21	"	W.S. Prize		"	"	J.P. Heermans	W. Taylor	
220	"	1	Sloop	Wanderer	22	38	"	59	Noank	"	"	T. Benners	J. Alma	
221	"	8	Stmr	Vera Cruz	1340	01	New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.H. Whitney	H.H. Gregory	
					22106	89								

FORM No. 14.
Quarterly Returns of American Vessels

Havana, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1865

CARGOES.

INWARD.					OUTWARD.							
ced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DEPARTURE Month.	Day.	
					Sugar Hhds	Sugar Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Molasses Tres	Molasses Bbls	Cigars Mille	Tobacco Bales	
					E Hamilton	6	3736	.	.	.	.	.
					R B. Grove	383	1861	.	.	.	.	.
					Mazatlan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					Jamie Lincoln	.	2200	.	.	.	70	.
					Stamboul	.	1359	.	.	.	30	.
					Dragoon	330	531	.	.	.	.	.
					Mary B. Roberts	.	2088	.	.	.	.	.
					Ebrana	375	165	.	.	.	.	.
					Palo Alto	.	2908	.	.	.	.	.
					Morro Castle	.	805	.	.	.	448¾	737
					Thos Conner	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					Welcome	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
					John Sherwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
In transit for New York		"	"			634	.	.	.	113	48	
Ballast		"	"		322	200	.	.	.	.	.	
General, Mails & Passengers		$50.000	—		.	807	.	.	.	448¾	564	
Box Shooks		$7.000	—		.	1696	.	.	.	85	.	
In transit for Mexico		"	"		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Live fish		"	400		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ice		"	4000	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Live fish		"	400	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ballast		"	"	"	.	1837	.	.	.	203½	.	
"		"	"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
General Mails & Passengers		$50.000	—		.	2240	.	.	.	177½	82	
In transit for Mexico		"	"		.	1032	.	.	.	275	.	
Lumber and Corn meal		$6000	—		.	1709	.	.	.	52	.	
Lumber		"	3.000	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
General, Mails & Passengers		$50.000	—		.	1500	.	.	.	726½	281	
Lumber		"	2.000	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
"		"	2.500	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
In transit for Mexico		"	"		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Live Fish		"	450	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
"		"	400	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
"		"	500	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ballast		"	"	"	.	1200	.	.	.	.	.	
General Mails & Passengers		$50.000	—		.	1018	.	.	.	838	587	
Lumber		"	3.500	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Machinery & Cooperage		"	13500	—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Ballast		"	"	"	.	1553	.	.	.	2	245	
General Mails & Passengers		$50.000	—		.	1112	.	.	.	873	465	

Description.	Quantities.	Values.	DATE OF DEPARTURE Month.	Day.	
Sunk stone, oil &c		$90.356 03	July	13	
		39 332 42	"	14	
Ballast		" "	"	15	
		5959685	"	16	
		31541 35	"	17	
		34560 57	"	18	
		39917 20	"	19	
		30922 87	"	20	
1 Horse		6664 75	"	21	
Fruit, Bathing suits &c		64312 45	"	22	
Ballast		" "	"	23	
Sundries, fruit		50 09	"	24	
Ballast		" "	"	25	
60 M Bills		19 427 86	July	31	
		64245 62	"	24	
42 bales & case cigarettes 14 M 12 M cigars &c		58 945 79	"	24	
		43 03993	"	24	
In transit		" "	"	24	
Sundries		33 34	"	24	
3 M boxes cigars &c		102 111 40	"	24	
2 bales fruit &c		57 674 50	"	24	
Sundries		3421	"	24	
Ballast		" "	"	24	
Sundries		16839	"	24	
		40 46498	"	24	
Ballast		" "	"	24	
39 bales cotton &c		76 228 62	"	24	
fruit		33 977 54	"	24	
		42575 92	Aug	1	
Ballast		" "	"	1	
fruit cigarettes jelly		58 606 68	July	22	
Ballast		" "	Aug	1	
"		" "	"	5	
In transit		" "	July	23	
Sundries		54 05	"	26	
"		92 18	"	27	
Ballast		" "	"	27	
		26 306 44	"	29	
		62 86208	"	29	
Ballast		" "	Aug		
"		" "	"		
fruit		40 13407	"		
2½ boxes cigars		66 26878			

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

....., from the ..... to the .....

CARGOES.

INWARD.				OUTWARD.						
Where manufactured.	Description. Names.	Quantities.	Values. Destination.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
				Shipped under British Flag to U States.						
Bkr Bkg Sotus	For N York			Cuba	Cuba	Sugar Honey " Molasses Mahogany Cedar Fustic Tobacco	115 Hhds 27 Tierces 1 Hhd 35 Hhds 42 Logs 85 " 21 Tons 12 bales	$ 11996.19	July	10
Ship J. Baker	" " "			"	"	Sugar " Molasses Honey	1423 Hhds 136 Hhds 39 Tierces 15 Hhds	93.126.24	"	15
Brig J. R. Spring	" " "			"	"	Sugar Mahogany Cedar Fustic	343 Hhds 93 logs 146 " 13 Tons	26.551.80	"	20
" Stampede	" " "			"	"	Sugar " Molasses Sugar	451 Hhds 36 Tierces 75 Hhds 40 m	33491.84	"	24
" P. Alice	" " "			"	"	Sugar Molasses Melado	440 Hhds 37 " 1 "	25136.96	Aug	15
" Henry for Baltimore	" "			"	"	Sugar Molasses Sugar	235 Hhds 40 " 60 m	15602.86	"	29
								$ 205,905.89		

Puntas Sept 30 1865.

Richard Gibbs
U S Consular Agt

Havana

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate of

VESSELS.

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where p
1.	July	1	Brig	Nellie Mitchell		In Port				New York			
2.	"	"	"	Thos. Owen		" "				" "			
3	"	"	"	Ydola		" "				" "			
4	"	"	"	Isabel E. Clark		" "				" "			
5	"	"	"	Herald		" "				Philadelphia			
6	"	"	"	Nellie Antrim		" "				New York			
7	"	8	"	Nebraska	380 93/95	Key West	1855	Bath Me	Boston	" "	H.H. Sharon & two others	Commander Embry	
8	"	11	"	C.P. Stewart	304 51/95	Carteret	1860	Wilmington Del.	Philadelphia	" "	A.H. Crim & 5 others	W.S. Holland	
9	"	16	"	Monroe	174 59/95	Boston	1855	Waldoboro Me	Boston	Boston	John Shenny & 9 others	James F. Cook	U
10	"	18	Schr	Ann Eliza	116 95/95	"	"	1861	Castine Me	Castine	Boston	Alfred T. Lawson & 6 others	Com. Dist.	"
11	August	1	Brig	Centaur	239 96/95	N. York	1860	E. Machias	N. York	N. York	Th. Owen	Th. A. Johnson	"
12	"	15	"	Machias	225 97/95	"	"	1858	Machias	Machias	" "	John H. Shute & 3 others	U.S. Custo
13	"	16	"	Thos. Owen	301 95/95	"	"	1860	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	" "	A.G. Pettingill & 12 others	R. Butterfield
14	"	22	"	Georgia	283 95/95	Baltimore	1854	Damariscotta	N. York	Baltimore	Walsh Caum & Chase & Co	H. Watson	"
15	Sept.	26	"	N. Antrim	213 49/95	N. York	1864	Millbridge	" "	In Port	W. Ray & 2 others	J.G. Wallace	"
					2233 04/95 tons								

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

ulars of Juanitas, from the First day of July to the thirtieth day Sept.r 1865.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
		Ballast		
		Cargo in transit		
U.S.		Ice	130 Tons	400 00
"	"	Specie		5000 00
"	"	"		12000 00
"	"	"		10.000 00
"	"	"		12,000 00
"	"	"		10000 00
"	"	"		14.000 00
				$63,400.00

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	119 Hhds			
		Molasses	294 "			
		"	5 Casks			
		"	17 Tierces	$13277.13	July	8
"	"	Sugar	350 Hhds			
		Molasses	198 "	26134.76	July	3.
"	"	Sugar	406 Hhds			
		Molasses	122 "	29436.31	S.	24
"	"	Sugar	382 Hhds			
		Molasses	22 "	23492.14	S.	15.
"	"	Molasses	435 Hhds			
		"	43 Tierces			
		"	32 Bbls	15497.39	✓	13.
"	"	Sugar	252 Hhds			
		Molasses	140 "	20602.28	✓	22.
		Sugar	530 Hhds	34631.50	✓ Aug.	2.
		Sugar	294 Hhds			
		Molasses	122 do	21373.78	✓ "	"
		Molasses	352 Hhds	11421.88	✓ "	"
		Sugar	47 Hhds			
		"	5 Tierces			
		Molasses	111 Hhds			
		"	20 Tierces			
		"	19 Hhds			
		Honey	2 Tierces			
		Cedar	30 Logs	8346.34	✓ "	17
		Sugar	294 Hhds			
		Molasses	9 "			
		Mahogany	21 "			
		Cedar	36 "	21194.03	✓ "	23
		Cedar	55 Logs			
		Fustic	18 Hhds			
		Sugar	86 Hhds			
		Molasses	22 do			
		Honey	2 Tierces			
		"	5 Bbls	15100.89	Sept.	15
		Sugar	435 Hhds			
		Molasses	24 do			
		Honey	19 Tierces			
		Cedar	94 Logs	33753.39	✓ "	13
		Sugar	450 Hhds	26563.10	✓ "	7
		Import		$300,825.52		

Juanitas Sept.r 30 1865.

Richard Gibbs

U.S. Consular Agent

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Cons

No.	Date. 18		VESSELS.									
	Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.

Date. 18 65

Month.	
2	July
3	Aug
4	"
5	"
6	"
7	"
8	"
9	"
10	"
11	"
12	"
13	Sept
14	"
15	Aug
16	Sept
17	"
18	"
19	"
20	"
41	"
42	"
43	"
44	"
45	"
46	"
47	"
48	"
49	"
50	"
51	"
52	"
53	"
54	"
55	"
56	"
57	"
58	"
59	"
260	"
61	"
62	"
63	"
64	"
265	"

Steam
Sept. 30/65

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at Cuba

DATE. 1865 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where proceed.	When
		Amount brt over		22106	89								
July	29	Bark	Chas Edwin	334	18 Portland	1856	Cape Elizabeth	Portland	{Boston via Cardenas}	C. Littlejohn	J. Brooks		
Aug	15	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T	J. Lawrence		
"	18	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	"	C. A. Whitney	H. M. Gregory		
"	20	Sloop	G. C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		
"	"	"	Wanderer	22	20 "	59	"	"	"	J. Arteaga	J. Alma		
"	"	"	Welcome	27	08 "	58	"	"	"	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzalez		
"	18	Sch	Lottie Weems	95	07 Mobile	65	Mobile	Mobile	Mobile	R. H. Weems	C. Fleck		
"	16	Brig	Violet	207	57 Portland	65	Bowdoinham	Bowdoinham	New Orleans	Pennington	A. Oxnard		
"	22	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		
"	"	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T	J. B. Barton		
"	24	Sloop	Julia Statham	28	56 Key West	56	East Lynn	Key West	Key West	F. Moreno	B. Gonzalez		
Sept	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		
"	1	"	Liberty	1329	53 New York	64	Phila	"	New York	H. E. Hargous	T. W. Wilson		
Aug	23	Sch	Talisman	60	14 New Orleans	43	Connecticut	Norwich	New Orleans	E. G. Conner	E. G. Conner		
Sept	3	Brig	Antilles	186	77 Portland	64	Westbrook	Portland	Baltimore	Wm Rolf	Geo Thestrup		
"	2	Sloop	L. Burrows	29	85 Key West	55	Waterford	Key West	Key West	J. V. Packer	Geo Straightorp		
"	"	Brig	Caroline	180	24 New York	52	Thomaston	New York	Matamoros	R. S. Toney	J. Johnson		
"	5	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 "	64	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T	J. H. Lawrence		
"	9	Brig	Thos Conner	239	77 Portland	52	Harpswell	Portland	Boston	Jos. Hale	J. Stevens		
"	5	"	John Balch	139	79 Newport	46	Prescott	Newport	Laguna	Geo E. Munroe	G. P. Marble		
"	4	"	Minnie Traub	329	43 Portland	63	Cumberland	Portland	Phila	Wm Chase	W. P. Norton		
"	6	"	Groton	140	43 Bristol	46	Richmond	Bristol	Bristol	T. J. Usher	B. B. Morris		
"	11	Stmr	Havana	1801	07 New York	63	Phila	New York	New York	J. Navarro	M. K. Green		
"	13	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T	J. B. Barton		
"	14	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 "	65	Brooklyn	"	Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		
"	13	Sch	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	Wm Wall	J. Arteaga		
"	15	Stmr	Eugenia	133	94 New York	65	Newburg	New York	Vera Cruz	R. Cleaveman	N. Fennell		
"	18	Brig	Stella	250	33 Portland	58	Richmond	Portland	Sagua	Morrow	Chas Chase	H. Tucker	
"	16	Sch	Jas E. Price	38	83 Baltimore	53	Baltimore	Baltimore	In Port Condemned	J. B. Machmer	E. Newman		
"	20	Sloop	Wanderer	22	20 Key West	59	Noank	Key West	Sold	J. M. Arteaga	J. M. Arteaga		
"	"	Schr	Beauregard	51	83 "	U.S. Prize		"	Key West	M. A. Lowe	M. A. Lowe		
"	21	Sloop	E. Dudley	27	41 "	59	Noank	"	"	M. Arteaga	M. Arteaga		
"	23	"	Grover & King	31	30 "	53	"	"	"	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		
"	20	Brig	Redwood	213	38 Newport	60	Newport	Newport	Phila	Henry Bell	J. E. Boyle		
"	23	Sloop	Welcome	27	08 Key West	58	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzales		
"	"	Sch	Champion	47	05 "	43	Baltimore	"	"	J. H. Geiger	J. H. Geiger		
"	22	Bg	Prairie Rose	297	76 Portland	64	Harpswell	Portland	In Port	C. P. Ingraham	E. Doughty		
"	19	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T	R. Adams		
"	25	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		
"	26	Brig	S. C. Brown	149	48 Newport	50	Leland	Newport	In Port	W. J. Munroe	S. S. Gardner		
"	27	"	H. S. Emery	317	82 Portland	63	Harpswell	Portland	In Port	W. Pitz	J. S. Palmer		
"	29	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		
"	30	"	Stars & Stripes	484	- Phila	Bkt of U.S. Govt		Phila	In Port	E. H. Clark	J. H. Homer		
"	21	"	Liberty	1229	53 New York	64	Phila	New York	New York	H. E. Hargous	Thos Wilson		
				46013	03								

[Form No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES at the United States Consulate at Havana, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1865.

No.	Date. 18 Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	CARGOES. INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured. Sugar Hhds	Molasses Hhds	Molasses Tres	Molasses Bbls	Description. Cigars M	Tobacco Bales	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
												$ 397.800 -		1399	36.958	.	.	.	5615	3700	Sundries	$ 1.266432 48	—	—
				Boston via Cardenas	C. Littlejohn	J. Brooks		Lumber			2.500 -		45	.	.	.	.	.	.		3432 45	Aug	23
				New York	Spofford & T.	J. Lawrence		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	1038	.	.	.	1184	420	200 pcs with &	70666 64	"	19
				"	C. Whitney	H. M. Gregory		Ballast (in transit for New York)			" "		.	834	.	.	.	111	23		31712 67	"	20
				Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		Live Fish			450 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	4155	"	22
				"	J. Arteaga	J. Mena		"			450 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	11147	"	22
				"	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzalez		"			450 -		.	6	.	.	.	.	.	"	23315	"	22
				Mobile	R. R. Weems	C. Frick		Rosin & Turpentine			1.800 -		.	257	.	.	.	37½	.	1 box bitting &c	849430	Sept	9
				New Orleans	Pennington & Oazard			Lumber &c			2.500 -		.	155	358	37	8	51½	.	Sundries	153307	"	5
				Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		In transit for Mexico			" "		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "	Aug	23
				New York	Spofford & Co	J. B. Barton		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	1210	.	.	.	1056	748	70 bls almonds	82097 48	"	26
				Key West	F. Moreno	B. Gonzalez		Live Fish			300 -		.	.	.	.	.	28	.		1970	"	26
				New York	C. A. Whitney	H. Murray		Ballast (in transit for New York)			" "		.	2324	.	.	.	530	315	Fruit &c	66929 35	Sept	2
				New York	H. E. Hargous	J. W. Wilson		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	1885	.	.	.	459½	292	Sundries	64.148 06	"	6
				New Orleans	E. G. Conner	E. G. Conner		Lumber			2.500 -		.	.	78	23	17	.	.		332 42	"	2
				Baltimore	Wm. Cobb	Geo. Hastrup		"			4.000 -		.	1710	.	.	.	85	.		44865 90	"	25
				Key West	J. T. Packer	Geo. Creighton		Live Fish			400 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	3025	"	4
				Matamoros	R. S. Toney	J. Johnson		General cargo			7.000 -		.	Cargo not manifested & arrives Consumbart							" "	"	19
				New York	Spofford & T.	J. Lawrence		General Mails & Passengers			32000 -		.	701	.	.	.	1751	677	Almonds &c	62712 98	"	8
				Boston	Jos. Hale	J. Stevens		Lumber & Potatoes			2.500 -		.	1220	.	.	.	138	.	Jelly &c	34398 95	"	28
				Saguа	Geo. Munroe	L. P. Marble		Onions, Potatoes, Hoops &c			4.000 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	18
				Phila	Wm. Chace	H. P. Norton		Lumber			4.000 -		.	1800	.	.	.	106½	.		45510 -	"	28
				Bristol	T. J. Usher	B. B. Morris		General			3.000 -		.	2	86	.	.	.	.		25445 7	"	21
				New York	J. Navarro	M. R. Green		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	4.024	.	.	.	162½	57	Cognac &c	86272 50	"	15
				"	Spofford & T.	J. B. Barton		" " "			50.000 -		.	1.081	.	.	.	1032½	799	fruit &c	79349 25	"	16
				Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. M. Murray		In transit for Mexico			" "		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "	"	15
				Key West	W. H. Wall	J. Arteaga		Live Fish			300 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	4307	"	16
				Vera Cruz	B. Clearman	D. Pennell		Ballast			" "		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	20
				Louis Morse	Chas. Chase	H. Tucker		Shooks & Hoops			9.000 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	do	" "	"	22
			In Port	Entered	J. B. Machado	E. Newman		General			1.000 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Entered & In Port			
				Sold	J. M. Arteaga	J. M. Arteaga		Live Fish			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sold	" "	Sept	27
				Key West	M. A. Lowe	M. A. Lowe		"			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	22
				"	M. Arteaga	M. Arteaga		"			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" "	"	22
				"	J. Fogarty	S. Perez		"			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	49 72	"	25
				Phila	Henry Bell	J. E. Boyle		General Cargo			3600 -		.	1.103	.	.	.	.	.	"	27 220 73	"	30
				Key West	J. H. Carey	M. Gonzales		Live Fish			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	20 69	"	27
				"	J. K. Geiger	J. H. Geiger		"			350 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"	28
			In Port	Entered	C. P. Ingraham	E. Doughty		Lumber			1.800 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		In Port		
				New York	Spofford & T.	E. Adams		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	1320	.	.	.	660½	972	7 bags coffee	80531 67	Sept	23
				"	C. A. Whitney	H. M. Murray		In transit for New York			" "		.	1750	.	.	.	.	200		46664 55	"	26
			In Port	Entered	W. J. Munroe	S. S. Gardner		Generas			4.000		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		In Port		
			In Port	Entered	W. Peck	J. T. Palmer		Lumber			4.000		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		" " "		
				Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H. M. Murray		General (In transit for Mexico)			" "		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "	Sept	30
			In Port	Entered	C. H. Clark	J. H. Horner		General Mails & Passengers			50.000 -		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		In Port		
				New York	H. E. Hargous	Thos. Wilson		" " "			50.000 -		.	1931	.	.	.	265½	338	24 bls Cargo &c	70500 10	Sept	29
								N.B. The values attached to cargoes of steamers are entirely approximations.				$ 910.450 -		11441	61345	522	60	25	1294½	8361		$ 2.172883 65		

United States Consulate General, Havana, September 30. 1865

William T. Minor

U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate Genl. Havana

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate, at General Havana

No.	Date. 1865 Month.	Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.	Where manufactured.
				Elisabeth Hamilton						New York				
				R.B. Gove		accompanying				Boston				
				Manattan		Dispatch No 172				Sagua				
				Jannie Lincoln		William T. Minor				Boston				
				Stamboul						Baltimore				
				Dragoon		Sept 1/65				New York				
				Mary B. Roberts						"				
				Lorana						"				
				Palo Alto						New Orleans				
				Morro Castle						New York				
				Thos Conner						Sierra Morena				
				Welcome						Key West				
				John Sherwood						Matanzas				
187	July	2	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Vera Cruz	1865	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C. A. Whitney	E.W. Turner		In trans
188	"	2	Ship	Sebastopol	566	92 Pensacola	55	Bath	"	Baltimore	M. Hunter	A.T. Savior		Bal
190	"	4	Stmr	Eagle	532	10 New York	64	New York	"	New York	Spofford & T.	J.J. Laurence		General
91	"	3	Brig	M. A. Berry	334	72 Portland	63	Pembroke	Portland	Boston	Wm Chase	J. Berry		Bos
92	"	7	Stmr	Vera Cruz	1340	01 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C. A. Whitney	H.M. Gregory		In trans
93	"	8	Schr	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	F.J. Moreno	J.M. Arteaga		Live
94	"	7	Stmr	Havana	1501	07 New York	63	Phila	New York	New York	J. Navarro	M.R. Green		General
95	"	11	"	Columbia	1271	38 "	57	New York	"	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton	"
96	"	12	Sloop	Grover C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Pratt		Live
97	"	3	Bark	Mary Elisabeth	471	90 Boston	50	Searsport	Boston	Remedios	G.P. Clark	R. Hainman		Ice
98	"	17	Sloop	Julia Eatham	28	58 Key West	58	East Lynn	Key West	Key West	W.K. Wall	Thos Blake		Live
99	"	15	Brig	Sea Hark	296	58 "	54	Surrey	Boston	Phila	A.J. Johnson	Chas Collins		Bal
200	"	16	Sloop	Pickwick	5	02 "	W.S. Prize		Key West	Key West	M. Menada	B. Lopez		
1	"	15	Stmr	Liberty	429	53 New York	1864	Phila	New York	New York	H.E. Haynes	J.W. Wilson		General
2	"	19	"	Vera Cruz	1340	01 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	"	"	C.A. Whitney	H.M. Gregory		In tr
3	"	20	Bark	Henry P. Lord	325	70 Portland	64	Brunswick	Harpswell	Boston	W. Chase	Thos Bobbs		Lumb
4	"	20	"	George W. Case	285	73 "	64	Harpswell	Portland	Sagua & D.	"	J. Bedrick		Lumb
5	"	18	Stmr	Morro Castle	1681	- New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	R. Adams		General
6	"	21	Bk	St. Jago	222	39 Portland	48	Portland	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	D.B. White		Lumb
7	"	21	Brig	Essex	219	08 "	55	Freeport	"	Sagua	J. Winslow	J. Baine		"
8	"	22	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.A. Whitney	E.W. Turner		In trans
9	"	25	Schr	Belle of the Cape	38	40 Key West	54	Providence	Key West	Key West	W.K. Wall	J.M. Arteaga		Live
210	"	25	Sloop	Welcome	27	08 "	58	Noank	"	"	J. Buckley	M. Gonzalez		"
11	"	26	Sch	H. Burrows	29	55 "	55	Waterford	"	"	G. Streightorp	G. Streightorp		"
12	"	24	"	Chiloe	218	66 "	63	Richmond	Richmond	Phila	×	×	E.H.C. Wood	Ball
13	"	26	Stmr	Eagle	1532	10 New York	64	New York	New York	New York	Spofford & T.	J.J. Laurence		General
14	"	21	Bk	C.B. Hamilton	209	95 Portland	49	Falmouth	Portland	Matanzas	Wm Chase	J.B. Adie		Lumb
15	"	26	Brig	S.V. Merrick	284	54 Phila	63	Phila	Phila	Cardenas	W. Merrick	L. Norden		Machi
16	Aug	1	Stmr	Manhattan	1337	51 Vera Cruz	65	Brooklyn	New York	New York	C.A. Whitney	E.W. Turner		Ball
17	"	1	"	Columbia	1271	38 New York	57	New York	"	"	Spofford & T.	D.B. Barton		Genera
18	"	2	Sloop	G.C. King	31	30 Key West	53	Noank	Key West	Key West	J. Fogarty	S. Pratt		Live
19	"	1	Sch	J.P. Barkalow	67	31 "	W.S. Prize		"	"	J.P. Hainmans	W. Taylor		38 H
220	"	1	Sloop	Wanderer	22	38 "	59	Noank	"	"	T. Bennes	J. Alma		Live
221	"	8	Stmr	Vera Cruz	1340	01 New York	65	Brooklyn	New York	Vera Cruz	C.A. Whitney	H.M. Gregory		In tr
					22106	89								

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of Americ

LS at the United States Consulate General at Havana, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1865

CARGOES.

Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	INWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	OUTWARD. Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.	Date of Depart. Month.
								Sugar Hhds	Sugar Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Molasses Tres	Molasses Bbls	Cigars Mille	Tobacco Bales			
New York																	
Boston						E Hamilton		6	3730	.	.	.	.	.	Junk stores, oil &c	190356 03	July
Sagua						R B Grove		363	1861	.	.	.	.	.		39332 42	"
Boston						Mazatlan		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	"
Baltimore						Jamie Lincoln		.	2200	.	.	.	70	.		5959 65	"
New York						Stamboul		.	1359	.	.	.	50	.		31541 35	"
"						Dragoon		330	531	.	.	.	.	.		34560 57	"
"						Mary B Roberts		.	2088	.	.	.	.	.		39917 20	"
New Orleans						Habana		375	165	.	.	.	.	.		30922 87	"
New York						Palo Alto		.	2905	.	.	.	.	.	1 Horse	6866 75	"
Sierra Morena						Monte Cristo		.	805	.	.	.	445¾ 737		Joint Cutting works &c	64312 45	"
Key West						Thos Conner		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. .	"
Matanzas						Welcome		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries, fruit	50 09	"
						John Sherwood		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "	"
New York	C A Whitney	E W Turner			In transit for New York		"	.	634	.	.	.	113	48	60 M Bills &c	19427 86	July
Baltimore	M Hunter	A T Savin			Ballast		.	.	322	200	.	.	.	.		6424562	"
New York	Spofford & T	J J Laurence			General, Mails & Passengers		150.000	—	,	807	.	.	.	445¾	564	42 Cases Sarsaparilla 14 M Bbls cigars &c	58 945 79	"
Boston	Wm Chase	J Berry			Box Shooks		17.000	—	,	1696	.	.	.	85	.		43.039 93	"
Vera Cruz	C A Whitney	H M Gregory			In transit for Mexico		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" " "
Key West	F J Moreno	J M Arteaga			Live fish		400	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	33 34
New York	J Marano	M R Green			General Mails & Passengers		50.000	—	,	4019	.	.	.	414	371	3 M boxes cheroots &c	102111 40
"	Spofford & T	E B Barton			" " "		30.000	—	,	975	.	.	.	883	320	2 bbls wine, fruit &c	57674 50
Key West	J Fogarty	S Perez			Live fish		400	—	,	,	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	3421
Remedios	G P Clark	R Hariman			Ice		4000	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	. . "
Key West	W H Wall	Thos Blake			Live fish		400	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	16839
Phila	A J Johnson	Chas Collins			Ballast		"	"	,	1637	.	.	.	203½	.		40484 98
Key West	M Steada	B Lopez			"		"	"	,	,	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" " "
New York	H E Rogers	J W Wilson			General Mails & Passengers		50.000	—	,	2240	.	.	.	177½	82	3 bales cotton &c	76285 62
"	C A Whitney	H M Gregory			In transit for Mexico		"	"	,	1032	.	.	.	275	.	Fruit	3397 54
Boston	Wm Chase	Thos Bibbs			Lumber and Corn meal		6.000	—	,	1709	.	.	.	53	.		42575 92
Sagua	"	J Bedrick			Lumber		5.000	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "
New York	Spofford & T	R Adams			General, Mails & Passengers		50.000	—	,	1500	.	.	.	726½	281	fruit cigars tar jelly	58 606 68
Matanzas	Wm Chase	D B White			Lumber		2.000	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "
Sagua	J Winslow	J Bain			"		2.500	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" " "
Vera Cruz	C A Whitney	E W Turner			In transit for Mexico		"	"	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" "
Key West	W H Wall	J M Arteaga			Live Fish		450	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	54 05
"	J Buckley	M Gonzalez			"		400	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	92 18
"	G Streightoff	G Streightoff			"		500	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" " "
Phila	×	×	C H C Wood		Ballast		"	"	,	1200	.	.	.	.	.		26306 44
New York	Spofford & T	J J Laurence			General Mails & Passengers		50.000	—	,	1018	.	.	.	838	587		82 86208
Matanzas	Wm Chase	J B Adie			Lumber		3.500	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" "
Cardenas	W Merrick	L Norden			Machinery & Cooperage		13500	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" " "
New York	C A Whitney	E W Turner			Ballast		"	"	,	1553	.	.	.	2	245	Fruit	40134 07
"	Spofford & T	D B Barton			General Mails & Passengers		50.000	—	,	1112	.	.	.	973	465	2 M boxes cheroots	66268 78
Key West	J Fogarty	S Perez			Live Fish		350	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	9 13
"	J P Heermans	W Taylor			38 Head Cattle		1.000	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballast	" " "
"	J Romero	J Alma			Live Fish		400	—	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sundries	14 39
Vera Cruz	C A Whitney	H M Gregory			In transit for Mexico		"	"	,	.	.	.	.	.	.	In transit	" " "
							$ 37.800	—	1399	36985	.	.	.	5685½	2700		$ 1.266.452 48

FORM No. 14.
...rly Returns of American Vess...
...5

DATE OF DEPARTU...

	Month.	Day
3	July	1
2	"	1
.	"	1
5	"	1
5	"	1
7	"	1
0	"	1
7	"	2
5	"	1
5	"	1
.	"	0
9	"	1
"	"	4
6	July	3
2	"	2
9	"	1
3	"	2
"	"	1
4	"	1
0	"	1
0	"	1
1		
"		
9		
8		
"		
1		
3		
5		

No 128

Navigation and Commerce of the United States, at the Port of Havana, during the quarter ending September 30th 65

Vessels

Entered

Vessels	Where from
13	In Port
6	Vera Cruz
1	Pensacola
23	New York
14	Portland
24	Key West
1	Boston
2	Philadelphia
3	Newport
1	Bristol
1	Baltimore
91	

Cleared

No	Where for
5	New York
2	Boston
1	Baltimore
1	New Orleans
1	Key West
1	Laguna la Grande
1	Sierra Morena
1	Matanzas
6	New York
1	Baltimore
15	New York
7	Vera Cruz
1	Matamoras
4	Boston
1	Baltimore
1	Philadelphia
1	New Orleans
4	Laguna la Grande
2	Matanzas
1	Sierra Morena
2	In Port.
21	Key West
2	Philadelphia
1	Sold
1	Remedios
1	Cardenas
1	In Port
1	Mobile
1	New Orleans
1	Philadelphia
1	Laguna Grande
1	In Port
1	Bristol
1	In Port
91	

Cargoes

Inward

No	Description	Value Dollars	Value Cts
	Previously reported	—	-
	" " "	—	-
	" " "	—	-
	" " "	—	-
	" " "	—	-
	" " "	—	-
	" " "	—	-
6	In transit for New York		
1	Ballast		
15	General, Mails & passengers	750.000	-
7	In transit for Mexico	"	"
1	General	7.000	-
4	Lumber Shooks, Potatoes &	18.000	-
1	Lumber	4.000	-
1	"	4.000	-
1	General	3.500	-
2	Lumber	7.500	-
2	"	5.500	-
1	"	9.000	-
2	"	5.800	-
21	Live Fish & 38 Hd Cattle	8.400	-
2	Ballast	"	"
1	Fish	350	-
1	Ice	4.000	-
1	Machinery & Cooperage	13.500	-
1	General Mails & Passengers	50.000	-
1	Rosin & Turpentine	1.800	-
1	Lumber	2.500	-
1	Grains, Potatoes &c	3.600	-
1	General	4.000	-
1	General	4.000	-
1	General	3.000	-
1	General	1.000	-
78		$ 910450	-

Outward

No	Description	Sugar Hhds	Sugar Boxes	Molasses Hhds	Cigars Mills	Tobacco Bales	Description	Value Dollars	Value Cts
5	Previously reported	714	7325	★	443¾	737	& many Sundries	260.069	12
2	" " "	363	4061	"	70	"	"	118.929	27
1	" " "	"	1359	"	50	"	"	31.541	35
1	" " "	"	2908	"	"	"	16 Coffee	66.646	75
1	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	Fruit	50	09
1	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"
1	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	In transit for New York	"	8127	"	761	831	Sundries	236.786	04
1	Ballast	322	200	"	"	"	"	64.245	62
15	General, Mails & passengers	"	24870	"	10.832¼	6993	Sundries	1.074.956	53
7	In transit for Mexico	"	"	"	"	"	In transit	"	"
1	General	"	"	"	"	"	Cargo not manifested	"	"
4	Lumber Shooks, Potatoes &	45	4625	"	273	"	"	123447	25
1	Lumber	"	1710	"	85	"	"	44665	90
1	"	"	1800	"	106 3/10	"	"	45.510	"
1	General	"	155	378	51 3/10	"	"	15.330	97
2	Lumber	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Port	"	"
21	Live Fish & 38 Hd Cattle	"	6	"	28	"	Sundries	1.133	32
2	Ballast	"	2837	"	203 5/10	"	"	66.771	42
1	Fish	"	"	"	"	"	Sold	"	"
1	Ice	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"
1	Machinery & Cooperage	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1	General Mails & Passengers	"	"	"	"	"	In Port	"	"
1	Rosin & Turpentine	"	257	"	37 1/2	"	"	8.494	30
1	Lumber	"	"	94	"	"	"	3.320	42
1	Grains, Potatoes &c	"	1103	"	"	"	"	27.220	73
1	General	"	"	"	"	"	Ballast	"	"
1	General	"	"	"	"	"	In Port	"	"
1	General	"	2	86	"	"	"	2.544	57
1	General	"	"	"	"	"	In Port	"	"
91		1444	61345	558	1294 17/20	8561		$ 2.193863	65

★ Tons and Bbls included with those of Cargoes

Classes of vessels entered - 29 Steam - 1 Ship - 6 Barks - 16 Brigs - 11 Schs - 15 Sloops = 78 + 13 in Port = 91 vessels
" " " cleared - 29 " - 2 " - 20 " - 10 " - 16 " - 9 " = 86 + 5 " " = 91 "

Aggregate tonnage entered - 46.013.23/100 Tons

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana. September 30th 1865
William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Navigation & Commerce
quarter ending Sept 30, 1865

U. S. Consulate General
— Havana —

Accompanying
Report No 172
William J. Minor

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at [illegible] Agency

No.	Date. Month.	Date. Day.	VESSELS. Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where produced.
			Brig	Annandale						New York			
			"	J. B. Kirby						Boston			
			"	Alice Lea						New York			
			"	Sam'l Adams						do			
			Schr	Kate Walker						Boston			
			Bark	Diriga						New York			
			Brig	E. C. Stewart						N. York in Ballast			
			Schr.	J. A. Griffin						New York			
46	July	17	"	J. H. Brown	173	Fall River	1859	Fairhaven	Fall River	Portland	H. L. Sherman & Co	Sherman	Ballast
47		19	Brig	Eliza Ann	179	New York	1850	Blue Hill	New York	Laguna	H. Myers & Co	Myers	N. S.
48		26	"	E. Kelly	237	Havana	1851	Frankport	Portland	Boston	E. C. Knapp & Co	Stevens	Ballast
49		"	Bark	Mary Elizabeth	471	"	1850	Searsport	Boston	Portland	J. H. Sanborn	Harriman	"
50		29	Brig	Lyra	280	Key West	1854	do	Searsport	Phila & do	J. H. Swan & Co	Williams	"
51		31	Schr	Nicanor	112	Newport	1844	Castine	Newport	Newport	H. H. Munro	Hammond	Boston
					1452								

[FORM No. 14. Quarterly Returns of American Vessels.]

...e Juan de los Remedios, from the 1st day of July to the 30th day of September 1865.

CARGOES.

INWARD.

...ced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.	Values.
ast	Ballast	Ballast	Unknown	" "
S.	U.S.	Lumber	"	Exported
ast	Ballast	Ballast	"	
	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	
...sse	U.S.	Sundries	"	682 00
				$ 682 00

OUTWARD.

Where produced.	Where manufactured.	Description.	Quantities.		Values.	Date of Departure. Month.	Day.
			Hhds	Tcs Bbls			
Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	214	28	$ 17,244 00	July	1st
"	"	Sugar Mdse	S 229 m 238	63 17	21,741 00	"	22
"	"	Sugar 7 Hhds Coco shells	416	42	26,346 00	"	17
"	"	Sugar 20 Cases Tamarinds	462	29	32 29,696 00	"	13
"	"	Mdse 36 Cases	242	29	14 8,390 00	"	10
"	"	Sugar	602	31	6 39,430 00	"	8
"	"	do	56	26	4 4,733 00	"	6
"	"	do 1 Case segars	450	44	26,764 00	"	24
Cuba	"	Mdse 1 Box segars	264	10	34 8,157 00	"	31
U.S.	U.S.	Domestics				"	20
Cuba	Cuba	Mdse 7 Cases	332	46	12,806 00	"	22
"	"	Sugar	571	60	37,362 00	Aug	22
"	"	do	445		33,237 00	"	12
"	"	Mdse	206	39	10 7,430 00	"	23
					$ 273,336 00		

San Juan de los Remedios Oct 4th September 1865

J. Fors

U.S. Consular agent

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF AMERICAN VESSELS at the United States Consulate at ____

No.	Date. 18		VESSELS.										
	Month.	Day.	Classes.	Names.	Tonnage.	Where from.	When built.	Where built.	Where belonging.	Where bound.	Owners.	Masters.	Where pr

Quarterly returns of
Consulate Agency of the United
States at "San Juan de
los Remedios" Island of Cuba
for quarter Ending
Sep 30. 1865

Received Oct. 25 + Mr. Jones.

Dec Desp. from Consulate No. 149 2 Inclosures

Inclosure in Dispatch No. 149 from U.S. Consulate General at Havana dated October 16th 1865.

Hon: H. N. Congar
Acting Asst. Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have endeavored to get Dr Edward Belot to appear before one of the Courts here and there make the statement that he made to me both in a letter and an affidavit, in regard to the complicity of William H. Johnson and John D. Hopkins in the Blackburn plot. E. Belot has declined to appear for that purpose.

I am informed that Hopkins has received an affidavit of Dr Blackburn wherein the latter declares that neither the former nor Johnson ever entered into

any conspiracy with him.

Information has reached me from various quarters that William H. Johnson is actually employed as bar keeper or in some other capacity on a Steamer running between New Orleans and Mobile. he is said to be a free mason and as such to have received the countenance of some members of the order. I accompany here with a likeness of said Johnson which was taken here.

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage

U. S. G.

Ref to Dept
Received
Oct 25
Mr Jones
No. 41

Consulate Genl. of the United States
of America. Havana Octr 17th 1865

Hon: F. A. Conger
Actg Asst Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

By the accompanying opinions of distinguished lawyers of this place, you will see that under the laws of this country, and the usages of her courts, I cannot attempt any suit at law to recover for the United States the property of the late so called Confederate States, without being provided with a regular power of attorney from the President & Secretary of State, and properly authenticated by the Spanish legation or nearest Spanish Consulate. If the Government should decide to

issue the power, it may perhaps be best to follow the form recommended in my despatch No. 134.

I regret to be under the necessity of advising the Department that Jimenez, Nephews & Co. after solemnly promising to let me have the documentary evidence in their possession, for the recovery of the rebel property, have broken their word. I scarcely entertain any hope that they will ever comply with their promise.

Referring to your last despatch upon this subject, I beg leave to say that I never had an official Commission. In 1856 I was appointed by the then Consul Genl. Mr Blythe, Deputy Consul General and Vice Consul General, which appointment was approved by the Department. no Commission was issued to me, and of course I never had an exequatur from

the Queen of Spain. Whenever the Consulate has been under my charge (which has been during some part of every year from 1854 to the present time) I have acted by the permission of the Captain General, as Commercial Agent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your Obed.t Servant.
Tho.s Savage
C. C. G.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Octr 7th 1865
Thomas Savage. V.C.G.

No 141

3 Enclosures
Recd

Opinions of Lawyers
as to powers of Consuls
in Cuba.

Copy Translation

Havana October 15th 1865

Thomas Savage Esq

My Dear Sir and esteemed friend

I have carefully considered the contents of the two letters of Mesrs Guereca and Mestre that you had the goodness to submit to me.

The functions of foreign Consuls in the Island of Cuba can scarcely be determined *a priori* and in a general manner because they vary in each case, conceidering the treaties in force, the conditions of reciprocity existing between the country respecting Spain, and more than all and very particularly in accordance with the powers granted in the despatch or appointment of the foreign Consul, and to which the exequatur of the Government has been issued. This matter of such great importance perhaps more so here than in other countries, has engaged my serious attention

for some time past.

I agree that Consuls cannot exercise the functions of Ambassadors nor Envoys near the Government to which they are accreditted, but I absolutely deny the doctrine which conciders them as mere mercantile or comercial agents more especially when they are Consuls General The Consul General is very different from a simple Consul and Consular Agent, Consuls General belong throughout Europe to the diplomatic corps, and in France above all the importance of this position is well recognised. See the Article upon this subject in the dictionary of the French administration by M Block.

But apart from these general conciderations and limiting myself to the points set forth in the letter of Dr Meetre I entirely concur with him That a Consul cannot with only his commission as such appear in court

to claim properties belonging to the Government from which he depends"

But there is not that he can do it if he at the sametime produces the credential showing the order or power which his Government may have granted him for that purpose. The question then is to determine what that credential should be. And I am inclined to believe that a communication from His Excellency the Secretary of State, authenticated at the Spanish Legation (which is better than at the Consulate) would duly legitimate the action of the Consul and authorize him to claim in court whatever is instructed therein to claim.

At any rate no power issued in a foreign country with authority to claim property or sums of money, can be made available until it has been previously been qualified or declared sufficient by the Superior Court. (Real Audiencia)

And so I consider it important to attempt a realization of my opinion; because that if the above mentioned communication should not be enough the Royal Audiencia will say say what is required or what is wanting, and we shall have the official solution of the problem.

I remain as ever

Yours Very Truly.

(signed) José Ygnacio Rodriguez

Copy - translation

To the Licentiate

Don Sixto de Guereca

My Dear Sir

In answer to the esteemed letter which you were pleased to address me on the 24th of September last, I now consider the three particulars therein treated of.

First Of the Consul of a nation with only his official character as such can claim in court properties belonging to ~~the~~ the State that he proceeds from. In my opinion Consuls are not clothed with such power. Consuls do not represent the general interests of their nations and are entirely without any diplomatic character. They represent the mercantile, but private, interests of their fellow countrymen as simple commercial agents, in which only sense they have a right to maintain official relations.

with the authorities of the country
in which they reside "The precise
"functions of Consuls (says a Royal
"order of the 2nd July 1850) consist in pro
"tecting the mercantile interests
"of the individuals of their na
"tion, but simply as commercial
"agents without any diplomatic
"character whatever"

Second and Third. Would a communi
cation without be sufficient
without the authentication of the
Spanish Consul thereto in which
the Secretary of State says to the
foreign Consul that the Govern
ment of his country duly author
izes him to claim in court
the properties before alluded
to? Will not that document
be considered sufficiently
legalized by the fact of its being
produced by the Consul in his off
icial character?

It is true that Consuls have
the public faith; but this is not ~~under~~

extended in an
~~Stand~~ absolute manner to the execution of all kinds of documents. Beyond those of Commerce which are the exclusive province of Consular functionaries, these cannot authorize any other to give it validity. It is not enough therefore in my opinion that a Consul should say "I am the representative of my Government; I represent something more than the private mercantile interests of individuals of my nation; I certify that the power with which I assume that representation is authentic and legal" That does not suffice by any means. When the government of a State, desires assuming the character of a private party, to claim before the Tribunals of any other state the rights it may consider itself entitled to, in a judicial controversy, it is indispensable, that it shall

authorize or establish its agents
or attorney fulfilling the requisite
formalities. Our courts at least.
I do not believe could not that
anyone should establish suits in
the name of any party whomsoever
without first establishing the
fact of its being provided with
the requisite power in the regular
and normal manner prescri
bed by the laws. This is all that
it occurs to me to say upon the
concrete questions respecting which
you have done me the honor to
consult me. I have merely now
to repeat myself with great
regard

Your brother and Obdt Servt

(signed) J W. Mentre.

October 9th 1865

Copy - translation

To Thomas Savage Esq

The principal object of the mission of a Consul as you are well aware, is to watch over the interest of the national commerce, to suggest the means of improving and extending it, in the country wherein he resides, to observe if treaties are fulfilled and kept or wherein they are infringed or eluded to solicit their execution, to protect and defend the merchants captains and sea faring persons of his nation, to give them necessary counsel and advice to keep them in the enjoyment of their immunities. priviledges ve ve. "A Consul can do nothing but what is authorized by the Government of the Country to which he is sent, either by express treaty or official permission express or implied"

In the event of his being asked by his absent countrymen

may enquire the state of their affair within his consular district and communicate to the parties the result of his enquiries. A consul according to the doctrine recognized by the United States of America is ex officio attorney for his absent countrymen who may not otherwise be represented. he can consequently appear in court for them without having to produce a power or special order except for the actual restitution of the thing claimed (Wheaton reports.

He is not entitled to the name of a public minister except in the general sense in which we apply it to all civil officers. the element of the consular institution is commerce and nothing more than commerce. The duties of consuls of the United States are defined in several acts of Congress embracing what has been above specified except

the judicial power.)

Some persons are of the opinion that the consul, not even if duly authorized by his country could claim here the properties belong to the extinguished confederacy it being an affair of State upon which application should be made to Madrid I do not think so. I believe that if he is duly empowered by the President or Secretary of State, and the power is authenticated in due form the court would have to do justice to his claim, otherwise it would be making a friendly government of a worse condition than a private individual This is my opinion with all due regard to that which may be better founded

Havana 2nd October 1865.

(signed)

Ldo Sixto de Guereba

Sr. D.n Tomas Savage

El objeto Prãl de la mision de un Consul, como V. lo sabe mui bien, es velar sobre los interese del comercio Nacional, sugerir los medios de mejorarlo, i estenderlo en los Paises en que residen, observar si se cumplen i guardan los tratados, ó de que manera se infringen i eluden, solicitar su ejecucion, i proteger i defender a los comerciantes Capitanes i gente de mar de su Nacion, darles avisos i consejos necesarios, mantenerlos en el goce de sus inmunidades i privilegios &a &c — — — A consul can do nothing but what is authorized by guvernement of the country to which he is sent, either by express treaty, or official permission express or implied.

En caso de ser solicitado por sus compatriotas ausentes podrá inquirir el estado de los negocios de estos en el distrito Consular i comunicar a las partes el resultado de sus gestiones. Un Consul segun la doctrina reconocida por los Estados Unidos de America, es en virtud de su oficio apoderado nato de sus compatriotas ausentes, que no sean representados de otro modo, pudiendo en consecuencia parecer en juicio por ellos, sin que se le exija poder ó mandato especial, sino en para la actual restitucion reclamada (Wheaton's Reports)

No le conviene el dictado de ministro público, sino en el sentido general en que lo aplicamos á todos los empleados civiles. El elemento de la institucion consular es el comercio i nada mas que el comercio. The duties of consuls of the U. S. are defined in several acts of Congress embracing what has been above specified (except the judicial power)

Opinan algunos, que el Consul, ni aun competentem.te autorizado por su Nacion, podria reclamar aquí las Propiedades pertenecientes á la extinguida confederacion, por ser asunto de Estado sobre el que deberia acudirse á Madrid. Yo no pienso del mismo modo, i creo que competentemente autorizado por el Sr. Presidente ó Secretario de Estado, legalizado en forma el poder tendrian los Fiales que hacer justicia. Si así no fuera seria poner de peor condicion á un Gobierno amigo, que á un particular. Esta es mi opinion salvo la mas acertada. Habana 7 de Octubre de 1865

Lo Sisto de Guerecas

Sor. D. Tomas Savage.

Habana Octe 15 de 1865.

Muy Sor. mio, y estimado amigo: Me he enterado con detenimiento de las dos cartas de los Sres Greene y Mesdre, que he tenido V. la bondad de comunicarme.

Las atribuciones de los Cónsules extranjeros en la isla de Cuba, casi no pueden determinarse á priori, y de una manera general; porque varian en cada caso, atendidos los tratados vigentes, las condiciones de reciprocidad existentes entre los paises de que se trate respecto de España, y mas que todo, y muy principalmente, segun las facultades concedidas en el despacho ó nombramiento del Cónsul extranjero, y al cual ha recaido el exequatur del Sobierno. Este asunto, interesante, aquí tal vez mas que en otros paises, merece mi estudio desvio de que me ocupo hace algun tiempo.

Convengo en que los Cónsules no pueden ejercer funciones de embajadores, ni enviados cerca del Sobno en que están acreditados; pero resisto absolutamente la doctrina de considerarlos como meros comisionados mercantiles, sobre todo cuando son Cónsules generales. Es diferente el Cónsul

general, del simple Cónsul, y del agente consular. Los Cónsules generales corresponden en todo le Europe al cuerpo diplomático: y en Francia, sobre todo, la importancia de este puesto esta muy reconocida. Puede verse el articulo que trata del asunto en el Diccionario de la administracion francesa de M. Block.

Pero aparte de estas consideraciones generales, y concretándome á las cuestiones formuladas en la Carta del Sor. Ministro, estoy de acuerdo con él enteramente en "que un Cónsul, con solo el "título de tal no puede presentarse en "juicio, reclamando propiedades pertenecientes "al Estado de quien depende".

Pero no hay duda, que podrá hacerse si presenta al mismo tiempo la credencial en que conste el mandato ó poder que para ello le hubiese otorgado su Soberano.

La cuestion está ahora en determinar cual debe ser esta credencial. Y yo me inclino á creer que una comunicacion de S. E. el Secretario de Estado, legalizada en la Legacion española (mucho mejor que en el Consulado) pudiera legitimar debidamente la representacion del Cónsul, y habilitarle para reclamar en juicio lo que en ella se le previniese —

De todas maneras, ningun poder

conferido en el extranjero, con facultad de reclamar bienes ó cantidades, se pide ejercitar sin que previamente el Tribunal Superior (la Real Audiencia) lo califique de bastante — Y así, considero q. es importante en todo evento, intentar la realizacion de mi creencia: porque si no bastare con la comunicacion antedicha, la Real Audiencia dirá lo que se necesita ó lo que falte; y tendremos resuelto el problema oficialmente.

Queda de V. siempre muy afecto y s. s. q. b. s. m.

José Leon Rodriguez

S. L. O. I. Sub-Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho

[illegible]

Hay Sr. mio [illegible] que [illegible] 24 de Stbre último pasa á ocuparme de los particulares á cuya consulta corresponden los

Párrafo 1º Del Consulado, su organización con arreglo al carácter de este cónsul, jurisdicción en juicio sobre propiedades pertenecientes al estado de que fueren deudores.

En virtud de lo expuesto los Consules no se hallan revestidos de esa facultad. Los Consules no representan los intereses generales de la nación con carácter completamente del todo diplomático. Representan los intereses mercantiles, pero particulares de sus nacionales, como simples agentes comerciales, en cuyo único sentido tienen derecho á mantener relaciones oficiales con las autoridades del país en que residen.

Las precisas funciones de los Consules, dicta una Real orden de 2 de Julio de 1863, consisten en proteger los intereses mercantiles de los individuos de su nación pero simplemente como agentes comerciales, sin carácter alguno diplomático.

Segundo y Tercero - Sera suficiente una comunicación sin legalizar por el Consul español

" en que el Secretario de Estado dice al Cónsul
" trangero, que el Gobierno de su Nacion lo autoriza con
" potentemente para reclamar en juicio las antedichas
" piedades? ¿No se considerará suficientemente leg
" lizado aquel documento, por el hecho de presentarlo
" Cónsul con su caracter público"—

Cierto es que los Cónsules dió frontan de
pública; pero esto no se estiende de un modo absolu
á la redaccion de toda clase de documentos. Fuera
los de comercio, que son de la escritura mercantil
fos funcionarios consulares, estos no pueden auto
-zar ninguno otro validamente. No basta pues, á un
juicio, que un Consul diga: yo soy representante de
mi gobierno; represento algo mas que los intere
particulares, mercantiles de mis nacionales: con
-o que el poder con que me presentaron, es
auténtico y legal". No basta eso de ninguna m

Cuando el gobierno de un Estado Estranjero, adopta
do el carácter de un particular, reclama ante
los tribunales de otro Estado, los derechos de que
considera asistido en controversia judicial, es
dispensable que establezca su personería, lle
do las formalidades correspondientes. Nues
tribunales, al menos, no creo que puedan admi
que nadie gestione en juicio a nombre de un
parte cualquiera, sin acreditar que está do
do de lo primero poder en debida forma y re

mal prescrito por las leyes.

Es cuanto se me ocurre decir a V. sobre las cuestiones concretas, acerca de las cuales me ha pedido V. dispensar el honor de consultarme. Por lo que resta por tanto, repetirme a las ordenes de V. atento

compañero y S. S. Q. B. S. M.

J. M. Vergara

Buenos Aires 25
de Agosto de 1865

Received Nov. 2.
ack " 7

No. 142

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana October 27th 1865.

Hon: Wm. Hunter
acty Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir.

This Island was visited on the night of last Sunday by a severe hurricane, which caused a great deal of damage, not only to the shipping in the harbor and on the coast, but to buildings and plantations. The extent of the damage is not yet fully ascertained. There were very few American vessels in this port, and they were all more or less injured, specially in their cargoes.

Several ships have come in since showing the effects of the storm upon them. Most particularly the U. S. mail steam ship Columbia, which exper=

-nished the violence of the blow
near Cape Canaveral. She was
badly injured, and the passengers
with one voice give the highest
credit to her commander Capt.
Barton, and his officers and
men. A gold medal will be
given to the Captain, a gold watch
to the Chief Engineer, and a sum
of money will be distributed
amongst the other officers and
the men.

The U. S. Stmr "Yucca" (navy tender)
arrived this morning from Key West.
The gale has been severely felt there.
It commenced on Sunday at 6 P.M.
and continues until Monday noon.
The tug Perry was badly injured, having
completely broken thro' the Quarter
master's wharf. The U. S. Schooner
Tortugas (tender to Fort Jefferson) was
badly broken, and sunk at the wharf.
U. S. Schr Matchless was driven
upon a sand bank, but not materially
injured. The Naval Coal depot

was partially unroofed. The U. S. Steamer Wyoota, Commander Ramson, was driven ashore, but succeeded in getting off.

The Marine railway was carried away, leaving two vessels high and dry. One smack sunk near the rail way.

At Tortugas an unfinished building (officers' quarters) fell, crushing a small building in the rear, and killing Lieut. Stirling, Quarter master of the 82. U. S. C. Inf. One of the Captains of the same regiment was also seriously injured.

The above information I have obtained from the Commander of the "Yucca".

I am, Sir, with much respect
Your Obt servant
Thos. Sauger
U. S. G.

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana Oct. 27th 1865
Thos. Savage. U. C. G.

No. 142

No Enclosures

Recd

hurricane on the
Coast of Cuba - injuries
caused by same - effects
of the storm at sea
and at Key West -
Damage to U.S. vessels
& property —

Recd Oct 27

United States Consulate General
Havana October 27th 1865

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir

I have the honor to send herewith the accounts of the United States Consular Agency at Nuevitas of Cuba for the two quarters ending on the 31st day of March 1865 and on the 30th day of June 1865

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J Minor
U S Consul General
Havana

Arrivals & Dep to Dd

Recd. Oct. 27

United States Consulate General
Havana October 27. 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit the accounts of this Consulate for the quarter ending June 30th 1865

I remain Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General
Havana

Rec'd Nov 9
ack "
Cary

No. 143

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Octr 31st 1865

Hon: William Hunter
acting Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I enclose herewith copy of a despatch from our Consul at Kingston (Jamaica) received by me yesterday. also a late Kingston newspaper, giving accounts of the very serious insurrection of the negro population in that Island against the whites.

No. 1
Insurrection at Jamaica

The Captain General of this Island tendered to the British Consul General troops and war vessels to go and assist the Authorities. The vessels of war were accepted and two of them sailed from St Jago de Cuba.

The content of Mr Gregg's despatch will be communicated to Rear Admiral Hatteras by the earliest conveyance.

I have just had the honor to receive from the hands of Commander Murray, Commanding U. S. Stmr "Rhode Island" your despatch No. 77 of 21st Inst.

General Dulce has been already advised of the object of the Rhode Island's visit. We will call on His Excellency today. Your directions will be promptly and cheerfully carried out by me.

With great respect, Sir

Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage

U.S. Navy

Copy.

U. S. Consulate

Kingston. Ja Octr 16th 1865

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I was appointed Consul for the U. S. at Kingston (Ja) and its dependencies on the 13th of July and entered upon the duties of that office on the 6th Inst.

I have this day forwarded to you a file of Kingston Newspapers from which you will learn that this hitherto peaceful Island has become the theatre of an insurrection which may become much more serious than is apprehended by the Authorities here.

Having been on the Island only a few days I am not so well able to judge of the probable extent and result of the outbreak as my predecessor Mr Camp who has been on the Island some four years and expresses fears that it will require several months to suppress it effectually.

It is my opinion that should there be in the port of Havana an American war Steamer it would be well to request of the proper Naval Authorities that she may be at once despatched to this Port.

My reasons for this opinion are as follows; There are on this Island about 400,000 inhabitants of which only 100,000 are whites, about 75,000 are mulattoes, and 225,000 are blacks. The present outbreak evidently has been long contemplated and is intended to be a war of extermination by the Blacks against the whites, and the great disparity of numbers gives the former a great advantage. They have too, chosen a time when there are but few English troops here, about 600, and there happens also to be but one small English war Steamer the "Wolverine" at this Island.

I have written to the American Consul at Cape Haytien requesting

him to represent the present state of affairs to the Commander of any American war vessel which may be at his port and should there be one there the Commander of which would agree to come here, then despatch to you per Steamer "Caravelle" the facts that you may be governed accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

(signed) Aaron Gregg

U. S. Consul

Wm. T. Minor Esq

Consul Genl. for U. S. at

Havana

Cuba

Enclosure with
Despatch No 143

No 1

Letter from Consul
at Kingston (Ja)
Oct 16th 1865
Insurrection at
Jamaica

Received 10th Nov

+

No. 144

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 3d 1865.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

In my last despatch I reported the outbreak of a negro insurrection in Jamaica. I now have to advise that the insurrection has been quelled, reinforcements having come there from Barbadoes, Halifax &c.

Insurrection in Jamaica quelled

The two Spanish war steamers that were sent by the Captain General from St Iago de Cuba, have returned, their presence in Kingston, being considered no longer necessary.

A case of a singular character occurred a few days since at Cape Haytien (Hayti). The place is held by those in insurrection

Destruction of a British vessel in Hayti

against the authority of President Geffrards. For some cause which I have not been able to ascertain a British War Steamer laying there fired upon the batteries the fire was returned, and kept up for some time, when the vessel got aground, and her Commander was obliged to destroy her and with his officers and men to beat a retreat in his boats.

Admiral Hope, commanding the British Naval Station was at Jamaica at last accounts, and will no doubt see to that matter without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servant
Thos. Savage
V. C. & G.

Received 10th Nov + + Mr. Jones
ack 20 "

No. 145

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 3d 1865

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State &c &c
Washington.

Sir:

I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Department that the ram "Stonewall" was yesterday put in commission, our flag being duly hoisted over her. The most perfect harmony and friendly feeling has prevailed and subsists between H. C. M's officials and our officers. Admiral Herrera commanding the fleet and station, and his officers with whom ours have been in contact, are particularly attentive.

Ram Stonewall under U. States flag. friendly feeling between Spanish & American Officers

The amount of $16,000.00 was on this date paid over to the proper Spanish naval officers, in my presence, by Paymaster

money reimbursed to Spanish Govt

Darling of the "Rhode Island"

With profound respect

I am, Sir.

Your Obt servant

Tho. Savage

U.S.S.

L. R. Savage

Our Mr. Burns has given
us a very satisfactory sale
without Mr Hale & our Brokers
agents for the Jamestown & good sale
manufactured by the Capt. Cook & Authority
in Cuba, in the matter of the Stonewall -

Received 10th Nov.
ans. 20 "

+ + Mr. Jones.

No. 146.

Consulate General of the United States of America
Havana Nov 4th 1865.

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

Information was brought to me confidentially some days since that an expedition of about 600 negroes from Africa had been landed at a place called Malas Aguas, near the sugar plantation "Pan de Azúcar" of Don Francisco Llarty y Torrens, and that this person was the owner of the cargo. The Brig "Yucatan" (about which I wrote to the Department months ago) is believed to be the vessel that brought the negroes (of the Macuá tribe). The landing was effected very quietly. I immediately conveyed the information to Mr

* a sort of petty King of that part of the Island - owing to his immense fishery business

Bunch, the Brit: Consul General, who had only the day before had a long interview with the Captain General, and heard nothing from H. E. upon the subject. As these reports are often circulated, sometimes foun-
-ded on fact, but almost invariably not reducible to proof, Mr Bunch and myself concluded to await for further developments before bringing the case to the Knowledge of our respective Governments, or his addressing any communi-
-cation to the Captain General. Some days after the matter became one of some notoriety and some cor-
-respondence passed between General Dulce and Mr Bunch, which I have seen. It is very evident that the Captain General believed that an expedition was landed somewhere, and has given very strict orders for the capture thereof.

In conclusion I

have to state that I learned last evening that about 400 Negroes were found and captured at Consolacion del Sud, by the Lieut. Governor of the District. The capture was made twice. the first time they were placed in a pen, from which they were stolen during the night, but they were again discovered, and secured.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your Obt servt
Thos Lawrence
U.S.G.

N.B.

An association has been formed under the Special Sanction and protection of General Dulce, the members of which pledge themselves not to acquire directly or indirectly any Negro slave, known to be a native of Africa, and to do all in their power to form, or mould public opinion

against the african slave trade
One of the most distinguished
lawyers of Havana, Doctor Antonio
Gonzalez de Mendoza, connected
by marriage with one of the most
wealthy, intelligent, and moral
families of the Islands, has been
elected President of the Society-
the 19th of the present month, (the
Queen's Patroness Saints day) has been
fixed for the inauguration, and
other proceedings. Many influen-
-tial gentlemen have already
inscribed their names as members.
With great respect
Thos. Savage
U.S.N.

U. S. Consulate Cove
Havana Portugal 185
Inclosure No 1
R. C. L.
No 1446
No Enclosure
Rec'd

Consul R.R. copies
Freedom from Spanish
Captain
Item -
Gives particulars of city
Slave trade & Slavery
Reference

Received 16. Nov

Mr Jones.

Copy to Dept. Ordered to Light Office without signature in Mexico

No 147.

Consulate Genl of the Unites States of America

Havana Novr 8th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward

Secretary of State &c &c.

Washington.

Sir:

Herewith enclosed you will find the oath of allegiance to the United States of Alexander W. Terrell of Texas, who has held the rank of Brig. General in the Army of the late so called Confederate States. This gentleman, together with the ex generals of the rebel service, Bee, and King, and ex Governor Clark of Texas, arrived here from Mexico last Sunday with the object of pro=

No 1 oath of Alexr W. Terrell arrival of several prominent Southern men-their object to return to their Country

-ceeding to the Unites States and ask-
-ing pardon from the President.
Mr Terrell assures me that him-
-self and the other gentlemen went
to Mexico under the misapprehension
that the Government would adopt
a severe policy towards them. but
as soon as they learned of the "generous,
magnaminous course of the President
and the Administration towards the
South" (his own words) they determined
to return immediately to their country,
solicit the clemency of the Govern-
ment, and assist in the work of
reconstruction. I am also as-
-sured that Mr Terrell has been
invited by Govr. Hamilton and
Judge Hancock of Texas to
return home. He is anxious

to have an interview with you at as early a day as possible for the purpose of communicating important information. The opinion I have formed of Gen Terrell is that he is an honorable and able gentleman who means honestly to aid the Government in the work of reconstruction, and whose exertions to that end will no doubt be very useful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with profound respect
Your Obt servant
Tho. Savage
U. S. G.

I also accompany the oath of Ed. Clark, ex Govr of Texas. (No 2 oath of Edw. Clark)

T. S.

Ex Genl King of Georgia called on me today and produced a Certificate of the U.S. Chargé in Mexico to the effect that he had administered the oath to said King, and forwarded his petition for pardon to the President.

No. 3 & 4 oaths of H. P. Bee & Leon Smith.

I now accompany the oaths of Hamilton P. Bee, ex General, and Leon Smith, ex Navy Officers, of the late rebel Government also their

5. 6. 7 Petitions for pardon of H. P. Bee Leon Smith & A. W. Terrell.

petitions for pardon together with the petition of Alex W. Terrell. Messrs Terrell and King go by the Steamer "Liberty" to New York, today.

Respectfully, Thos. T. Savage U. S. C.

No. 1 Commercial Relations Report 1865 Page 1165. H. R. Ex. Doc.

No. 1457

2 Enclosures.

Ltr. to Commander H. Terrell & Enquiring as to Texas - Answered & Returned with Petitions & Oaths - Written from Fort Preble - Mailed to Navy Dept. & the U. States to care of Consul Genl. at the Port of

Rec.d Dec. 18. Nov

Ans. Dec. 26 "

No. 148.

Mr. James

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana Nov 11th 1865

Hon: W. H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

The Steam ram "Stonewall" has gone into the dry dock this morning. her bottom has about a foot of barnacles, worms &c. Commander Murray expects to have her ready to proceed to sea on next Tuesday evening. The bill presented by the Navy Department here for expenses incurred in the custody and preservation of the ram amounts to $344.25/100 which will be paid today.

The "Hornet" sailed yesterday morning to coal at Key West, and will return tomorrow. The reports from that Key are that

the wharves there were destroyed by the last hurricane. if the Harriet has found no difficulty in coaling the "Rhode Island" will proceed to that place for the same purpose, otherwise she must take coal here.

By the last steamer from Mexico, I received a letter of ours Consul Genl at Tampico, dated the 27th ult.o advising me that under separate cover he sent me four despatches for Washington. the package has not come to hand, altho diligent search has been made, by my special request, at the post office of this City.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obt servt
Tho.s Savage
U.S.C.C.

RECEIVED
MAR 7 1867

This letter was handed to me by Mr. J. G. Newcomb March 6 1867. W. H. S.

New York Nov 16 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

The bearer Mr. J. G. Newcomb who gave the information to me with reference to Cotton shipped from Havana to Liverpool on board the "Alpine" which information being communicated by me to Mr. Dudley the Consul of the United States at Liverpool led to the seizure of the cotton on behalf of the Government of the United States. The circumstances under which Mr. Newcomb gave me the in-

formation are these
He had previously called
upon me with reference
to making an agree-
ment for confiscation
for information which
should lead to the success-
ful reclamation by the
Government of the U. S.
of property belonging to the
so called confederate
Government I informed
him that I had no
authority to make any
agreement He then
should to me the law
of Congress with refe-
rence to confiscated prop-
erty giving one half to
the informer for property
lying within the limits
of the United States I then
said to him that I had

no doubt but that the Governor would treat his information with the strictest confidence as under the law it always affords Mr. Jones cause to regret the information about the Cedar and other vessels

I have the honor to be
your Obt. Servant
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General
at Havana

Received 25. Nov
Clerk
Acknd

Mr Jones

No 148

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana Novr 18th 1865

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknow-
-ledge the reception on this morning
of your despatch No. 78 of the 7th
Inst.

Referring to my despatch
No 146, I have to report that
the correspondence which has
taken place between the Captain
General and the British Consul
General on the subject of the land-
-ing of African negroes near the

Sugar plantation "Pan de Azucar",
has elicited nothing of a satisfactory
character. General Dulce officially
denies that any negroes have been
landed - yet the fact seems to be
known to every one here, and
freely spoken of. I have been
informed that the negroes were
again stolen from the house where
they had been deposited by the
captors. Mr Bunch makes a
full report, and transmits copies
of the correspondence to Earl
Russell by the Steamer "Corsica"
today.

I am with great respect

Your Obt Servant

Tho. Savage
H. B. M.

It is believed that the Brig which landed the negroes has gone to Vera Cruz.

Rec'd 25 Nov 1865
Ans "
Mr Jones

No 149.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana Novr 18th 1865

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Your despatch No 79 enclosing Letter of attorney of the Hon: Secretary of State to W. T. Minor Esq. U. S. Consul General, came to hand this morning. I expect Mr Minor in this city next Tuesday or Wednesday, when he will of course proceed to act promptly. In the meantime I will cause the power to be translated into the Spanish language by the Government Interpreter here, as required by law.

The U. S. Steamer "Rhode Island"

and "Hornet" and ram "Stonewall" went to sea on the evening of the 15th Inst.. The ram passed our office in fine style and promised to do well on the passage. I am sorry to report the death of Paymaster Boardman of the "Stonewall" which occurred on the night of the 12th. upon the Rhode Island caused by yellow fever. A seaman of the same ship named James Gallagher was found drowned in the harbor. the remains of both the deceased are buried in the cemetery attached to Dr Charles Belots' hospital in Regla.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt servt

Thos Savage
U.S.G.

Received. 1. Dec M. Jones

file

No. 150

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana Nov 25th 1865

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report to the Department the return to this city of William T. Minor, and that he assumes on this date the duties of his office as Consul General of the United States.

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obt Servant

Tho. J. Savage

U. S. C. G.

No 151

United States Consulate General
Havana December 2d 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

Since the receipt of the power of Attorney from the Hon Secretary of State with reference to property of the late rebel Government in Havana I have had an interview with Mr. Guesca our counsel and am informed by him that two witnesses are necessary in the application to the Court for an injunction against the property; without these witnesses the application would be rejected

Mr. J. S. Newcomb the individual from whom we have received the information with reference to the rebel property is now in the United States I expect that he will return to Havana in a short time when we shall be

Rebel property in Havana

2 witnesses needed to lay injunction

one witness now in New York

enabled to move effectively
When I left the United States for
Havana on the 16th day of No=
vember Mr. Newcomb was in
New York and had been for four
weeks previously there to. During
that period he had an inter=
view with Gen Cushing and
made an affidavit with ref=
erence to rebel privateers, em=
bracing that in and from Ha=
vana. Several other persons
also made affidavits with
reference to the same matters

I have the honor to be
Your Obdt Servt
William T Minor
U. S. Consul General

Dear Mr Jones No 152

United States Consulate General

Havana December 2d 1865

Hon William H Seward.

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt for the use of this Consulate of the following Stationery viz four (4) Reams Commercial note, four (4) Reams Ex Sup letter, four (4) bundles large Envelopes, four (4) bundles Small envelopes, five (5) boxes small Notarial wafers, five (5) boxes pens, two dozen pencils, two dozen penholders, three (3) spools tape, five (5) pieces India rubber One Ships daily Journal one Treasury fees

acknowledging receipt of Stationery

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Yours

William J Minor

U S Consul General

rved Dec. 14 No 153

United States Consulate General

Havana December 9. 1865

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

The French packet Steamer "Nouveau Monde" from St Nazaire to Vera Cruz, stopping at Havana, arrived here on the 6th Instant and left for Vera Cruz on the 7th Instant, having on board, Nine Hundred Soldiers, reinforcements for the French army in Mexico

Reinforcements for the French army in Mexico stopping through Havana

I have the Honor to be

Your Most Obdt Servant

William J Minor

U.S. Consul General

DE OFICIO.

Gobierno Capitanía general, Superintendencia de Hacienda de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba

SECRETARIA.

Ministerio de Ultramar.—Núm. 699.—Excmo. Sr.—La Reina se ha servido expedir el Real decreto siguiente: —"Atendiendo á las razones que me ha expuesto el Ministro de Ultramar y de acuerdo con el Consejo de Ministros, vengo en decretar lo siguiente:—Artículo primero. Los ciento tres negros bozales procedentes de un buque portugués y que los agentes de las autoridades españolas de la Isla de Cuba aprehendieron en el mes de Setiembre último en el punto denominado Gato, límite de la jurisdicion de San Cristóbal y Pinar del Rio, serán trasportados a expensas del Gobierno á la Isla de Fernando Póo, ó á cualquiera otra de las posesiones españolas del golfo de Guinea.—Artículo segundo.—Serán igualmente trasportados á las mismas posesiones, desde la publicacion de este decreto todos los negros que las autoridades ó fuerzas españolas de cualquier clase aprehendan debidamente, con arreglo a los tratados con naciones extrangeras y a las leyes y disposiciones del reino, que prohiben la trata. —Artículo tercero.—Un reglamento especial determinará las condiciones con que los esclavos existentes en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico podrán pasar de una á otra isla y transitar por su territorio. Los negros que se aprehendan sin estas condiciones y no se acredite que son prófugos, estarán comprendidos en la disposicion del artículo segundo de este decreto. —Artículo cuarto.—El trasporte de los negros á que se refieren los tres artículos anteriores se hará inmediatamente que los tribunales ó autoridades los declaren emancipados, dejándolos á la disposicion de los gobernadores Superiores civiles. El gobierno de S. M. adoptará las disposiciones convenientes para que esta declaracion se haga con la mayor brevedad posible, cualquiera que sea la naturaleza ó el carácter de los procedimientos que se instruyan en virtud de la captura.—Artículo quinto. —Los negros trasportados a las posesiones españolas del golfo de Guinea, quedarán completamente libres á su llegada á ellas y serán conducidos al puerto que designen en las costas del continente de Africa, si no prefieren permanecer en la posesiones españolas bajo la proteccion del Gobierno ó contratarse como trabajadores libres; en la forma que lo hacen los negros Krumanes y por el tiempo que determinen los reglamentos.—Artículo sexto.— cuando los negros trasportados prefieran en uso de su libertad quedarse en Fernando Póo ó en cualquiera otra de las posesiones expresadas en el artículo anterior, cuidarán las autoridades españolas para realizar los benéficos propósitos de Anejo C. al tratado de 28 de Junio de 1865, de que se cumplan fielmente, lo mismo respecto de los emancipados en virtud de sentencia de los tribunales mixtos de justicia, que de los que lo hayan sido por los tribunales españoles, las prescripciones de los artículos primero y cuarto del citado anejo y los reglamentos del Gobierno sobre emancipados que hayan obtenido su carta de libertad en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico.—Artículo sétimo.—Se revoca desde ahora la facultad de consignar negros emancipados concedida a los Gobernadores Superiores civiles de las provincias de Ultramar en que existe la esclavitud. —Artículo octavo.—A medida que vaya cumpliendo el término de las consignaciones existentes, ingresarán los emancipados en depósito, donde el Gobierno proveerá á todo lo necesario para su subsistencia y remuneracion, ocupándolos en las obras públicas como trabajo obligatorio, mientras permanezcan en este estado.—Artículo noveno.—El Gobierno podrá declarar completamente libres á los emancipados que ingresen en el depósito y lleven mas de cinco años en las islas de Cuba ó de Puerto Rico, autorizándolos para permanecer en ellas con las condiciones que determinen los reglamentos ó trasportándolos á una de las posesiones españolas del golfo de Guinea ó a cualquiera otro punto que los mismos designen.— Artículo decimo.—Queda prohibida la facultad de traspasar las consignaciones existentes de negro emancipados. Los actuales poseedores legítimos de emancipados serán los únicos que en adelante respondan al Gobierno del cumplimiento de todas las obligaciones, que produce la consignacion.—Artículo undécimo.—El Ministro de Ultramar dictara las instrucciones convenientes para la mas exacta y pronta ejecucion del presente Real decreto.—Dado en San Ildefonso a 27 de Octubre de 1865.—Está rubricado de la Real mano.—El Ministro de Ultramar.—Antonio Canovas del Castillo".— De Real órden lo comunico a V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes. Dios guarde a V. E. muchos años. Madrid 28 de Octubre de 1865.—Canovas.—Sr. Gobernador Superior civil de la Isla de Cuba."

Es copia.—El Secretario.—*José Valls y Puig.*

Desk. Dec. 16.
Received Dec. 14.

+ Mr Jones

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana Decr 9th 1865

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir;

I have the honor to call your particular attention to the accompanying copy (with translation) of a Royal Order recently published here officially with reference to African negroes held hitherto in Cuba and Porto Rico as Emancipados, and likewise to such as may hereafter be landed from Africa in said Islands. I

No. 1
Royal order with reference to African negroes in Cuba + Porto Rico

150 to 154

am, Sir, with great respect,

Your Obt Servt

William S. Thom

Consul Genl

Official.

Government, Captain Generalcy,
and Delegate Superintendency of the
Exchequer of the Ever Faithful Island
of Cuba. = Secretary's office =
Department of the Colonies = N.º 699 =
Most Excellent Sir = The Queen has been
pleased to issue the following Royal decree =
Considering the reasons submitted to
me by the Minister of the Colonies, and
Concurring with the Council of Ministers,
I deem it proper to decree the following. =
Art. 1st The 103 boçal Negroes brought
by a Portuguese vessel, and who were
captured by the agents of the Spanish au-
= thorities of the Island of Cuba in the
month of September last at the place
called Gato, limit of the jurisdictions
of San Cristobal and Pinar del Rio,

will be transported at the expense of the Government to the Island of Fernando Po, or any other of the Spanish possessions in the gulf of Guinea. —

Art. 2. From and after the publication of this decree all negroes that the Spanish authorities, or forces whatsoever shall lawfully capture under the treaties with foreign nations and the laws and regulations of the realm forbidding the slave trade, will be likewise transferred to the same possessions.

Art 3. A special regulation will establish the conditions under which the slaves now existing in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico may go from one to the other Island, and travel thro' its territory. Negroes that may be detained not possessing these conditions, except when proved

to be deserters or "runaways" are to be considered as within the scope of the Art. 2.d of this decree.

Art 4.th The transportation of the negroes that the three preceding articles refer to is to be effected immediately after the Authorities or tribunals have declared them emancipados (emancipates). and they are to be left at the disposal of the Superior Civil Governors. Her Majesty's Government will adopt the proper measures in order that this declaration shall be made as soon as possible, whatever may be the nature and character of the proceedings instituted pursuant to the capture.

Art 5.th The negroes conveyed to the Spanish possessions in the gulf of Guinea will be entirely free on their arrival there,

and will be taken to the ports they may designate on the coasts of the Continent of Africa, if they should not prefer to remain in the Spanish possessions under the protection of the Government, or enter into contracts as free laborers, in the manner that the Krooмen do, and for the time prescribed in the regulations. —

Art 6th. If the transported negroes should prefer in the exercise of their freedom to remain in Fernando Póo or any other of the possessions expressed in the preceding article, the Spanish authorities shall be careful to realize the beneficent objects of the Annex C to the treaty of 28th of June 1865, that there shall be faithfully carries out, as much with reference to those emancipates under decrees of the Mixed Courts of Justice, as

in regard to those made free by the Spanish courts, the prescriptions of article 6 1.st and 4th of the said annex, and the regulations of the Government in respect to emancipados, who may have obtained their papers of freedom in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico. —

Art. 7th. The authority for consigning emancipado negroes hitherto granted to the Superior Civil Governors of the Colonies wherein Slavery exists, is hereby at once revoked. —

Art. 8.t As soon as the time of the consignments now existing shall run out the emancipados will be returned to the depositi, where the Government will provide for their maintenance and remuneration employing them upon the public works

as obligatory labor during the time that they shall remain in that condition.

Art. 9th. The Government may declare entirely free the emancipados that may be returned into the depositi and have been more than five years in the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, either permitting them to remain therein with the conditions that the regulations designate, or transporting them to one of the Spanish possessions in the gulf of Guinea, or to any other place that they shall name.

Art. 10th. The transfer of existing consignments of emancipado negroes is hereby prohibited. The present legitimate possessors of emancipados shall be the only ones that henceforth are to be responsible to the Government for the fulfilment of all the obligations arising

from the consignment. —

Art 11.th The Minister of the Colonies will dictate the proper instructions for the most exact and prompt exe= =cution of the present Royal decree.

Given at San Ildefonso on the 27th of October 1865. = It is rubricated by the Royal Hand. = The Minister of Ultramar Antonio Cánovas del Castillo=

By Royal order I communicate it to Your Excellency for your information and the consequent effects. God preserve Your Excellency many years. Madrid 28th of October 1865. = Cánovas = To the Superior Civil Governor of the Island of Cuba=

A copy. José Valls y Puig, Secretary.

Enclosure into
desp. No 154
Royal order into
reference to Emancip
and other African
Negroes -
Madrid 28 Octr 1865
No 1

Received Dec 21
ack " 22

No 155.

United States Consulate General
Havana December 14. 1865

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir

The American bark "Siena Nevada" has just arrived at this port from Callao Peru with a cargo of guano to be discharged here Before leaving Callao as appears by the Consular certificate attached to the Shipping articles of the "Siena Nevada" a full crew of Seamen was shipped at Callao to come to Havana there to be discharged Under these circumstances does Section 503 of the Consular Manual authorize the discharge of the Seamen at this Consulate without Existing any Extra wages

de discharge of Seamen without Extra wages

I am entirely satisfied that the contract for the discharge of the Seamen at Havana, was

Enclosure No 1

made in good faith and under=
stood by both Master and Sea=
men and that the contract has
Expired

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully Yours
William J. Minor
U. S Consul General

Received Dec 26

File

Passport Bureau

No 156

United States Consulate General

Havana December 23 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

I have the honor to send herewith the oaths of allegiance of George W Gregor marked incloosure No 1, and of David M C Hughes marked incloosure No 2 both administered at this Consulate

I am Most Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William J Minor

U. S Consul General

at Havana

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 23. 1865
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 156
Two Inclosures

Oaths of allegiance

Received Dec. 28.

No 157

United States Consulate General

Havana December 23. 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that Thomas Savage Esq Vice Consul General of this Consulate goes North, by the Steamer to-day, for the benefit of his health, much impaired by the performance of official labors. While North he will call at the Department

I remain Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William T Minor

U S Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 23. 1865
William T. Minor

Despatch No 157
No Inclosure

Announcing the de-
parture of Thomas
Savage Esq for the
North

ceived Dec. 28.
ake Jan 4

No 158

United States Consulate General
Havana Deamber 23. 1865

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D C

Sir

I would most respectfully recommend for the appointment as consular cadet to be attached to this Consulate Mr. John M Utley

Recommending Mr. John M Utley for appointment as consular cadet

Mr. Utley was born in Middletown in the State of Connecticut, is now twenty three years of age and has been connected with this office for more than a year past and is thoroughly acclimated

Previously to coming to Havana Mr. Utley had served about a year in the army against the rebellion I consider Mr. Utley from his integrity and acquirements well qualified to discharge the duties of a

Evidence of Citizenship

Wish Consular Service

consular cadet, I send here-
with the oath of allegiance of
W. Utley

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
William J. Flinn
U. S. Consul Genl

United States Consul.

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may

FORM NO. 138.

AGGREGATE RETURN *of all Fees received at the Consulate General of the United States at Havana, Cuba and ~~the Consular Agencies connected with~~ it, from January 1st to December 31st 1865, inclusive.*

NAME OF CONSULAR OFFICER.	OFFICE.	WHERE LOCATED.	Fees for the quarter ending March 31.	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Wm J. Minor	Consul Gen	Havana	$5213.75	6305.19	4804.07	5034.73	21.357.74	
						TOTAL..	$ 21.357.74	

U. S. CONSULATE Gen at Havana.

December 31, 1865.

William J. Minor

United States Consul.

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may

U.S. Con Genral
Havana
William Dillm

Inclosure
Dispatch No 19

aggregate of all
Accounts at this Cons
Late for the year
Ending Dec 31 1865

Received Jan 5
Haheny

No 159 Mr Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana December 30. 1865

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

Will you cause to be sent to this Consulate some Boxes of wafers marked "Superior Notarial wafers size 5"

The oath of allegiance of Mr. John M. Utley which should have accompanied dispatch No 158 was inadvertently omitted it is herewith sent

I remain with much Respect

Your Obt Servant

William P. Minn

U S Consul General

Sent in Dis Dupt

Dec. Feb. 2 1866

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 30. 1865
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 159.
One Inclosure

For Notarial papers
containing also
oath of allegiance
of John M. Otley

U.S. Consulate

Quaterly Statement of fees received at the United States Consular Agency at San Juan de los Remedios from the 1st day of October to the 31st day of December 1865

1865 No	Date of Arrival Month	Day	Name of Vessel	Burden tons	Crews Inward. No. Men	No. Boys	Outward. No. Men	No. Boys	Deserted No.	Cent	Dismissed No.	Cent	Shipping fees Dolls	cts	Working Protest Dolls	cts	Extending ditto Dolls	cts	Certificate to Crew Dolls	cts	Other Certificates & Stamps No.	Dollars	Total Fees & Certificates Dolls	cts	Date of Clearance Month	Day	Remarks
52	Octr	11	J P Brown	149	7	0	7	0					1	49							1	250	3	99	Octr	31	
53	"	30	Harriett	162	6	0	6	0					1	62							1	250	4	12	Novr	20	
54	Novr	1	Hyperion	306	6	1	6	1					3	06	1	00					2	500	7	06	"	28	
55	Decr	4	Ellen Dyer	379																							Remaining in port
56	"	18	Dragaban	151																							do
57	"	20	Franconia	194																							do
58	"	20	Hattie	244																							do
59	"	27	Fannie Butler	206																							do
				1791	19	1	19	1					$61	00							10	00	$17	17			

San Juan de los Remedios 31st December 1865

Isaac Stone

U. S. Consular Agent

I do solemnly and truly swear that the preceding is a true and faithful transcript from the current Register of this Consular agency

Isaac Stone

Dn. José Antonio de la Peña Gonzalez y Mugica, Escribano de Marina de esta Provincia por el Excmo. Sr. Comandante General del Apostadero de la Habana

Certifico en la mas bastante forma: que Mr. Isaac Stone, agente consular de los Estados Unidos de America en este puerto me exhibió este documento, y despues de haberlo juramentado conforme á derecho, espresó que está redactado bien y fielmente, dando yo el Escribano fe de que las firmas que se encuentran á su pié son de su puño y letra, uso y costumbre. Y á su fedimento libro la presente, que signo y firmo en Caibarien, puerto de la villa de Remedios á doce de Marzo de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis

José Anto. de la Peña

Translation

I, Jose Antonio de la Peña y Mugica, Maritime Notary of this province, appointed by H.E. the Commandant General of the Navy Yard at Havana, do hereby certify in the most sufficient form, that Mr Isaac Stone, Consular Agent of the United States of America for this port, exhibited to me the foregoing document, and after having taken oath according to the usual custom, affirmed that it was correctly and faithfully compiled; I, the Notary attesting that the signature thereto is in the hand of Mr Stone and his usual Signature; and with his request I dispatch this document signed and sealed at Caibarien port of the town of Remedios 12th March 1866

(Seal)

José Anto. de la Peña

Quaterly Statement of fees received at the United States Consular Agency at San Juan de los Remedios from the 1st Day of July to the 30th Day of September 1865

No	Date of Arrival Month	Day	Name of Vessel	Burthen tons	Crews Seamen No.	Amt	Boys No.	Amt	Officers No.	Amt	Fees of Office Dollars	cts	Notarial Fees Dollars	cts	Extending Marine Protest Dollars	cts	Certificates & Invoices No.	Dollars	cts	Other Certificates & Services No.	Dollars	cts	Total Fees received at this Office Dollars	cts	Date of Clearance Month	Day	Remarks
			Armandale	177	5	0	5	0			177						2	6	50		8	27	July	1	
			Gustav Kirby	344	7	0	7	0			344						2	6	50		9	94	"	22	
			Alice Lea	297	8	0	8	0			297						3	9	00		11	97	"	17	
			J. Q. Adams	288	7	0	7	0			288						4	11	50		14	38	"	13	
			Kate Baker	140	5	0	5	0			140						3	7	50		8	90	"	10	
			Diriyo	454	8	0	8	0			454						2	6	50		11	04	"	8	
			E. Stewart	304	7	0	7	0			304						1	2	50		5	54	"	6	
			J. Griffin	305	7	0	7	0			305						2	6	50		9	55	"	14	
46	July	17	Gaboon	173	7	0	6	0			173						50	3	00		11	23	"	31	
47	"	19	Eliza Ann	179	6	0	6	0			179						-	-	-		179		"	20	Cleared with inward Cargo
48	"	26	E. Kelly	237	6	0	6	0			237						1	2	50		4	87	"	22	
49	"	"	Mary Elizabeth	471	7	1	7	1			471						-	-	-		471		Aug	22	
50	"	29	Ezra	280	7	0	7	0			280						1	2	50		5	30	"	12	
51	"	31	Meanor	112	4	1	4	1			112						1	2	50		2	62	"	23	
				3761	93	2	92	2			$3761						$.50				$73	00	$111	11			

San Juan de los Remedios 30th September 1865

I. Stone

U. S. Consular Agent

I do solemnly and truly swear that the preceding is a true and faithful transcript from the current Register of this consular agency

I. Stone

Dn. José Antonio de la Peña Gonzalez y Mugica, Escribano de Marina de esta provincia por el Excmo. Sr. Comandante General del Apostadero de la Habana

Certifico en la mas bastante forma: que Mr. Isaac Stone, agente consular de los Estados Unidos de America en este puerto me exhibió este documento, y despues de haberlo juramentado conforme á derecho, en virtud que está bien y fielmente redactado, dando yo el Escribano fe de que las firmas que se encuentran á su pie son de su puño y letras, uso y costumbre. Y á su pedimento libro las presente, que signo y firmo en Caibarien, Puerto de la villa de Remedios á doce de Marzo de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis.

José Anto. de la Peña

(Over for translation

(Translation)

J. Jos'e Antonio de la Pe~na y Muguerza, Marine Notary for this province appointed by H.E. the Commandante General of the Navy Yard at Havana do hereby certify, that in the most sufficient form, that Mr Isaac Stone Consular Agent of the United States of America for this port, exhibited to me the foregoing document, and after having taken oath according to the usual custom, affirmed that it was correctly and faithfully copied; I, the Notary attesting that the signature thereto is in the hand of said Stone and his usual signature, and at his request, I dispose this document signed and sealed at Caibarien, port of the town of Remedios this 12th March 1866.

Seal (Signed) Jos'e Anto de la Pena

Havana
Dec. 31-1865

Havana
No 1
1865-66

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 23. 1865
William T. Minor

Despatch No 158
One Inclosure

Recommending
Mr. John M. Utley
for appointment
as consular cadet

Received Jan 13. 3317 No 160 + Mr Jones.
Acknd Jan 22. Seward

United States Consulate General

Havana January 5. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

A large number of vessels of all kinds formerly belonging to American citizens, on account of the depredations committed upon our Commerce by rebel piratical cruisers now sold during the late rebellion to citizens of foreign governments, merely, as is supposed for the purpose of hanging the flag The present owners of these vessels, being apprehensive, and I suppose justly that Congress will not aid them to return again to the American flag on account of the manifest injustice that thereby would be done to those ships owners who had patriotically continued to float the flag all through the

concerning efforts of whitewash vessels to get back under American flag

ican, are now, as I have been advised, pursuing the following course to get their vessels back again under the American flag: the vessel is now ashore with but little injury, appraisers are appointed, who condemn the vessel, which is sold under orders, and purchased by an American citizen. One or two vessels, whose flag has been changed in this manner, have lately been into one of the ports of this Island

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of respect
Your Obt Servant
William J Minor
U S Consul General

unofficial

Recd Jan. 23.

United States Consulate Gnl

Havana July 17. 1866

Hon H. N. Congar

Acting Assistant Secy of State

Sir

The accompanying letter for Hon A. G. Curtin came in the dispatch bag brought by the Steamer Vera Cruz which arrived here on Sunday last the 14th Inst As Gov Curtin returned to New York by the Steamer Eagle leaving here on Saturday the 13th Inst I have returned the letter

I remain Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

William J. Minor

U.S. Consul Genl

unofficial

Rec'd Jan. 23.

United States Consulate General

Havana Jany 17th 1866

Hon H. N. Congar

Acting Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

The Hon Secretary of State with his party has not yet arrived at Havana In the last dispatch bag brought here by the Vera Cruz on Sunday the 14th Instant were a number of letters for the Secretary and party which I shall retain until their arrival

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Yours

William J. Stuart

U. S. Consul General

Received Feb. 1. "Confidential" + Mr. Jones.

United States Consulate General

Havana January 25 1866

Hon William H Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Sir

My attention has been called to that portion of the report of the Hon Secretary of the Navy in which the proceedings with reference to the Surrender of the Stonewall are detailed

The following is an extract ✱ from the report as the same is published in the New York papers.

"He (meaning Admiral Godon) "sailed from Hampton roads on the "16th day of May and arrived off "Havana on the 28th having in his "command the Susquehanna, Shippe- "wa, Monticello, Yahkee and two tur- "reted vessels the Monadnock and "Canonicus. Shortly after his ar- "rival the Stonewall was delivered "over to the Spanish authorities "by her commander &c." In this statement there is a very important

chronological error; the Stonewall was surrendered to the Spanish Authorities on the 19th day of May, of which the Department of State was advised by dispatch No 88 from this Consulate bearing date May 20th; Admiral Godon, with his fleet arrived in the Harbor of Havana on the 29th day of May, of which the Department of State was advised by dispatch No 92 from this Consulate bearing date May 31st.

So that in fact the Stonewall was surrendered to the authorities here ten days before and not "Shortly after" the arrival of Admiral Godon

This error is important only so far as it may affect the Spanish authorities if their attention should at any time hereafter be called to it; their pride, would without doubt be touched even, at an intimation, that an appeal to their fears had been more successful than an appeal to their sense of justice

It may be well to have the mis=
take corrected before the report
becomes a part of the archives
of the government and con=
sequently a portion of its history

I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William J Mann

U S Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Jany 25. 1866
William J. Alma

Confidential Dispatch
without number

Received Jan 4. 11.

File.

No 161

United States Consulate General

Havana January 25. 1866

Hon William Hunter

Acting Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to communicate to the Department of State that the Hon William H Seward Secretary of State accompanied by his son Hon Frederic W. Seward Assistant Secretary of State and others, arrived at Havana, in the U. S. Steamer of War "De Soto" on Saturday the 20th Instant at 3 oclock in the afternoon, and left on Tuesday the 23d Instant at 11 oclock in the forenoon

announcing the arrival of the Hon Sec'y of State Seward at Havana and his departure

While here the distinguished visitor was the object of the most marked courtesies on the part of the authorities General Dulce Governor and Captain General of the Island, insisting upon waiving all etiquette, called first upon Mr. Seward, at 12 oclock noon, on the day following his arrival, and

was unremitting in his attentions during the entire stay of Mr. Seward; All Classes and ages, also, seemed to vie with Each other, in the Exhibition of the most profound regard and respect for our Secretary of State, and the desire was universal, that the visit should be prolonged, beyond the limit which the Hon Secretary had fixed for his departure

Nothing happened to mar the good feelings called into Existence by this visit which I trust is destined to Strengthen the amicable relations heretofore Existing between our own and the government of Spain

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Sent
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Received Feb. 9
" 16

No 162

+ Mr. Jones.

United States Consulate General

Havana February 1. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

A person by the name of Captain Tipton Walker of Galveston Texas called upon me with Gen Andrew Porter on Wednesday of this week to give information which may be of value to the government with reference to the burning of the Steamer "Gen Rusk" or "Blanche" in the fall of 1862 of which Consul General Schufeldt first communicated information to the Department of State in his dispatch No 97 bearing date October 9th 1862.

Information furnished by Tipton Walker with reference to "Gen Rusk" a steamer destroyed in fall of 1862

Captain Walker says that when the "Gen Rusk" or "Blanche" was cleared from and left the port of Galveston, he was the

acting collector for that port and well knows all the circumstances connected with the Steamer, that the Steamer then belonged to the so called confederate government that some papers were made out in order to afford facilities for a sale and transfer of the same, if deemed advisable, upon arriving at a foreign port And he characterizes any attempt on the part of individuals to obtain compensation from the government as damage for the destruction of the Steamer as a swindle

If the payments has not already been made on account of the loss and the government deems it a matter of sufficient importance to obtain all the particulars ✻ a letter addressed to Captain Tipton Walker Galveston where he will go in a few

days will reach him.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William J Mann

U S Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana February 1 1866
William P. Minor

Dispatch No 162
No Inclosure

Information given
by Tipton Walker with
reference to destruction
of Steamer "Sir Rusk"
in fall of 1862 for which
claim for compensation
has been made

Received Feb. 9.

Ans. Feb. 12

No 163

United States Consulate General

Havana February 1. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

Will you please advise me whether any Treasury Regulation has been made with reference to goods of American manufacture which have been exported from the United States, requiring that those goods if carried again into the United States after the drawback has been paid by the government should be treated as foreign goods and subject to custom duties

are goods exported from the U.S. to be treated as foreign goods when again carried to U.S. after drawback is paid

I have the honor to be

With Sentiments of respect

Your Obt Sent

William P. Minor

U.S. Consul Genal

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feb 1. 1866
William J. Minor

Despatch No 163
No Inclosure

Ice American sent,
after Export Customs
returned to the U.S.
the drawback being
held subject to pay-
ment of custom duties

Recevd Feb. 9.

No 164

File

United States Consulate General

Havana February 2 1866

How William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

The evidence of the citizenship of Mr John M Utley will be forwarded to the Colonial Bureau from his father who lives in Middletown Connt

Endorse Evidence of citizenship of John M Utley will be sent from Middletown Connt

Mr John M Utley is an applicant for appointment as Consular Cadet for Havana

I am Very Respectfully

Yours Obt Servant

William J Minor

U S Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 3. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 164
No Inclosure

Evidence of citizenship
of John M. Utley will
be sent from his father
in Middletown Conn
to Consular Bureau

Rec'd Feb 9.

File

No 165

United States Consulate General

Havana Feby 3. 1866

How William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

Accompanying

this dispatch I send the oath

of allegiance of Mr J. J. Gaens-

lin of Virginia

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Sent

William T. Minor

U.S. Consul General

Pass port Bureau

U. S. Constulate Ge
Havana Feby 3.
William I. M

Despatch No

One inclosure

Received Feb. 19.

No 166

File

United States Consulate General

Havana February 8 1866

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from the Department of State from No 80 to No 91 both inclusive I have instituted inquiries with reference to the subject matter of dispatches Nos 87 and 89 and the copy of the letter of Mr. Matt S Coffin accompanying dispatch No 89 and will hereafter communicate further with reference thereto

acknowledging receipt of dispatches

As soon as the Examination of Mr. John M. Utley shall have been made in accordance with the instructions in dispatch No 90 the result will be transmitted to the Department of State

The names of "whitewashed" vessels

which have been returned to the protection of the American flag asked for in dispatch No 91 will be given at an early period I remain

With Sentiments of respects

Your Obedient Servant

William T Minor

U. S. Consul General

Received Feb 19.
" 20

No 168

+ Mr Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana February 10. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State Washington D.C

Sir

Referring to my dis=
patch No 162 and in continuation
of the subject matter of the same, I
send herewith copy of a letter left
by Captain Tipton Walker with
Gen Andrew Porter, before Walker
left this place for Galveston,

The original of the letter
in pencil mark I have placed
on file in this office

I have the honor to be
Respectfully Your Obt Sent
William J Mann
U.S. Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 10. 1866
William T. Minor

Despatch No 168
One Inclosure

Copy of Letter of Capt
Tipton Walker con-
cerning Steamship
"Gen Rusk"

Copy

Havana Feby 2d 1866

My Dear Sir.

In reply to your request that I should furnish you with a statement of facts in connection with the sailing of the steamship Rusk from Galveston, Texas, I have to say: —

That about the middle of June 1862. shortly after the capture of New Orleans, by the Federal forces, a demand for the surrender of the Port of Galveston, was made by Capt Eagle, then commanding the frigate Santee off that harbour. it was expected by the people of Texas that a flotilla of U.S. Gunboats would be sent from New Orleans to Galveston to reduce that place, and that the whole coast of Texas was in immediate danger. The steamship General Rusk was then lying in Galveston Bay, the property of the Confederate States, and it was thought desirable by the Quarter Master in order to send her to sea, to prevent her capture, and if possible, to bring in supplies for the Medical department and other branches of the Public Service.

I was then acting Deputy Collector of the Customs and upon application of the Quarter Master, I consented to issue a Register to enable her to proceed to Havana, upon the express and written understanding, that she was to be loaned to J. A. MacCaulay, who had cotton on hand sufficient to load her, he, MacCaulay, binding himself to bring in certain supplies &c as was desired by the Quarter Master, in consideration for the loan. I drew up such documents as I thought would be sufficient to authorize the issue of the Register (under the circumstances) which Major Moise, the Quarter Master signed in my presence I also kept a copy of the instructions of Major Moise to the Commander of the Vessel, and to the nominal owner.

The substance of these instructions as well as I can now remember were, that some kind of transfer of the Vessel should be made in

Havana to a British subject, in order to get the vessel under the protection of the British flag, but that the sale was only to be a fictitious one, that is after the transfer was made some document in the matime of a bottomry bond was to be taken from the British owner for the full or estimated value of the ship in order to protect the interests of the Confederate States, MacCaulay acting merely as agent in this business -

Under the regulations a bona fide sale of the vessel could not have been made by the Quarter Master without doing so at Public Auction and after due notice of the sale - I would not have issued the Register but to protect the property of the Confederate States, and no act of Transfer was ever made or recorded, it was simply a loan and nothing more -

The ship reached Havana and in accordance with instructions was placed under the English flag and returned to Texas with supplies, but to the Port of Matagorda, out of my jurisdiction - Had she have returned to Galveston I would have taken measures to prevent her going to sea again without proper papers based upon a legitimate transfer, or as a properly recognized vessel belonging to the Confederate States and commanded by an officer of the C. S. Navy -

It was not understood by any of the authorities on her return that her ownership had changed, and but for the urgent solicitations of MacCaulay and Hebert would have detained her - I never heard it advanced that she was the property of any foreign citizen - The Quarter Master (Magruder) was tried by Court Martial for sending the vessel to sea, and was cashiered, it having been established that he received a certain sum of money as a bribe for his action, but none of the charges were for improperly selling the vessel, but for giving undue advantage to MacCaulay for sending his cotton to sea, when

other reliable persons would have taken the vessel upon more advantageous terms to the Government.

The ship was chased upon her second voyage by a U. S. Gunboat, run on shore near the Port of Manuel, on the North shore of Cuba, and destroyed with her cargo of cotton, and I have learned that a claim of near $ 800.000, was made by the Spanish Govts against the U. S. and allowed for the benefit of the British owner. Whether or not the value of the cargo, or as a legitimate subject of claim, I am not able to say, but it seems to me that the value of the vessel, say $ 100.000. should be paid to the Confederate States or its proper assigns.

MacCauley gave bond to the amount of $50.000 for the performance of his agreement and safe return of the ship, this bond, I believe, was liquidated near the close of the year with $50.000 Confederate money, then very much depreciated and in fact almost worthless.

I am under the impression that the papers connected with the case, can be found on my return to Texas, if possible to do so, I will obtain and hold them subject to the proper authorities.

If the vessel had been sold by the Quarter. Master, and the fact had come to my knowledge, I would have preferred charges against him myself for obtaining a register upon false pretences. My action was solely for the purpose of saving property of the Government to which I then thought my allegiance was due.

I write in Great haste. I have no ink, and fear this will be illegible. If the Government desires my testimony in the matter, a request from the proper Dept, directed to me at Galveston will receive prompt attention.

Very Respectfully

(Signed) Tipton Walker

William T. Almon

Inclosure
accompanying
Dispatch No 168

Copy of letter of
Capt Sifton Walker
concerning Steamer
"Geo Rusk"

Recived Feb. 19. No 169 + Mr. Jones.

United States Consulate General

Havana February 10. 1866

How William H. Seward

Secretary of State Washington D. C

Sir

Two Spanish Steamers of War viz the "Carmen" and "Isabella Catolica" left this port on Friday the 9th Instant, it is said for Newyork to look after Chilian privateers

I remain Respectfully

Your Obdt Servt

William T. Minor

U. S Consul General

William T. Minor

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 10. 1866
William D. Mmor

Dispatch No 169
No Inclosure

Two Spanish Steamers
of war leave Havana
for Newyork to look
after Cuban privateers

+ Mr. Jones

Received March 2.

No 170

3 United States Consulate General

Havana February 19 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

In reply to dispatches Nos 87 and 89 from the Department of State, the latter accompanied by copy of a letter from Mr. Matt S. Coffin to the Hon Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to state that immediately upon the receipt of the first dispatch I instituted inquiries, and up to this time have not been able to find anything to warrant the belief that colored persons have been brought here from the Southern coast of the United States on vessels large or small, laden with cotton or other products, and left on the Island upon the departure of the vessel

With reference to kidnapping and selling into slavery of negroes from the U. S.

Without doubt, there are persons

on

on this Island, as well as in the
United States, bad enough to en-
gage in this inhuman business,
if it could be safely and profi-
tably carried on; but by the
Spanish law no colored person
can be landed on the Island of
Cuba, unless a bond with a suit-
able penalty be given, that the
negro shall be again removed
from the Island, and for obvious
reasons, the Spanish Colonial au-
thorities, not only in Havana,
but all over Cuba, are strict
in requiring the observance of
this law. No colored person can
therefore have been landed here, for
the purpose of being kidnapped and
sold into slavery, except in
violation of this law, and, of
course at some uninhabited
place upon the coast, and, if
so landed must have been
taken at once to some plan-
tation in the interior of the

Island: the impression is quite gen=
eral here, that, by recent Events
in the United States, even the most
ignorant slave has been Educated
into some idea of personal liberty
and, that consequently, Even if
again reduced to a state of sla=
very his example and teachings
would be dangerous on the plan=
tations; therefore, in the absence of
all proof, and even of rumors
among the people here, and on
account of the difficulties attending
an attempt of this character I do
not believe that negroes have been
kidnapped from the United States
brought here and reduced to slavery
The investigations will be continued
and I shall also attempt to ascer=
tain whether there be any plan to
carry on this nefarious business
hereafter and will promptly re=
port the result of those investi=
gations Mr. Coffin his letter
bearing date New Orleans Jan 9. 1866

says

says "Since my arrival here some 10
"days ago I have been informed
"that thousands of negroes have been
"kidnapped and transported to Cuba
"and sold into slavery on the block to
"the highest bidder". During the ex-
istence of the rebellion I have no doubt
that refugees from New Orleans brought
here some of their slaves, during the
past year seven of these have been
reclaimed through this consulate,
four of whom have been sent to
the United States, and three
children are now here, at the con-
trol of the consulate awaiting a
proper opportunity to go to New
Orleans, which will be about the
first of March, one of the negroes
above referred to, and who was
returned to New Orleans about
the middle of January 1865
had been sold, at some time,
during the year previously thereto;
it is possible that the informa-
tion given to Mr. Coffin may have

originated

originated from cases similar to those above. I think, however, that I may safely asume the Department, that the information given to Mr. Coffin, and as stated in his letter is without foundation in fact

It is, however, always difficult to arrive at the truth from general statements, and if Mr. Coffin will obtain from his informants any particular case, it will afford great asistance in the farther investigation of the matter

I have the honor to be

With Sentiments of respect

Your Obedient Servant

William T. Minor

U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 24 1866
William T. Minor

Despatch No 170
No Inclosure

With reference to
Negroes from the
U.S being Kidnap-
ped and Sold into
Slavery in Cuba

Recved Mch. 2 No 171

United States Consulate Genral
Havana February 23 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir

Herewith I transmit accounts of this Consulate for quarter ending Sep 30. 1866 for boat hire, postage printing, Stationery and de Newspapers with vouchers, Except for Newspapers which being sent to the Department of State have been regarded as vouchers and for postage and boat-hire which have been for the past few years audited without vouchers on account of the difficulty of procuring them Please have the amounts passed to my credit in the Treasury Department I also send account for rent for two quarters Ending June 30 and Sep 30

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 23. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 171

accompanied by
accounts for
Boat hire. Postage
Printing &c for quarter
Ending Sep 30 and
In cent for quarter
Ending June 30 and
Sep 30. 1865

with Vouchers
have drawn to (illegible)
I have the honor to be
very respectfully Your Obt Svt
William J Minor
U.S. Consul General

Received Mch. 2

No 172

United States Consulate General
Havana Feby 23d 1866

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington d.c

Sir

I transmit herewith "arrivals and departure of American vessels" Form No 14 and "Navigation and commerce" Form No 128 at this Consulate General for quarter Ending September 30 1865 The same returns for quarter Ending Dec 31st 1865 will be sent in a short time

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servt
William J Illmon
U.S. Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 23. 1866
William J. Sliney

Dispatch No 172

Accompanying
returns of "arrivals and
departures of American
Vessels" and "Navigation
and Commerce" from
this Consulate for
quarter ending
Sept 30 1865

Received March 2
" 3

No 173

United States Consulate General

Havana February 23 1866

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

On Sunday last the master of the Spanish brig "Carmen" reported to me that he had picked up in an open boat about twenty miles off the coast of Cuba two white men and one negro who were evidently from the United States and had brought them into the harbor of Havana

Under my direction the three men were at once brought on Shore; they all told the same story that they started from the "Dry Tortugas" for the purpose of fishing and were blown out to sea to the place where they were picked up; they gave their names

Three men two white and one negro picked up in an open boat off the coast of Cuba and sent across to Key West The white men escaped prisoners from "Fort Jefferson"

the two white men as J Smithon and J. W. Adeare and the negro as J Berry Not being Satisfied from their story and ap= pearance that they were what they represented themselves to be I sent them on the next day, Monday, to Key West by the United States Steam trng "Reaney"; the Reaney has since returned to Havana and her master informs me that the two white men were escaped prisoners from "Fort Jefferson"

I am not advised what their object was in bringing the negro it certainly could have been no good one

I have the honor to be

Respectfully Your Obt Servt

William J. Minor

U.S. Consul General

ceived March 2

No 174

United States Consulate General

Havana February 24. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

Herewith I send account of cash advanced to S. B. Haynes for secret service for two months from June 21 to August 20th inclusive in accordance with instructions the employment of Mr. Haynes terminated on the 20th day of August Please have the account audited and passed to my credit at the Treasury

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William J Nixon

U.S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Feby 24. 1866
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 174

Accompanied by
account for cash
advanced for Secret
Service up to August
21st " 1865

Received Mar. 12. No 175 Jarvis

Mr Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana March 2d 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

In continuation of the subject matter of my dispatches Nos 160 and 167 to the Department of State I have the honor to communicate farther, that on the 27th day of February 1866 the brig "Topeka" arrived at this port from Newyork, Her register bearing date Feby 6th 1866 was issued at the city of Newyork, and from it I copy as follows "formerly "a British vessel and registered in "pursuance of the act of Congress of 28 "December 1852 as per Register "No 58 issued at this port Febu- "ary 1st 1866 now cancelled property "changed" In the Register ✻ James E. Ward and others are represented as the owners. James

Brig Topeka changes to the protection of the American flag

E. Ward is a merchant doing
bnsiness in Newyork whose
vefsels, more than three of any
others, trading to this Island
are being changed again to
the protection of the American
flag

I am with sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General

Received Mar. 12.

No 176

United States Consulate General

Havana March 3. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the Department of State of Dispatch No 97, by the Steamer Manhattan which came port this morning on her way from Newyork to Vera Cruz,

I Shall always Endeavor to send any mail sent to the care of this Consulate or in any manner coming here for the Consulate at Vera Cruz, by the next Steamer for Vera Cruz after its receipt A line of Steamers as was established last summer to run between Newyork and Vera Cruz stopping at Havana I suppose that all mail matter for Vera Cruz is sent on board one of the Steamers of this line

Referring to mail matter for U.S. Consulate at Vera Cruz

leaving Newyork twice each
month, in that event the
Mail matter is not directed
to the care of this Consulate
and does not come here.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William T Minor
U.S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate

Received Mar. 12. No 177.
Ack Mar 12

Navy

United States Consulate General

Havana March 9th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have been informed that during the early period of the war the Navy Department of our Government had a coal station at Havana for the supply of our Steamers of war, and that an agreement of the following tenor was entered into between the owners of the land where the coal was stored here and the Navy Department: For the receiving, storing and delivering the coal on board our Steamers, the owners of the land were to receive three dollars ($3) per ton for each ton so delivered -

Claims against the Navy Department

Messrs Samá & Caneras, the owners of the land have presented to me bills as follows; for delivering on board the Steamer "Marigold"

5 tons of coal, fifteen dollars ($15) on the 19th day of February 1864; for delivering on board the "Patron" 50 tons of coal on the 24th day of February $150; and for delivering on board the "Rhode Island" on the 13th day of November 1865. 43 Tons $84.50 Eighty-four and 50/100 dollars.

Will you call the attention of the Navy Department to this matter with directions. I have no doubt the service was performed, although the name of the "Patron" may be wrong.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William T Minor

U.S. Consul General

Unofficial

No 1

United States Consulate Genl
Havana March 10. 1866

Hon F. W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir

Sr Don Francisco
D Macin has, as I am advised returned from Havana to Washington I therefore return the inclosed letters which came here in the dispatch bag from Washington

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Yours
William T. Minor
U. S Consul General

Received March 22 1866

No 178

Wm. Jones

United States Consulate General

Havana March 14 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

Will you cause the accompanying drafts to be audited and if found correct passed to my credit at the Treasury Department they are a draft of H Galody U. S Consul at Antigua for Seventeen and 18/100 Dolls ($17.18) on account of postage and a draft of B W Sanders U. S Consul at Tabasco for Eighty Seven and 50/100 Dolls ($87.50) on account of sent I cashed both of these drafts for the parties when passing through here

With sentiments of respect

I am Your Obedient Svt

William J Mure

U S Consul Genl

Received March 22

No 179

United States Consulate Genual

Havana March 15. 1866

Hon William H Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

Herewith are sent letters which have been received at this Consulate directed to officers and men belonging to different naval vessels As the vessels are not now, so far as I can learn at any of the West India Islands I have deemed it proper to return the letters to the Department of State in order that they may be sent to the Hon Secretary of the Navy, if such course should be thought right; there are five letters for the De Soto, two for the Shenandoah, one for the Montgomery, one for the Vanderbilt, one for the Lancaster, one for the Hornet and one for the Crave

Letters for officers and men of the Navy

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William J Minor

U S Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 15. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 179
12 Sealed Letters

For officers and
men of the Navy
on vessels not now
in the West Indies

Received March 22

No 180

United States Consulate General

Havana March 16. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir

Accompanying this I send the Consular certificate of the marriage ceremony performed at the consulate consul in my presence on the 10th Instant between Charles P. Weeks and Helen I Jacobus

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Sent

William J Mann

U. S Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Mch 16. 1866
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 180
One Inclosure

Consular Certificate
of marriage of
Charles D. Weeks
and
Helen L. Jacobus

Consulate General of the United States
of America at Havana, Cuba.

I, the undersigned Consul General of the United States of America for Havana and the dependencies thereof, do hereby certify that on this tenth day of March 1866, the marriage ceremony was performed between Charles P. Weeks of Portsmouth N.H. forty-two years of age, at present residing in Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba and Helen P. Jacobus, of Brooklyn, New York, nineteen years of age, in my presence and in presence of numerous witnesses, by Edward P. Stimson, a regularly ordained minister of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, located at Castleton, New York.

Said marriage ceremony being performed in the U. S. Consulate Rooms, at Havana.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Havana this 10th March 1866.

William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana March 10. 1866
William T. Minor

Inclosure
accompanying Despatch
No 180

Consular certificate
of the marriage of
Carlos D. Weeks and
Helen I Jacobus

Helen Jacobus

Recved March 22.

No 181

United States Consulate General
Havana March 16. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir

I have the hon=
or to send herewith quarterly
returns of the Consular agen=
cy of the United States at
San Juan de los Remedios
Island of Cuba for the three
quarters Ending June 30.
September 30 and December
31. in the year 1865

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Sevt
William J Mure
U. S. Consul General

Arrv't Dep to Sd,

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Mch 16. 1866
William J. Minor

Despatch No 181

Three Inclosures

Quarterly returns
of "San Juan de los
Remedios for three
quarters ending
June 30. Sep 30 and
Dec 31. 1865

Received March 22
" 24
Ack
Baker

No 182

United States Consulate General

Havana March 16. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

Will you cause to be sent to this Consulate about fifty Sheets of blank form No 14 also a new seal. The seal sent last year is so nearly worn out that it is difficult to make an impression the base of the seal is soft metal I think if it were hard it would last for a longer time Also please send wafers of the size adapted to the seal

I remain Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servant

William J Minor

U S Consul General

New seal ordered. Ask Mr Minor to return the old one when he receives the new

Ayer

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 16 1866
William J. Allen
Dispatch No 182

Asking for a seal
and blanks and
wafers

Received March 22 ack

No 183

+ Mr Jones.

United States Consulate General

Havana March 17. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

I have the honor to communicate to the Department of State that on Saturday the 10th Instant, the Spanish Steamer of War "Neptuno" brought into this port two hundred and Seventy five africans that were picked up on an uninhabited part of the Island of Cuba on the western part thereof near Cape "San Antonio"

There is no doubt that these africans were brought by some late Slave Expedition from Africa; there are a great many rumors with reference to the matter, but as yet I have not been able to satisfy myself as to their truth as

Soon as the particulars are learned I will communicate them to the Department of State

With Sentiments of respect
I am Your Obt. Servant
William T Minor
U S Consul General

Received April 4"
Ack April 11"

No 184

Consulate Bahama
Ack

United States Consulate General
Havana March 20 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the
honor to communicate to the
Department of State, that the
three colored children mentioned
in Dispatch No 137 from this
Consulate, bearing date Sep.
15. 1865, were sent by me to
New Orleans by the Steamer "Eve-
ning Star" which left this port
on the 9th. Instant; the children
are all young and required
the care of some proper person
on the voyage; in the month
of January last, upon ascer-
taining with certainty, that
Mrs. DeHart the wife of Capt.
Hart the person with whom
the children were stopping in
Havana, intended to leave

for New Orleans, the latter part of February, or first of March, I concluded the better way, was to send them in her charge and accordingly did so, in the Steamer Evening Star on the 9th Instant. Maj Genl Canby Commanding the Military district at New Orleans, and T. J. Durant Esq. who had acted in some legal proceedings in behalf of the mother of these children, were duly notified

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Sent
William Thurber
U. S. Consul Genl

Received April 5th
Ack April 11th

No 185

United States Consulate General

Havana March 30. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D C

Sir

I send herewith six Letters that have reached this Consulate addressed to persons connected with Naval Vessels of the United States So that if such course be deemed proper they may be sent to the Navy Department to be forwarded to their proper destination. There are three letters for the "Susquehanna", two for the "Mohongo" and one for the Powhatan neither of which Vessels is now, so far as I can learn at any of the West India Islands

I have the honor to be

With Sentiments of Respect

Your Obedient Servt

William T. Minor

U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Mch 30 1866
William J. Minor
Dispatch No 185
Six (6) Inclosures

6

Letters addressed to persons
on Naval vessels not
now in the ports of the
West India Islands

Havana

Quarter ending March 31 / 1866.

Shipped under British flag to the U. States.

Name of Vessel.	Where produced	Where manufact'd	Description	Quantities		Value.	Date of sailing
Eliza			Molasses	289 Hhds			
N. York	Cuba	Cuba	Sugar	40 "			
			Honey	14 tierces			
			Molasses	21 do		$ 13.869.42	Jan'y 22
			"	8 Bbls			
Almata							
N. York	"	"	Sugar	117 Hhds			
			Molasses	280 do			
			Honey	32 tierces			
			Fustic	10½ tons		16.522.97	Feb'y 6.
Stanley							
Boston	"	"	Sugar	82 Hhds			
			Molasses	133 do			
			"	21 tierces			
			"	13 Bbls		10.859.85	" 17.
Athlete							
N. York	"	"	Sugar	54 Hhds			
			Molasses	131 do			
			Mahogany	256 Logs			
			Fustic	42½ tons		12.276.03	March 10
J.R. Shaw							
N. York	"	"	Sugar	240 Hhds			
			"	25 tierces			
			Molasses	250 Hhds		24.600.73	" 31.
						78.129 00	

Superintendent March 31 / 1866.

Nathan Gibbs

W. L. Chamberlain Agt

U. S. Consulate General

British flag to the
United States for
Puertas for
quarter Ending
March 31. 1866

Received April 13th
Ack April 26

No 186

Consular Bureau

United States Consulate General
Havana April 7. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the
honor to communicate to the
Department of State that T.
Savage Esq Vice Consul General
of this Consulate returned
from the North by the Steamer
Eagle which arrived here on
Monday the 2d Instant with
much improved health and
has entered upon the dis-
charge of his duties

announcing return of Vice Consul General T Savage

I remain Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J Minor
U.S. Consul General

British flag to the U.S. Ship

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 6. 1866
William Tillman

Dispatch No. 186
to Instructions

Announcing
return of Vice Consul
Genl. J. Savage
from the South

Received apric 19th
ack apric 26th

No 187

United States Consulate General

Havana apil 12. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

I have the
honor to acknowledge the receipt
from the Department of State of
Dispatches from No 92 to No 102
both inclusive

acknowledging receipt of dispatches from 92 to 102 both inclusive

No 97 has been heretofore
answered by dispatch No 176 from
this Consulate bearing date March
3. 1866 With reference to the
subject matter of Dispatch No 100,
I communicated to the Depart-
ment by dispatch No 184 dated
March 20 that the three children
of Rose Elyza had been sent to
New Orleans by the Steamer "Evening
Star" which left Havana on
the 9th day of March and I
have received a letter from
Mr Thomas J Durant of

with reference to three children of Rose Elyza

New Orleans bearing date 19 March 1866 stating that the Children arrived safely at New Orleans on the 17th day of March As soon as the new seal spoken of in No 101 is received the old one will be returned

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William T Minor

U S Consul General

Received April 19th

No 188

United States Consulate Genl
Havana April 13. 1866

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir

I have deposited in Bank in Havana, monies more than sufficient, to settle my accounts with the Treasury for Quarter Ending Dec 31. 1865

Will you do me the favor to advise me how I shall transmit the same whether by purchasing drafts on London or on N York, the values are about the same

Requesting advice how monies shall be transmitted to the Treasury

I have the honor to be
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J Minor
U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 13. 1866
William D. Allman

Dispatch No 188
No Inclosure

Requesting directions
how monies shall
be transmitted from
this Consulate to
the Treasury

Received April 26th
ack April 26th

No 189

United States Consulate General

Havana April 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir

I send here=
with returns of the arrivals
and departures of American
vessels at the port of Havana
for the quarter ending Dec 31.
1865 form No 14 also
Navigation and Commerce
at Havana for the same peri=
od, form 128

No 1

No 2

I have the honor to be
Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 18. 1866
William J. Illma

Dispatch No 189

Two Inclosures

Annals & Departures
of American Vessels
Navigation & Commerce
at Havana for
Quarter Ending
Dec 31. 1866

Rec'd April 26th
ack April 26th

No 190

United States Consulate General
Havana April 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

I send herewith accounts of this Consulate against the Department of State for quarter ending Dec 31. 1865 viz

Office rent for the quarter	$150	No 1
Boat hire " "	179.45	No 2
Postage account "	24.75	No 3
Account for Stationery &c "	122.12½	No 4

All of the accounts are accompanied by vouchers, except for boat hire and postage, which have been for some years past audited and allowed without vouchers on account of the absolute impossibility of procuring them. The vouchers sent to the Department of State are considered good

U.S. Consulate General

vouchers for the Newspapers charged on account for Stationery.
Will you please cause the different accounts to be audited and the amounts to be placed to my credit at the Treasury Department

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William J Hinton
U S Consul General

Consulate General U.S.
Havana Cuba 18 1896
William J Hinton
Consul General

Exhibit A 190
Form 8 duplicate

Accounts against
Department of State for Office Furniture Supplies Stationery Printing
Year ending June 30 1896

Received April 26th
Ack April 26th

No 191

United States Consulate General

Havana April 18. 1866

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir

Accompanying this dispatch I send the aggregate returns of all fees received at this Consulate General from January 1. 1865 to December 31 1865 form No 138 I have taken measures to procure the same from the Consular agencies Connected with this Consulate which will be transmitted to the Department of State as soon as received

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Sent
William T Minor
U.S Consul General

U.S. Consulate Havana

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 8. 1866

William J. Mumm

Despatch No 191

One Inclosure

aggregate of all
fees rec'd at this
Consulate for the
Year Ending Dec 31
1865

Received April 26
Ans April 27

No 192

Consulate
Bureau

United States Consulate General

Havana April 21st 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State Washington D. C

Sir I most respectfully ask for a leave of absence from my post for a period of four and a half a five months during the coming season of yellow fever in Havana I feel compelled to solicit this leave of absence because my health is seriously impaired by the continued hard labor in the Consulate during the past season, and the enervating influence of a tropical climate

I accompany the application with a certificate of Dr. L. Winterhalter a physician of the highest respectability in Havana

If the application be granted will the Department permit the absence to commence from the 20th of May to the 1st of June

I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully Your Obt Servt

William J. Minor

U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 18. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 192
One Inclosure

Application for
leave of absence

Certificate

The undersigned Leopold Winterhalter M.D. residing in Havana certifies that Mr W. F. Minor U.S. Consul General in Havana has been suffering lately very severely in his digestive tube produced by the influence of the tropical climate and that only a change to his native one can reestablish entirely his failing health

Havana the 11th of April 1866

Dr Winterhalter

U.S.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana April 21. 1866
Wm T. Minor

Inclosure No =
Companying
Dispatch No 192

Certificate of
D. L. Winterhalter

Mr J. Smith

The examination reported by the Consul General is satisfactory to the Dept so far as it extends. But it is not quite as full in all respects as it is desirable that such examinations should be to meet the spirit & intent of the Law and the requirements of Section 11 of the "Instructions relative to Consular Clerks"

It is especially defective in not showing whether the candidate can read & write some other language besides English.

The Consul General is requested to report what are Mr S.'s qualifications

in this respect, and if the report
is satisfactory, further requirements
in this case, must be waived
and the candidate accepted

Received May 4th No 193

(Acknd May 7)

United States Consulate General

Havana April 27th 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

The new seal for this Consulate has been received and in accordance with instructions in dispatch No 101 from the Department the old one is herewith returned

I have the honor to be

Respectfully Your Obt Sevant

William J. Minor

U.S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 27. 1866
William T. Minor

Despatch No 193
to Inclosure

New seal received and
old one returned

Recorded May 4th
Answered May 7th

No 194

Apr

United States Consulate General

Havana April 27th 1866

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir

I have the honor to state that in accordance with instructions in dispatch No 90 from the Department, bearing date January 26 1866, Messrs Eben Wade and Robert G. Cawton both citizens of the United States highly respectable and competent persons and both engaged in commercial pursuits in this city were requested by me to act with myself as a board of examiners in the examination of Mr. John M. Utley an applicant for appointment to a consular clerkship, that said gentlemen with myself met as a board of examiners, on

the 26th instant and made the Examination of Mr. Utley

This communication is accompanied by the report of the board of Examiners Inclosure No 1 and the answers of Mr. Utley reduced to writing Inclosure No 2

I am with sentiments of respect

Your Obedient Servant

William T. Minor

U. S. Consul General

The Undersigned William T Minor
Consul General of the United States at
Havana & Ben Wade and Robt G.
Lawton citizens of the United States
residing in Havana and Engaged
in Commercial pursuits in that
city met as a board of Ex-
aminers on the 26th Instant
and proceeded to the Exami-
nation of Mr. John M Utley
an applicant for appointment
to a Consular clerkship
The Examination was made by a
series of written questions which was
answered in our presence and
the answers reduced to writing
by the said Utley The questions
and answers with our names
subscribed are herewith sent
Havana April 27th 1866

William T Minor U.S. Con Genl

& Wade

Robert G. Lawton

U.S. Consulate Genl
Havana April 27. 1866
William P. Minor

Inclosure No 1
Dispatch No 194

Report of board
of Examiners

Questions to be answered by John M Utley an applicant for appointment to a consular clerkship

First Question What are the duties of a Consul when an American vessel enters port?

Second Question If an American vessel be sold in port what are the duties of the Consul? State every thing required to be done

Third Question What are the advantages of requiring invoices to be certified in triplicate?

Fourth Question Can the local authorities of a port be called upon, as a matter of right to enforce discipline in case of an affray or insubordination on board of an American vessel in a foreign port

Fifth Question What is the duty of a Consul when seamen are discharged from an American vessel in a foreign port?

Sixth Question If a vessel claiming to be an American vessel enters a foreign port without papers what should the Consul do?

Seventh Question If an american vessel comes into port injured by storms What are the duties of the Consul?

Eighth Question If the master of an American vessel refuses to obey the just and lawful requirements of the Consul what can the Consul do?

Ninth Question, What are the duties of a Consul with reference to American Seamen in a foreign port?

Tenth Question What should always be the department of the Consul and Every one connected with his office and their treatment of all doing business with the office

William T. Minor
U.S. Consul General Havana
Cuba
Robert J. Lawton

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 27. 1861.
William L. Minor

Inclosure No 2
Dispatch No 194

Examination of
John M. Utley Jr
a coasting clerk
Ship

Answer to Question First.

To receive the register and other papers, cause the name of the vessel, and other particulars to be entered in the "Ships Daily Journal," to receive Protests, declarations in regard to seamen who may have joined or left the vessel after she had been cleared from the last port, and to advise the master, when called upon, in regard to matters pertaining to his vessel or cargo.

In case of the neglect of the master to deposit the proper papers within a reasonable length of time after the arrival of the vessel, the Consul should inform him of the necessity of so doing, by showing him the law requiring it, and apprising him of the penalty he will incur by refusal or neglect.

Answer to Question Second.

To discharge the seamen, exacting three months extra wages, to record and authenticate the bill of sale, cancel the register and retain one half to be forwarded to the Register of the Treasury, attaching to the other half the

certificate of cancellation, deliver it to the ma
whose duty it is to return the same to
Collector of Customs. collect the tonnage d
other fees. If the purchaser was an American ci
and placed the vessel under the command of a
American master he might upon applica
receive a sea letter which would enable
to sail with the vessel to a port in the
United States, there to take out such r
=ister or other papers as might be require
law. If the vessel had been condemned, sol
and repaired, the register might be retai
by the master entire and the sea letter a
=ed thereto, no extra wages to be paid to se
when discharged from a vessel condemn
to be sold. The crew list should be retu
by the late master to the Collector of Cus
the discharge of seamen should be certi
by the Consul and attached to the crew

Answer to Question Third.

The advantages are, that thereby a checkag
fraud is placed at once upon Merchants, Cu
House officers and Consuls, upon Merchan
by the sworn statement in regard to valu

and quantities, which could be easily altered if there was but one copy. Upon Custom House officers as at any time copies could be procured from Consuls and compared, thereby preventing short entries, undervaluation or other frauds. Upon Consuls, as a return of the different invoices is required by the same Auditor who examines the Consuls returns, thereby any discrepancy in fees would be discovered. As a general thing a certain class of merchants are opposed to the system as it prevents them from smuggling.

Answer to Question Fourth.

Where no treaty exists expressly stipulating the same, the local authorities cannot be called upon as a matter of right, only as comity

Answer to Question Fifth

To exact three months extra wages, beyond what is already due, one month of which should be credited to the "Seamens Fund" remaining two months to be paid to the seaman when he has engaged passage or shipped on a vessel bound to the United States, unless expense has been incurred

for board, clothing or medical attendance; then the a-
mount so paid to be deducted, and the residue paid
to seaman. If a vessel has put into a foreign port
in distress and subsequently condemned, or if
the voyage of any vessel has been unnecessarily pro-
longed, if not through the inadvertance of the master,
the extra wages need not be demanded. If a vessel
has been surveyed by regularly appointed surveyors
and they have ordered certain supplies to be bought
or repairs to be made, and the master has not
complied with their orders, they having been approved
by the Consul, the seamen may be discharged and
one month's extra wages exacted.

Answer to Question Sixth

If he is fully satisfied that she is owned and of-
ficered by American citizens, he may upon appli-
cation being made, issue a sea letter allow-
ing her to proceed to a port in the United
States there to take out such papers as may
be required by law.

Answer to Question Seventh.

To receive the Protest of the master and upon

the application of the master the Consul shou
order a survey to be held to ascertain what shoul
best be done for the benefit of all persons concern
It is not obligatory upon the master to have
survey called by the Consul.

Answer to Question Eighth

He may detain the papers until all ju
and legal demands are satisfied.

Answer to Question Ninth

To see that they are humanely treated to be
friend and adviser, but to avoid offering a pre
for desertion; when they are destitute provide th
with clothing and food, send them to the Unite
States by the first opportunity when practica
when they are sick provide them with med
attendance to be paid for from their share of
wages if they were discharged with extra wag
if this should become exhausted, then money
be taken from the "Seamens Fund," if this shou
also fail to supply sufficient means the Co
should draw upon the proper officer of the D
ment for funds to meet the additional expe
If a seaman should die the Consul sho
inform the Department of States, so th
the information might reach the relati

and friends of the deceased.

Answer to Question Tenth.

Always gentlemanly and courteous.

John M. Utley

William T. Minor
U.S. Consul Gnnal Havana
Cuba

Robert T. Lawton

Recvd May 4th
Read May 7th

No 195

United States Consulate General
Havana April 27. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir

I have the hon-
or to acknowledge the receipt
of Dispatch No 103 from the
Department of State bearing
date April 7. 1866 inclosing
copy of letter from J. B.
Mc Laughlin Esq to Hon
William Lawrence

I have answered the
letter of Mr. McLaughlin
and inclosed the answer
to the address of Hon Mr.
Lawrence at Washington

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt
William P. Minor
U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana April 27. 1866
William J. Minor

Despatch No 190
No Inclosure

Stating that letter
written by J. B. M.c
Laughlon in reply
to his sent in dis-
patch No 103

Received May 10th
ans May 14.

No 196

Mr J. Smith

United States Consulate General

Havana May 4th 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir

I have the Honor to State, that I sent to you by Captain Aulick of the Navy who left here on the 2d Instant by the U.S. Steamer of War * Swatara, a box containing Specimens of gold ore from mines within a short time past discovered in the Eastern part of the Island of Cuba The mines are said to be very rich and Extensive beyond any thing heretofore known in any part of the world

I remain very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William C. Minor

U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate Report

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 4 1866
William T. Minor

Despatch No 196
No Inclosure

Concerning an iron
newly discovered Sate
mines of Cuba

Received May 17 18
Ans.

No 197

United States Consulate General

Havana May 9. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

A large number of letters have come directed to the care of this Consulate for the officers and men connected with the West India Squadron, a list of which marked inclosure No 1 accompanies this dispatch. The letters are done up in four packages marked "Letters for Steamer Mackinaw" "Letters for Steamship Rhode Island" "Letters for Steamers "Swatara and Monongahela", and "Official Letters for West India Squadron" which packages are sent in the dispatch bag I have sent these letters, because advised, that these Steamers have all left for the North, in order

U.S. Consulate General

that they may be handed to
the Hon Secretary of the Navy
to be sent to the parties to
whom they are addressed

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Mercer
U.S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana May 9. 1866
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 197
One Inclosure

Letters Rec'd at Consulate General at Havana for West India Squadron, Sent, for Navy Department, to forward to proper parties

List of letters received at the United States Consulate General at Havana for officers and men connected with the West India Squadron

For "Mackinaw"

Com	A. J. Drake	1 letter
Lieut Com	A. J. Quackenbos	2 "
Lieut	E. K. Kellogg	7 "
Mate	Franklin Grant	6 "
Engineer	H. E. Tinkham	8 "
do	A. J. Kane	2 "
2 af do	George W. Fidder	1 "
Mate	George P. Gifford	10 "
Mid	Henry E. Nichols	1 "
Pay	Edwin Putnam	4 "
Asst Eng	Wm. C. Woods	2 "
Master	F. M. Payne	4 "
	Edwd K. Greene	3 "
3 af Eng	John Slack	2 "
	Thos. Hennessy	1 "
	Horace N. Bogart	1 "
	Wm S. Miller	3 "
	Wm D. Hays	3 "
	Chas C. Haley	3 "
	John Lake	1 "
	John Reiley	2 "
	Alford Cadow	1 "
	Lot Norton	5 "
	Richard Cruze	1 "
	John F. Dean	1 "
	Robert Bates	2 "
	Saml N. Linn	2
	John Turner	1
	Dr Edw Dodge	3
	Wm Volandt	3
	George Gray	6
	C. J. Wright	4
	John Cole	2

U. S. Consulate General

	Wm Browne	1 Letter
	Jas Bible	1 "
	Peter Lawrence	1 "
En	Wm N Rodes	1 "
	Peter Hargadon	1 "
	Archibald Jamac	1 "
	Fred Able	1 "
	Abraham Guyer	1 "

Done up in one package in the order as arranged above

For "Rhode Island"

Admiral	J S Palmer	1 Letter
Commander	D M Fairfax	3 "
Paymaster	J N Carpenter	11 "
Lieut	J. H. Washburn	1 "
	George Sewell	2 "
	Henry W Scott	1 "
Dr	Osborne	1

Done up in one package

Mid	S Hubbard	1 Letter	Iroquois
	Chauncey W Smith	1 "	do
	Wm E Devlin	1 "	do

Actg Mas J McGowan 1 " Monongahela

Done up in one package

Official Letters

Pay	J N Carpenter	3 Letters
"	James Hoy	1 "
Lieut	Joseph H Rogers	1 "
"	C. J Habighorst	1 "

Done up in one package

List of letters rec'd
at Consulate Genl
at Havana for
West India Squadron

Inclosure No 1
Despatch No 197

U. S. Consulate General
Havana April 24. 1866
William P. Morris

Dispatch No 194
Two Inclosures

Examination of
Mr. John M. Otley
for appointment
to a Consular
Clerkship

Received May 17 at 10 a

No 198

United States Consulate General

Havana May 10. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir

Herewith

I send returns from I Stone Esq

U. S. Consular agent at "San Juan

de los Remedios" in Cuba for the

quarter Ending March 31. 1866 No 1 State

Also aggregate of all fees re=

ceived at the same agency

for the year Ending Dec 31 No 2 Fees

1865

I remain Most Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William J. Stone

U. S. Consul General

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law. This

United States Consular Agent

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 10 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 198
Two Inclosures

Returns for quarter
Ending Mch 31. 1866
and year Ending
Dec 31. 1865 of Con-
sular agency at
"San Juan de los Remedios"

FORM No. 138.

AGGREGATE RETURN *of all Fees received at the Consulate* ~~of~~ 2 agency *of the United States at* San Juan de los Remedios *and the Consular Agencies connected with it, from* January 1st 1865 *to* December 31. 1865, *inclusive.*

NAME OF CONSULAR OFFICER.	OFFICE.	WHERE LOCATED.	Fees for the quarter ending March 31	Fees for the quarter ending June 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Sept. 30.	Fees for the quarter ending Dec. 31.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Isaac Stone	Consular Agent	Caibarien	$123.39	$151.00	$111.11	$17.17	$402.87	
	75 Certified foreign	Services by Letters	30.00	107.50	45.00	5.00	187.50	
			153,39	258,50	156,11	22,17	590,37	
						TOTAL.. $	590.37	

U. S. CONSULATE at 2d agency San Juan de los Remedios

Caibarien December 31, 1865.

I. Stone

United States Consular Agent

NOTE.—This Form is to be transmitted to the Department of State, with the blanks properly filled, at the close of every year, in order that the information may be communicated to Congress, as required by law.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 10 1866
William T. Minor

No 2

accompanying
Dispatch No 198

aggregate of fees
collected at Consular
agency of San Juan
de los Remedios
for year Ending
Dec 31. 1865

Received May 17 1866

No 199

Mr J. Smith
Confidential

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana May 12th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have just obtained from a source which is considered reliable, the following information upon Mexican Affairs.

An agent of the so called Emperor Maximilian arrived in Havana eight or ten days since under the travelling name of "General Orofrio" he is on his way to have an interview with Resident Juarez at El Paso, and will leave this port probably to-morrow for Matamoros there-fore he will reach his destination in about twenty seven or twenty eight days. The object of his mission is to offer Juarez, the

Emissary on the ways to offer terms to Juarez

Presidency of the Council and the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, upon his recognition of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. or it is left to his option to abandon the country, and the same sum will be paid him. That amount will be delivered to Juarez in drafts upon A. Belmont of New York. General Ortega has been already won over to the Empire. It is believed that Juarez will not accept the propositions, but without means or the necessary support, he may be compelled to abandon the contest. In the event of Juarez's acceptance of Maximilian's propositions, a loan of twenty millions of pounds sterling will be made to the Mexican Imperial Government by Baring Brothers, Smith and another house, out of which Napoleon is to be paid his claims upon Mexico. It is by

no means certain that Napoleon will retire his troops from Mexico unless Juarez, as President of the Republic, recognizes the Empire, notwithstanding his formal promises to the United States.

One of the French Steamers of the St Nazaire line arrived here last Saturday with 428 French Zouaves, bound to Vera Cruz, for which port she sailed the 7th. Her name "La France".

The Spanish Steamer Moctezuma brought the following telegrams found in a Porto Principe paper of the 8th Inst.

"Cuba May 8th 1866

"The "Pajaro" has arrived from St Thomas
"and brings the following news.

" In St Domingo a revolution has
"broken out headed by Luperon
"and Federico Garcia which has
"resulted in the fall of Baez.

" Pimentel was proclaimed President.

" A secret commission endeavored

"to assassinate Baez, who had
"just defeated the Haytiens.
"The Revolutionary troops were
"marching upon the Capital."

I send the number of today's
El Siglo containing the above
relating to St Domingo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obedient Servant.
William T. Minor
Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Kingston Jam. 13th 1884
Mr. Frelinghuysen Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
Sir
Re Revolution
No 2

Respectfully enclosing
a Kingston Gleaner of the 12th inst
containing an article entitled
"Revolution in Hayti" and
"Fighting Begun" &
"Fighting Renewed" &
"Fighting Over" &
"Fighting Continued"

EL SIGLO.

Vérnes 11 de Mayo de 1866.

(De nuestro boletin.)

Por el vapor *Moctezuma* hemos recibido el siguiente Boletin del *Camagüey* de Puerto-Principe del mártes 8 de Mayo de 1866.

Cuba y Mayo 8 á las 9 y 35 minutos.

Ha llegado el "Pájaro" de Santhomas, trayendo las noticias siguientes:

En Santo Domingo ha estallado una revolucion capitaneada por Luperon y Federico García que ha dado por resultado la caida de Baez.

Pimentel fué proclamado Presidente.

Una comision secreta trató de asesinar á Baez, quien acababa de derrotar á los haitianos.

Las tropas revolucionarias marchaban sobre la Capital.

---

plar castigo de Silvio Pellico, y de cuantos

U. S. Consulate General
Havana March 14 1866
William T. Minor

Despatch No 178

Two Inclosures

Drafts of J. M. Gabody
U.S. Consul at Antigua
and B. W. Saunders
U.S. Consul at Tabasco

Received May 24 1866 Secretary of State

No 200

Mr J. Trist

United States Consulate General

Havana May 15. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State Washington D.C

Sir

On the 19th day of February A.D. 1866 an affray occurred on board the American bark "A. Bradshaw" then lying at the wharf in the harbor of Nuevitas a port on the Eastern part of the Island of Cuba, which resulted in the death of one of the parties. No person but the crew belonging to the "A Bradshaw was engaged in or present at the affray.

an affray on board American bark "A Bradshaw" among the vessels in harbor of Nuevitas resulting in death of one of the crew

On being informed of the matter I immediately advised Richard Gibbs Esq United States Consular agent at Nuevitas to take the necessary affidants, and request the Captain of the port to have the accused parties arrested with reference to their being sent to the United States for trial. Afterwards upon receiving information

Refusal of the Authorities to deliver up accused to be sent to the United States for trial

from Mr. Gibbs that the local authorities at Nuevitas, unless under orders from the Superior authorities, had declined to give up the accused after their arrest, in order to be sent to the United States for trial, I addressed a communication to General Dulce Captain General of the * Island of Cuba a copy of which marked Inclosure No 1 is herewith sent, to which an answer was returned a copy of which is marked Inclosure No 2 and finally a communication from the Supreme Marine authorities, having jurisdiction of such matters was received by me a copy of which marked Inclosure No 3 is herewith sent

Although there is no * treaty between our own and the Spanish government regulating proceedings in

matters of this kind yet, heretofore, whenever affrays have occurred on board of American vessels lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana between the crews of such vessels, the authorities have been quite willing to surrender the accused to the consul to be sent home for trial Even when such affray has* resulted in death

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
William T. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Havana May 15 1866

William S. Thom

Dispatch No 200

Four (4) Inclosures

affray on board of
American bark "R
Bradshaw" at Nuevitas
resulting in death of
one of the crew
Copies of the author-
ities to deliver up the
accused to be sent
to the United States
for trial

Recd. May 24,

Gobierno Superior Político de la
Isla de Cuba. Secretaria.=

El Escmo Sor Gobernador Superior
Civil me ha ordenado diga á V.S.
como lo ejecuto, que en 10 del corriente
trasmitio al Escmo Sor Comandante
general de marina de este apostadero
el escrito de V.S. del 7 para que
si no habia inconveniente se
entregasen á disposicion de V.S.
los marineros presos en Nuevitas
del Bergantin Amn. A. Bradshaw,
para ser juzgados en los Estados
Unidos segun V.S. solicitaba, por
la muerte de un compañero de
ellos que resulto de la reyerta
que dice V.S. tuvieron á bordo.
Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años
Habana 28 de Marzo de 1866.

(Firmado) José Valls y Puig
Secretary.

Sor Cónsul General de los Estados
Unidos.

Translation

Superior Civil Government of
the Island of Cuba
Secretary's Office.

His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor has ordered me to say to you, which I now do, that on the 10th Inst. he transmitted to His Excellency the Commander in Chief of this naval station your communication of the 7th Inst., in order that if no objection existed, there should be given up to you the sailors imprisoned at Nuevitas, of the Amer. Brig A. Bradshaw, to be subjected to trial in the United States, as you solicited, on account of the death of one of their shipmates which resulted from the affray which on that day they had on board.

God preserve you many years.
Havana March 28th 1866.
(signed) José Valls y Puig
Secretary

To
The Consul General
of the United States

Enclosure with
Despatch No 200

Governor General
of Cuba to U. S.
Consul Genl —
affray onboard
Am. Brig A. Bradshaw
at Nuevitas.

Havana 28th March 1806

No 2

Copy

Juzgado de la Comandancia General del Apostadero de la Habana
Escribanía Mayor del Ramo, á cargo del Lic.do Don Plácido M. Borrego.

Remito á V.S. testimonio de lo repre-
-sentado por el Señor Fiscal de este Apostadero, y de lo que en su vir-
-tud ha proveido este Juzgado en vista de un testimonio remitido por el Sor Comandante de marina y matrículas de la Provincia de Nuevitas á consecuencia de la causa formada por reyerta habida entre los tripulantes del Berg.n Americano A. Brad Shaw, y acerca de varias comunicaciones dirijidas por el Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos residente en Nuevitas al referido Sor Comandante á los fines espresados en dichos insertos. Dios guarde á VS muchos años. Habana 12 de Abril de 1866.

(Sign.d) Segundo Diaz de Herrera

Sor Consul de los Estados Unidos de Americ.a residente en esta Plaza

Court of the Commandantcy General of
the Naval Station of Havana
Office of the First Notary in
Charge of Licentiate Placido M. Borrego.

I transmit to you an authenticated
copy of what has been represented
by the Attorney of this naval station,
and of what has been decided by virtue
thereof by this Court, in view of a cer-
tified copy transmitted by the Commandant
of Marine and matriculations of the
Province of Nuevitas, in consequence
of the proceedings instituted on account
of an affray between men belonging
to the crew of the American Brig H.
Bradshaw, and respecting several
communications addressed by the
Consular Agent of the United States residing
in Nuevitas to the said Commandant,
for the purposes set forth in his endorses.
God preserve you many years. Havana 12th
April 1866. (Signed) Segundo Diaz de Herrera
To the Consul of the United States of America
residing in this City.

Copy

Auto = Habana Abril nueve de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis = Con sus antecedentes y vistos, de conformidad con el Sor Fiscal, y considerando que los buques mercantes pierden su independencia en los mares litorales y puertos estrangeros, sugetandose á las reglas de policia de estos últimos, y á la jurisdiccion local escepto en aquellos casos que solo afecten la disciplina interior de la nave sin perturbar la tranquilidad del puerto ó infringir alguna ley. Considerando q de el suceso ocurrido á bordo del bergantin goleta Americano A. Bradshaw en el puerto de Nuevitas no solo perturbó el buen órden de dicho puerto sino que infringió la legislacion del pais, por cuya razon á la jurisdiccion territorial toca y compete conocer y juzgar en el asunto. Considerando que no existe tratado ó convencion alguna que altere ese principio del derecho internacional, y que antes bien esta =

fundándose por la Real Orden de 17
de Mayo de 1784 que si algun individuo
de las tripulaciones de buques mercantes
Españoles cometiese un delito en
puerto estrangero quede sujeto á la
jurisdiccion territorial, es inconcuso
que la misma regla de conducta deba
observarse en los puertos nacionales
respecto de los que ocurra con tripulaciones
de buques estrangeros Considerando la
justa aplicacion que tiene al presente caso
el artículo 2.º del convenio consular
ajustado con Portugal en 26 de Junio
de 1845 en cuanto previene que las
Autoridades locales deberán intervenir
en todos los casos que el proceder de
los Capitanes ó de los tripulantes perturbe
el orden ó la tranquilidad ó quebranten
las leyes del pais. Considerando que las
Autoridades de Manila han conocido
constantemente de los casos análogos
que han ocurrido por virtud de ser las
unicas que ejercen jurisdiccion en
las costas, playas, puertos, y mares lito-
rales; y considerando que en ningun

concepto cabe admitir ni conceder
autoridad alguna al agente consular
de Nuevitas para promover la recla-
macion que hizo al Sor Comandante
de aquella Provincia en los oficios inserto
en el testimonio que antecede porque los
cónsules y vice cónsules segun la
Real orden de 30 de Octe de 1857 que
reencarga el cumplimiento de la
Ley 6a título 11o libro 6.o de la Novi-
sima Recopilacion, Real orden de
7 de Febo 1757 y de las de 17 de Julio
de 1847 y 8 de Mayo de 1827, no tienen
otra representacion que las de simples
agentes de los súbditos de sus respec-
tivas naciones, para solicitar en
este concepto lo oportuno á la pron-
ta terminacion del litigio ó asunto en
que esten interesados algunos de aquellos
súbditos, por cuya razon se exige
la puntual observancia del artículo
8.o de la Real órden de Mayo ya citado.
Se aprueba lo hecho por el Comandante
de Nuevitas con encargo de que continue
sustancie y determine el procedimiento

por sus trámites legales comunicandole
este auto para su cumplimiento con la
oportuna certificacion en que se inserte
el dictámen fiscal, y diríjase oficio re-
-clamando al Sor Cónsul General de los
Estados Unidos residente en esta Plaza
á los fines interesados; para el Señor Fiscal
en su ya repetida representacion. Herrera
Oramas: L. Plácido M. Borrego: ——
Dictámen fiscal: Escmo Sor: El
fiscal dice: que es principio incon-
-cuso de derecho público no negado
por ninguna potencia que los crimenes
cometidos á bordo de un mercante
en puerto estrangero si ofende solo
la disciplina interior del buque sin
alterar la tranquilidad del puerto, la
autoridad local es incompetente por
que el verdadero componedor de estas
cuestiones es el Cónsul respectivo, pero
si el delito cometido contra un regni-
cola, ó estrangero cualquiera, y es de na-
turaleza que afecta leyes que castigan
nuestras leyes, entonces la jurisdiccion
territorial tiene el derecho de castigar

el crimen aunque los reos se hayan
acojido á su bordo; este es un derecho
que emana del señorio del territorio, y
se funda mas particularmente en el
deber que pesa sobre todo gobierno de pro-
teger y mantener el orden y hacer obsevar
sus leyes; por tanto la pretension del agente
Consular de Nuevitas es estemporánea,
y la Comandancia de ese puerto ha obrado
con arreglo á las leyes, y V.E. debe aprobar
cuanto ha hecho en particular disponiendo
que el incidente no sea obstáculo para que
continue y sustancie la causa que ha dado
origen al testimonio á V.E. y termine con arreglo
á ordenanza, y para evitar en lo sucesivo
entorpecimientos de igual naturaleza cree
muy oportuno que se oficie al Sr Cónsul
Grāl de los Estados Unidos en esta Plaza
á fin de que haga entender al agente
Consular de Nuevitas el carácter
y atribuciones que le dan su cometido
en aquella plaza, puesto que careciendo
de toda jurisdicion interrumpe así
la buena administracion de justicia.
Salvo como siempre &c. Habana y Marzo

mieve de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis. Es cuno Sor. = Juan Ignacio Zuazo.

Es conforme a sus originales a que me remito, y quedan en las diligencias formadas con un testimonio remitido por el Sr Comandante de Marina de la Provincia de Matanzas relativo a la causa formada contra los tripulantes del bergantin goleta Amo. A. Bradshaw por rapta. Y cumpliendo lo mandado para remitir al Sor Cónsul Gral de los Estados Unidos pongo la presente Habana doce de Abril de mil ochocientos sesenta y seis.

(Signe) L. Placido M. Borrego.

Translation

Decree - Havana April 9th 1866.

After examination of precedents and the papers, concurring with the Procurator Fiscal, and considering that merchant vessels lose their independence in littoral waters and foreign ports, being subjected to the police regulations of the latter, and to the local jurisdiction, excepting in such cases as only affect the internal discipline of the vessel without disturbing the peace of the port or infringing any law. Considering that the affair that occurred on board of the Am. Brig A. Bradshaw in the port of Nuevitas, not only disturbed the peace and good order of said port, but also violated the laws of the country, for which reason to the territorial jurisdiction belongs to take cognizance and adjudicate upon the case. Considering that no treaty or convention exists altering that principle of international law; and that on the contrary it being established by the Royal order of 17th May 1784 that if any person belonging to the crews of Spanish merchant vessels should commit a crime in a foreign

port he shall be made amenable to the territorial jurisdiction, it is evident that the same rule of conduct should be observed in national ports respecting what may occur with crews of foreign vessels. Considering the just application which the 2d Artic. of the Consulars Convention made with Portugal on the 26th of June 1845 has to the present case, in this that it enjoins that the local Authorities must interveie in all cases when the conduct of shipmasters or their crews shall break the peace or violate the laws of the country. Considering that the Naval authorities have constantly had cognizance of analogous cases that have occurred in virtue of being the only ones which exercise jurisdiction on the coasts, shores, ports & littoral waters; and considering that under no circumstance can there be admitted, it conceded any Authority to the Consular Agent for Nuevitas to institute the demand which he made of the Commandant of that Station in the communications inserted in the Authenticated copy which precedes because Consuls and Vice Consuls

according to the Royal order of 31th Octr
1857 which re-enforins the fulfilment
of the Law 6th, title 11th, Book 6th of the
Novisima Recopilacion, Royal order
of 7th February 1757, and of those of 17th
June 1847 and 8th of may 1827, have no
other character than of ~~simple~~ mere
agents of the subjects of their respective
nations to solicit and suit what may
be conducive to the prompt termination
of suit at law or other affairs ~~they~~
~~may be interested~~ in in which some
of such subjects may be interested; for
which reason the punctual observance
of the 8th Article of the Royal order of 8th
of May above mentioned, is excacted,
what has been done by the Court of
the Commandantcy of Nuevitas is hereby
approved, with the charge to continue,
substantiate, and terminate the pro-
ceedings by the legal course, commu-
nicating to the same this decree for
its fulfilment, with the proper certificate
containing the opinion of the Fiscal,
and address a communication
expressing all the facts to the Consul

General of the United States residing
in this city to the ends set forth by
the Fiscal (attorney) in his statement
above referred to. = Herrera = Oramas =
L. Plácido M. Borrego. =
Opinion of the Attorney of the Court =
The Fiscal says: that it is an incon-
trovertible principle of Public law
not denied by any power that crimes
committed on board of a merchantman
in a foreign port, if they only offend
the internal discipline of the ship with-
out disturbing the peace of the port,
the local Authority is incompetent,
because the true arbitrator (compro=
=mador) in these questions is the res=
=pective Consul; but if the crime
committed is against a nacio=
=nal (subject of the country) or by
one foreigner against another, and
of the nature affecting facts punish-
able under our laws, then the territorial
jurisdiction has the right of punishing
the crime even tho' the offenders
may have sought refuge on board;
this is a right that emanates from

the Sovereignty over the territory, and
founded more particularly upon
the duty that all Governments have
of protecting, and maintaining good
order, and of causing their laws
to be respected - therefore the pretension
of the Consular agent at Nuevitas is out
of order, and the Commandancy of that
place has acted in accordance with
law, and your Excellency should approve
all it has done, ordaining particularly
that this incident shall not be an obstacle
to its continuing and substantiating the
cause which gave life to the authenticated
document laid before your Excellency,
and bringing the same to a termination
in conformity to the Royal ordinances -
and to avoid in future hinderances
of the same nature, the subscribing
Fiscal believes it very opportune
to request by letter of the Consul General
of the United States in this city to cause
the Consular Agent at Nuevitas to un-
derstand the character and attributes
given him by his office in that place
in as much as not possessing any

jurisdiction be interrupts thereby the good administration of justice. Saving as ever &c &c. Habana March 9th 1866. Most Excellent Sir = Juan Ignacio Zuazo =

The foregoing is a true copy of the original to which I refer and they are attached to the proceedings formed with an authenticated document transmitted by the Commandant of Marine of the Province of Nuevitas, relative to the cause initiated against the crew of the Am. Brig A. Bradshaw, in consequence of an affray. And complying with what has been ordered, I cause this copy to be made for the purpose of transmitting it to the Consul General of the United States. Havana April 12th 1866

Signature and rubric of
L. Plácido M. Borrego.

Enclosure with Despatch No. 200
Admiralty of the Station
Steamer Revenue
Cutter
Consular Service
Accompanying
Judicial Examination
Relating the Affray
of the American Brig
Spl. at Nuevitas
Claims for the
Surrender of the
Prisoners
Enclosure in Despatch No. 200 from Consul Borrego, dated April 12, 1866
No 3

Copy Recd May 24

United States Consulate General
Havana March 7. 1866

His Excellency Genl Dulce Governa
Captain Genral &c

Sir I have the honor to
communicate to yow Excellency
that I have received information
from Mr. Richard Gibbs United States
Consular Agent at Nuevitas that
on the 18th. day of Febnary Ultmo
an affray occurred on board of
the American bark "A Bradshaw"
then lying in the harbor of said
Nuevitas between the crew of said
bark, which resulted in the death
of one of the crew, and that none
but american seamen were
Engaged in the affray, those
Engaged in the affray were
immediately thereafter arrested
by the marine authorities of the
Port of Nuevitas On the 22
day of Febnary Ultimo Mr.
Gibbs sent a communication
to the Commandant of Marines

requesting that the prisoners might be delivered to him to be sent by the "A Bradshaw" to the United States for trial In reply to which he was informed that the prisoners could not be delivered to him without Superior orders Will your Excellency cause such orders to be issued in the case as may appear just and proper under the circumstances I have the honor to be with sentiments of respect Your Excellency's Obedient Servant

William J Mason
U.S. Consul General

Enclosure with
Desp. No. 200
A.J. Cantrell Esq
to Lewis Leonard
Esq
Copy
Copy Rec'd Aug 1866
Acknowledged
Pardon issued
Aug 1866

Pap 1

Received May 24.
Ans May 29

No 201

United States Consulate General
Havana May 15th 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C
Sir

I accompany this dispatch with bills against the Department of State for boat hire, postage, stationery and for office rent all for quarter ending March 31. 1866 Boat hire being inclosure No 1. Postage No 2. Stationery No 3 and Rent No 4 There are no vouchers for boat hire and postage because it is impossible to procure them. The proper vouchers accompany No 3 for Stationery except for Newspapers which are sent to the Department I also send a bill inclosure No 5 for the arrest and detention of the three escaped prisoners from Fort Jefferson, with vouchers The Department of State was advised of the arrest of these men and that they were

accounts for boat hire postage, stationery, office rent, and for arrest of escaped prisoners for quarter ending March 31 1866

Sent to Key West in dispatch No
173 bearing date February 23. 1866
from this Consulate The men
at first were supposed to be ship
wrecked seamen, after hearing
their story I had doubts as to
their true character and sent
them to Key West taking the
receipts as if they were seamen
It turned out that they were
Escaped prisoners Will you
have these various accounts
audited and their amounts
placed to my credit at the
Treasury Department

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Minor
U. S. Consul General

Received June 5.
Acted June 5

No 202

United States Consulate General
Havana May 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir

I accompany this with returns of the arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Havana for the quarter Ending March 31. 1866 form No 14, also Navigation and commerce at Havana for the same period form No 128

I have the Honor to be
Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William J Minor
U S Consul General

No 2

Enclosure

U. S. Consulate General
Havana May 18. 1866
William T. Minor
Dispatch No 202
No Inclosure

Arrivals and departures
of American Vessels
and Navigation and
Commerce for quarter
Ending March 31. 1866

Recvd May 24.
acknd May 29
communicating information relative to estate of James Lawton deceased

No 203

United States Consulate General

Havana May 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No 104 from the Department of State with one inclosure viz copy of a letter from Mr. Mark H. Donnell with reference to the Estate of James Lawton

Concerning Estate of Jas. Lawton in reply to dispatch No 104

I have had two interviews with Mr. Espino the Executor of the last will and testament of said James Lawton and have received from him a statement in writing with reference to the present condition of the estate a translated copy of which marked Inclosure No 1 is herewith sent In ad-

dition to the written Statement
Mr. Espino informed me, and
I have no doubt of the truth of
the Statement, that previously
to his death Mr. James Lawton
had become financially em-
barrassed and proceedings
in bankruptcy were instituted
and that his will was
made with reference to his
embarrassed condition, the
8th clause of which is given
in the written statement
of Mr. Espino Mr. Espino
says further that the amount
of assets as given by said
James Lawton is by much
larger than can ever be
realized that he charges
but ten per cent in now
the nett amount applied
each year towards the
payment of the indebt-
edness of Mr. James Lawton
which has been in the

neighborhood of $3000 pr year
and that it will be many
years before the devisees un-
der the will or their heirs
can receive any thing from
the estate. With reference
to the real estate in Texas
the Executor says that if the
heirs will ascertain for what
it can be sold and advise
him he will interpose no
objection to its sale. In
my inquiries with reference to
the matter I found two three
highly respectable young men
by the name of Lawton, citizens
of the United States, who are
also devisees under this will
My impression is that if all
the heirs can unite in the
appointment of an attorney
here, their interests will be
subserved thereby. I have writ-
ten also to Mrs. Benjamin
Evans of Winona Minnesota

giving substantially the same
Statement

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Mann
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Bangkok, May 17, 1886

William J. Mann
Esquire &c &c &c
Bangkok

Sir,

Consequent Estate
Rec'd. Custom
and in reply to dis-
patch No 104 from
the Department
I am

Statement of the failure of James Lawton.

Amount of Assets as set forth by him $ 534.246.62½

" Liabilities Do 420674.68¾

Difference in his favor $ 113571.93¾

Amount of the liabilities has been
reduced by the executor. $ 240.998.25
the debt being thus reduced to 179676.43¾

$ 420,674.68¾ and
besides the interest to be liquidated upon the
claim of J.A. Parejo; and outstanding rents
of the land occupied by the sugar estate
Santa Rosa, by reason of which liquidation
it is not possible to state the exact amount
of the debit.

The 8th clause of the last will & testament
of James Lawton, is as follows: I ordain
that my sugar plantation be kept in good
order of productiveness, and that the same
be improved as much as possible, for
which I authorize my executors that I shall
hereafter appoint, to the end that they
may make extraordinary expenses that
they may deem prudent and judicious, until
the whole or greater part of my debts in the
order agreed upon in the proceedings of my failure

U.S. Consulate

shall have been paid - and whilst the remains unfulfilled the inheritance is not to be distributed, as the payment of my creditors claims must be first attended to.

In pursuance of that clause the executor is bound to keep up the estate Santa Rosa, the only productive one, in good state of productiveness - and as much as the number of hands (slaves) now small, and the remainder consists of coolies whose contracts have expired, it is necessary to replace these hands, applying a portion of the proceeds of the Santa Rosa crops to that purpose. For this cause, and the fact that the debt is large, it is not probable that the heirs can receive any sum of money as inheritance in a long time.

Besides the fact of Mr. J. Lawton having ordered that the whole or greater portion of the debts be paid before any distribution of the inheritance can take place, the Court having cognizance of the case would not allow it, and would make the executor responsible if he should act otherwise.

Rec'd May 24
ack'd " 29

No 204

United States Consulate General
Havana May 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C

Sir

I have the hono
to acknowledge the receipt from
the Department of State of Dis=
patches from 105 to 108 both
inclusive I shall avail
myself of the leave of absence
granted in No 107 and leave
for the North on the 19th In=
stant leaving the Consu=
late in charge of Thomas
Savage Esq Vice Consul Genl

I remain with Sentiments
Of Great Respect
Your Obedient Servant
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General

acknowledging receipt of dispatches Nos 105 to 108 both inclusive and that I should leave on leave of absence on May 19th

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 18. 1866
William J. Minor

Despatch No 204
No Instructions

Acknowledging dispatches from 105 to 108 both inclusive and that I should leave for the North on the 19th of May under my leave of absence

Received May 31.
No " 31

No 205

United States Consulate General
Havana May 18 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State Washington D.C.

Sir

I send herewith returns from the United States Consular agency at Nuevitas for the three quarters Ending October 31 and December 31 1865 and March 31 1866

Also return of the aggregate of all fees received at the same agency for the year Ending Dec 31 1865

I have the honor to be
Respectfully Your Obedient Servant
William P. Minor
U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 18. 1866
William J. Minor
Despatch No 205
No Inclosure

Sending returns of Consular Agency at Nuevitas for three months ending Oct 31st Dec 31st 1865 and March 31. 1866 and aggregate fees for Year Ending Dec 31 1865

Received & filed May 24, 29

No 206

Mr. Smith

United States Consulate General

Havana May 18. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State Washington D.C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No 111 from the Department of State with reference to the examination of Mr. John M Utley an applicant for the position of Consular pupil

Mr. Utley reads and writes the Spanish language with a good deal of facility, finding no difficulty in conducting the business of the office so far as is necessary in that language

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

William D. Wynn

U.S. Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate General
Havana May 18 1866
William T. Minor

Dispatch No 206

Additional re=
port in the matter
of John M. Utley
candidate for ap=
pointment as
Consular Supl

No 207

Received June 7.
Answered " 7.

Consulate General of the United States
of America. Havana June 1st 1866

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of the Department Circular No. 59 having reference to the "Act further to provide for the verification of Invoices." Due notice has been given to the exporters of goods from this port, and the instructions contained in said circular will be strictly carried out by me.

Instructions in dept circular no 59 will be carried out

With great respect, I am
Sir, Your Mt Obt Servt

Thos Savage
Vice Consul Gen

U.S. Consulate General

No 208

Recd June 7.
and " 7

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 1st 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 109, 110, & 113.

Circular No 41 rec. will be duly obeyed

No 110 is the Circular No 41 which relates to the recapitulation of the quarterly reports of arrivals and departures of American vessels at this Consulate. I have taken due notice of the instructions therein given by the Department which will be duly obeyed

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt. Servt
Thos. Savage
U. S. C. G.

No 20 Rec'd June 7
Rec'd June 7.

Mr J. Smith

Acting

U. S. Consulate General
Havana June 1st 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

The newly appointed Governor General and Captain General of Cuba Lieut. General Don Francisco Lersundi arrived at this port on the day before yesterday, and immediately took possession of his office. (arrival of new Capt Genl. assuming the friendly relations)

I called on him this morning for the purpose of presenting my respects and congratulating him on his safe arrival. General Dulce did me the honor of introducing me to his successor by whom I was very cordially received. General Lersundi assured me that he will endeavor to preserve (Gen. Dulce giving to New Genl.

and foster the friendly relations that have so happily existed between his predecessor and this Consulate General. the same assurance was given to His Excellency on the part of myself.

General Dulce will embark tomorrow in H. B. M's steam frigate Isabel la Católica for New York. the good wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants of Cuba follow him.

I have the honor to be with considerations of high respect Sir, Your Obedient Servant

Tho. Savage
H. B. M. C. G.

N° 210

Acknowledged

Recd June 7.

Mr J. Smith
Asst

U. S. Consulate General

Havana June 2d 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of Proceedings had before me in the investigation into the charges of mutiny &c instituted by H. M. Gregory, master of the Steam ship Winchester of New York against Charles and James Clark and Robert Gibby, all belonging to the Crew of said Ship.

The three men above named were sent as prisoners in irons upon the Winchester to New York on the

N° 1
Proceed
to invest
gate cha
against
3 men
the Win
chester
sent to
N. Yor
for trial

30th ult: and the Commander of the Ship was instructed to deliver them to the U. S. District attorney at New York, and to render to that officer an account of the wages accruing to each of said men.

Another copy of the proceedings has been forwarded to the District attorney, New York City.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt.

Thos. Savage
Vice Consul Pro

Proceedings had in the investigation instituted at Havana in the Island of Cuba, on the 30th day of May 1866 by Hugh M. Gregory, Commander of the Steam Ship Winchester of New York, against Charles Clark, seaman, James Clark, seaman, and Robert Gibby, fireman, of said Steamship or vessel, Charged with mutiny, on board of her, in the harbor of Havana – also against the said Charles Clark charged with robbing a passenger's Carpet bag, upon the said Ship, in said harbor, as follows:–

Henry Scott, 29 years of age, residing in the city of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:–

I am 2d mate of the Am. Steamship Winchester, Yesterday afternoon, between 1.15 & 1.30, I went forward to turn the men to – I saw trouble forward – I saw James Clark – one of the prisoners present, with a knife in his hand and he had cut Robert Gibby, another of the prisoners present, I went between the two to separate them, the chief officer was with me at the time – at about 3 or 4 oclock P.M. Chas Clark, also prisoner now present, came into the mess room and drew a knife upon me –

further this deponent says not –

(Signed) Henry Scott

Cyrus K. Porter, 29 years of age, residing in Camden Maine, being duly sworn deposes and says as follows:–

I am the first officer of the Steamship Winchester – between 3 and 4 P.M. I heard trouble and saw men forward fighting. I went forward, and saw James Clark and Robert Gibby fighting, and saw James Clark draw a knife and make a thrust at Gibby – and one of the firemen succeeded in obtaining –

the knife from Clark, and Gibby and Clark clinched for the second time, but were separated by some of the men - then Mr Scott and myself went foward - and Mr Scott and Charles Clark had some angry words; Chas Clark striking Mr Scott the 2d mate in the face, and Mr Scott returning it, they had a fight between themselves: - afterwards I saw Clark with a knife or chisel in his hand, threatening the life of Mr Scott, the 2d mate -

and further this deponent says not -

(Signed) Cyrus K. Porter.

William Carter, 41 years of age, of Belfast Ireland, being duly sworn deposes and says: -

I was laying in my berth head aft, when I saw Charles Clark, one of the prisoners, in the forecastle with a carpet bag; the carpet bag was cut open, a blanket taken out and put away forward in the fore peak - He gave me a pair of boots to put away in my berth and take care of for him -

and further this deponent says not -

his

Witnessed by William × Carter

Joseph A. Springer mark

H. M. Gregory, master of the Steamship Winchester, 31 years of age and residing in New York City, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: -

Going on board to sail, at about 4. P. M. I was met by a boat containing the Purser who told me, that there was a fight on board the ship and that he was on his way for a guard - going on board I found the two prisoners Chas Clark and Robert Gibby acting in a mutinous manner, I ordered them both -

= into the forecastle, an order which both refused to obey, when I put them in, using such force as was necessary without striking them - both breaking out of their place of confinement using the most threatening language and daring the proper authority of the ship to do any thing with them - In presence of the officers of the ship Robert Gibby made an assault on James Clark, the officers of the ship separating them, and at this stage of the affair, seeing the condi-tion of the troubles, I used the authority of the ship to keep the men foward until I could get assistance from the shore to make arr-ests, being convinced that to attempt it my-self on board the ship, would be to endanger life - Charles Clark did use most threatening language against the 2d mate saying he would take his life when he got a chance - and further this deponent saye not

(Signed) H. M. Gregory

Thereupon, it is ordered that the three prisoners afore named, be sent back on board of the ship, that they be conveyed in irons to the port of New York and there be placed at the disposal of the United States authorities to be dealt with according to law - In testamony where of I here to set my hand and official seal at Havana this thirtieth day of May 1866

(Signed) Thos Savage
U. S. Vice Consul Genl

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana Cuba -

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original proceedings of record in the Archives of this Consulate General. Given under me

Enclosure with the
despatch No. 210.
Proceedings investigation
into charges of mutiny
against three seamen
of Steam Winchester
sent to N. Y. for trial

No. 1
Havana 2d June 1866

Recd. June 14,
Ackd " 15

No 1 US Consulate General,

Havana, June 8, 1866.

Hon. William H. Seward

Secretary of State,

Washington DC

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 1, from the Department of State, enclosing forms of bond, and oath, and informing me of my appointment as a Consular Clerk of the United States, to officiate for the time being at the Consulate General at Havana.

My official bond will be forwarded, after its execution at Middletown, Connecticut, to the Department of State, accompanied by the oath of office.

I reported to William T. Minor Esquire, U.S. Consul General at Havana, on the fifth day of February 1866. for examination.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

John M. Utley.

U. S. Consular Clerk.

No 211 Mr J. Smith Sick

Rec'd June 14.
Acke " 27

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana June 9th 1866.

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir:

Your despatches to Consul Genl Minor Nos 115 & 116 came duly to hand. Mr Minor took with him to the United States the copy of "Official Report of the operations of the rebel army of Virginia &c which had been left in this office by T. J. MacKey - his object being to turn it over to the Govern - ment as soon as he could go to Washington. I have today written to Mr Minor advising

hire of your instructions upon this subject.

Mr Utley, appointed U. S. Consular Clerk, has received your communication, and taken the proper steps to comply with your directions in reference to his oath, bond &c.

Will you please to cause to be sent out for the use of this office, without delay

Several boxes of Official wafers, say about 200 boxes -
One ships' Daily Journal
50 sheets of Form No 14.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
with much respect
Your Obt servt
Tho. Savage
U.S.C.

No 212 Recd. June 18.
Ackd " 19

Mr J. Seward

Received
Answ.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana June 11th 1866.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy translation of the circular addressed by the present Governor General of Cuba (Genl Lersundi) to the Governors and Lieut Governors of the various districts of the Island on the subject of slave trade. General Lersundi expresses himself determined to prevent that traffic.

No 1
Circular against Slave trade

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
V. C. G.

I also transmit a despatch from the Consul at Trinidad in reference to the late Consul's claims.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana June 11th 1866.
Thos. Savage Jr. U. Consul Genl

No 212

One Enclosure
Recd

Capt Genl's circular
against the slave
trade.

(Copy Translation)

Circular

The Government of Her Majesty, Our Queen, constant in its intention to exterminate the slave trade in these dominions, has just received to me the orders, which for this purpose had already been dictated, and enjoined upon me the most active and decided persecution against negro traders, and as it is very possible that these believing that the present occasion, in which there has been effected a recent change in the superior authority of this Island, is the most propitious to obtain their ends, and acting under this belief may attempt to land several cargoes of africans on these coasts; I advise you that I am resolved in respect to the laws and the compliance of my duty, not to allow these orders to be infringed for any consideration whatever, and for you to employ all your zeal,

watchfulness and activity to capture any expedition that may attempt to land, in the understanding that I will be severe and exact of you the most scrupulous responsibility for any incident in relation to the aforesaid traffic that may occur within the jurriediction under your command -

God guard U.E. many years

Havana June 7. 1866

Francisco Lersundi

To the Governor, or Lieut. Governor

of ----------

Enclosure No 4

Consulate Pr. 2 1/2

Cuba Spanish

Circular regulating

slave trade

Havana June 7. 1866

No 1

No 213

Received July 6
Ans. July 19

Consulate Genl of the United States.
Havana June 30th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

The despatches from the Depart-
-ment of 31st May, 5th & 7th of June,
respectively, have been receives - the
first and last were numbered 118,
the other 119.

My last communication accompani-
-ed the present Governor General's
circular against the slave trade.
I now have to announce the landing
of an expedition of Africans within
the present month. I have information
which I deem reliable of the landing
of about 1000 negroes near Jaruco
from a steamer, believed to be the
same that brought the expedition
to Colon captured by Arguiceers.
Two or three hundred of those

negroes were conveyed in a coasting
Schooner and landed on Sunday
or Monday last at Mariano
(only a few miles from this city and
where the Captain General now
resides), from whence they were
taken to a potrero (Place of pasture)
belonging to the notorious trafficker
in human flesh Francisco
Durañona. This man together
with Don Julian Zulueta and
others are said to be the parties
concerned in the expedition.

I have communicated the
above facts to Mr Synge, H. B.
M's Consul General, who is en-
deavoring to procure full information
on the subject. But, as Mr Synge
truly says, it is heart breaking work
to attempt to get any trustworthy
information here in reference
to the slave trade. it is certainly
next to impossible to obtain such
as can be made available for
the reason that the parties furnish-

ing the information. do so on the express condition of their names not being mentioned.

Another expedition is said to have been disembarked in the neighborhood of Sagua la Grande of which the Captain General is informed, and the Lieutenant Governor and other Authorities of that district have been dismissed from office for that reason.

The deaths of two men celebrated in the annals of the Slave trade have lately occurred in this city. I have reference to those of Don Francisco Marty, and Don Salvador Sama. Francisco Durañona, mentioned in another part of this despatch, was severely wounded in the head by one of his slaves on the day before yesterday.

The prevailing impression here is that several vessels with negroes from Africa for this Island are on the way. The fact of a nephew and co-adjutor of the celebrated slaver Captain Eugenio Viñas

being at present in Havana, is quite significant - as they are never very distant from each other. We shall probably soon hear of that worthy.

General Serrundi however says that he is determined to stop the slave trade. My fear is that so long as slavery shall exist on this Island, there will be African slave trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant.
Thos. Savage
Vice Consul Gen'l

U.S. Consulate Gen'l
Havana Dec. 7th 1861.
Thos. Savage Esq.
Vice Consul
No. 23/5
No Enclosure
Dec.

African slave trade
Carrying of Negroes in
Cuba in June 1861.

2nd Quarter 1866

(Form No. 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Nuevitas from 1st of April to the 30th of June inclusive 1866

DATE.		No.	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
April	2d	2	Brig Nellie Antrim	Lorenzo Brig	2 Landing certificate	$ 10	00			
"	3d	"	" " "	Ceferino Inasios	2 " "	10	00			
"	5	"	" " "	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	4 " "	20	00			
"	"	"	" " "	R Ribbs & Co	Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt J La Walker	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of register	2	13	$ 46	63	
"	10	3	Schr Geo W Carpenter	Manuel Marquez & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	" " " "	Capt Mc Farland	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	1	89	11	39	
"	"	0		Manl Marquez & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00	5	00	
"	17	0	Brig Thos E Brown	Capt E Brown	Noted Protest	2	00	2	00	Inserted near this port
"	18	0	Br Brig Almata	R Ribbs & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	0	" " "	R Ribbs & Co & P Sanchez	2 Landing certificate	10	00	15	00	
"	19	0	" Brig Mary William	M Marquez & P Sanchez & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	0	" " " "	M Marquez & Co	1 Landing certificate	5	00	12	50	
"	21	4	Brig Rodiack	Blanchard & Kinney	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Yates	Deposit of Register	4	20			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00	8	70	
"	"	0	Br Bark Rambler	Manl Marquez & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50	7	50	
"	23	5	Schr Ocean Rambler	R Ribbs & Co	1 " "	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Burns	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	R Ribbs & Co	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	2	10	9	10	
"	28	0	Br Bark Thos Wood	Manl Marquez & Co	8 Invoices certified	20	00			
"	"	0	" " " "	R Ribbs & Co	1 " "	2	50	22	50	
"	30	0	Inserted Brig Thos E Brown	Capt Brown	Extension of Protest	9	32	9	32	
"	"	1	Schr Alice Gray	Manl Marquez & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	1	89	6	39	
May	2	6	Brig Thos Brown	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 Landing certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	3	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt P Stengill	Bill of health	2	50	15	00	
"	5	0	Br Schr Ada	Manl Marquez & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50	2	50	
"	11	0	Br Brig P J Nevin	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 " "	2	50			
"	"	0	" " " "	Capt Hanrahan	Bill of health	2	50	5	00	
"	"	0	" Brig Princess Alice	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	0	" " "	Capt Means	Bill of health	2	50	7	50	

"	"	1	Schr Alice Gray	Thos Mayguey Clr	1 Invoice certified		2	50		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance		2	00		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Registers		1	89	6	39
May	8	6	Brig Thos Owen	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 Landing certificate		5	00		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	1 Invoice certified		2	50		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Registers		3	00		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance		2	00		
"	"	"	" " "	Cast Pettengill	Bills of health		2	50	15	00
"	5	0	Br Schr Alda	Thos Mayguey Clr	1 Invoice certified		2	50	2	50
"	11	0	Br Brig PJ Nevins	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 " "		2	50		
"	"	0	" " " "	Capt Harwood	Bills of health		2	50	5	00
"	"	0	" Brig Princess Alice	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	2 Invoices certified		5	00		
"	"	0	" " "	Capt Means	Bills of health		2	50	7	50
"	"	0	Wrecked Brig TE Brewer	Capt Brewer	Fees of sale of boat		5	00		
"	"	0	" " "	" "	Copies Certificate of protest		7	00	12	00
"	23	0	Br Brig Frank	Pedro Sanchez Dolz & Valdes	2 Invoices certified		5	00		
"	"	0	" " "	Capt J Jones	Bill of health		2	50	7	50
"	25	7	Brig Jas Carey Boyle	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	2 Invoices certified		5	00		
"	"	"	" " "	Capt O Leary	Duplicate of Manifest			50		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Bill of health		2	50		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance		2	00		
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Registers		1	89	11	89
"	26	9	Brig Isabel C Clark	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	3 Invoices certified		7	50	7	50
				Carried Over					$ 224	92

2d Quarter 1866 Continued

(Form No. 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Nuevitas from 1st of April to the 30th of June 1866

DATE.		No.	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
May	26		Amount brought Over					$224	92	
"	"	9	Brig Intrepid Clark	Pedro Sanchez Dely	Clearance	$ 2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	2	79			
"	"	"	" " " "	Capt Treethy	Bill of health	2	50	7	29	
"	"	8	Bark H C Webber	B Inglada Lizzy	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Webber	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Deposit of Register	4	05	11	05	
"	"	10	Brig Tribal Cain	R Ribbs & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	4	29			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Loring	Bill of health	2	50	13	79	
"	30	0	Br Brig Athlete	Manl Manjon & Co	2 Invoices certified	5	00	5	00	
June	1	13	Brig Pedro	R Ribbs & Co	4 Invoices certified	10	00			
"	2	"	" "	Capt Tickett	Imprisonment certificate	2	00			Instrument Herein
"	"	"	" "	" "	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Imprisonment & release of Crew	4	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	1	58	22	08	
"	"	12	Brig Nebraska	R Ribbs & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Emery	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	3	60	10	60	
"	4	0	Br Brig Athlete	Pedro Sanchez Dely	1 Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	
"	10	22	Steamer Yah Kee	Capt Harding	Deposit of Register	6	01	6	01	In transit to St Jago de C
"	13	18	Sch Boreas	Pedro Sanchez Dely	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Barkett	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	1	83	10	83	
"	"	16	Brig Diniz	R Ribbs & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	" "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" " "	Deposit of Register	3	54			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Bumbell	Bill of health	2	50	15	54	
"	14	11	Bark Pathfinder	Manl Manjon & Co	5 Invoices certified	12	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Ellen	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	3	53	20	53	
"	16	21	Brig Nellie Antem	Augustin Huguenin	1 Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	
"	"	14	Bark Jas W Thornton	Manl Manjon & Co	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" " "	Deposit of Register	2	66			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Rufs	Bill of health	2	50	9	66	
"	18	17	Brig Lorman Myers	Pedro Sanchez Dely & Publ	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Burke	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "							

4th quarter 1866, Continued,

(Form No. 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate at Nuevitas from 1st of April to the 30th of June inclusive 1866

DATE.		No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
June	19		Amount	brought	forward			$ 401	67	
"	"	0	B. Brig Howard	Capt R R Smith	Bill of health	$ 2	50	2	50	
"	20	20	Bark New Light	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	1 Drawback certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	3	43			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Brown	Description of seaman	1	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Bill of health	2	50	10	43	
"	21	0	Brig Nellie Antonia	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 Drawback certificate	5	00	5	00	Nov. 1864
"	22	19	Brig Concord	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Everett	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	3	44	10	44	
"	4	0	Brig Nellie Antonia	C Marcos	1 Drawback certificate	5	00	5	00	May 1865
"	"	21	Brig Nellie Antonia	C Marcos	1 Drawback certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	R Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	2	13			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt H L Wells	Bill of health	2	50	19	13	
"	"	28	Steamer Jack Rose	Capt Sterling	Deposit of Register	6	01	6	01	
"	"	22	" " "	W Cesare	Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	
"	25	0	Mocked Bark Lone Star	Capt Starr	copy of protest extension	5	00			
"	"	0	" " "	Manl Maguegoitia	" " "	5	00			
"	"	0	" " "	Capt Starr	Shandalling register	2	00			
"	"	0	" " "	" "	commission on sale of prize	5	95	17	95	
"	"	15	Bark Sarah Robert	B Anglada & Sigua	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Potter	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Deposit of Register	5	07	12	07	
"	28	26	Brig Thos Owen	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	2 Invoices certified	5	00	5	00	
"	"	25	Brig Sophie	Capt Hunt	Noting Protest	2	00			Leighton, trade mark
"	"	"	" "	" "	Extending "	8	45	10	45	
"	29	26	Brig Thos Owen	Pedro Sanchez Dolz	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" " "	Deposit of Register	3	01			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Pettingill	Bill of health	2	50	7	51	
"	"	0		Manl Maguegoitia	Certificate of signature	2	00	2	00	
								$ 526	16	

Nuevitas June 30th 1866

City County & State of New York ss.

August 2nd 1866

Then personally appeared

Richard Gibbs

Richard Gibbs

"	"	"	"	"	Capt Emery	Bill of health		2 50			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		3 60	10	60	
"	4	0	Br Brig Athlete	Peter Sanchez Dely		Landing certificate		5 00	5	00	
"	10	22	Steamer Tah Kee	Capt Harling		Deposit of Regists		6 01	6	01	In transit to St Jago de C
"	13	18	Schr Osseme	Peter Sanchez Dely		2 Invoices certified		5 00			
"	"	"	"	"	Capt Barkell	Bill of health		2 50			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		1 83	10	83	
"	"	16	Brig Diligo	R Gibbs & Co		3 Invoices certified		7 50			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		3 54			
"	"	"	"	"	Capt Bramble	Bill of health		2 50	15	54	
"	14	11	Bark Pathfinder	Manl Marquezlo		5 Invoices certified		12 50			
"	"	"	"	"	Capt Ellen	Bill of health		2 50			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		3 53	20	53	
"	16	21	Brig Nellie Antem	Joaquin Figueria		1 Landing certificate		5 00	5	00	
"	"	14	Bark Jas W J Sherman	Manl Marquezlo		1 Invoice certified		2 50			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		2 66			
"	"	"	"	"	Capt Rufe	Bill of health		2 50	9	66	
"	18	17	Brig Leonard Myers	Peter Sanchez Dely & Bill		2 Invoices certified		5 00			
"	"	"	"	"	Capt Hicks	Clearance		2 00			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Regists		2 64			
"	"	"	"	"	"	Bill of health		2 50	12	14	
"	"	0	Master Brig Lone Star	Capt Hunn		Notes Protest		2 00			
"	19	0	"	"	"	Extending "		10 23	12	23	
"	"	"	Br Brig Howard	Manl Marquezlo		4 Invoices certified		10 00	10	00	
					Carried forward				$ 401	67	

	"	"	22	"	"	"	W. Veale	Landing certificate		2	00	
	"	25	0	Merkel	Bark Lomellar	Capt. Hare	copy of protest extended			5	00	
	"	"	0	"	"	"	Manl Marquez & Co	" " " "		5	00	
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do	"	"	0	"	"	"	" "	commission on sale of hospl		5	95	17 95
	"	"	15	Bark	Merk Robert	Bengladesh Xigne	1 Invoice certified			2	50	
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	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	Clearance		2	00	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "	Deposit of Regists		5	07	12 07
	"	28	26	Brig	Thos Bloss	Pedro Sanchez Daly	2 Invoices certified			5	00	5 00
	"	"	25	Brig	Sophie	Capt. Hart	Noting Protest			2	00	Seizure, traded rank
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	"	29	26	Brig	Thos Bloss	Pedro Sanchez Daly	Clearance			2	00	
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	"	"	0			Manl Marquez & Co	Certificate of signature			2	00	2 00
												$ 526 16

Nuevitas June 30th 1864

City County & State of New York ss.
August 2nd 1866

Then personally appeared
Richard Gibbs United States Consular
Agent at Nuevitas in the Island of Cuba
and made oath to the truth of the foregoing
return of fees by him subscribed before me

Richard Gibbs
U S Consular Agt

Wm. Sadler.
Notary Public
11 Wall st.

June 30/64
Nuevitas

boxes of office wafers-
these boxes hold about
100 wafers each- the very
day that they were receiving
two of the boxes were used up
that day some 1100 Invoices
were verified, in triplicate,
requiring 200 wafers- which
will give you an idea of the
quantity of the article needed at
this office.

Hoping that your ~~partner~~ self
& family are all well

I remain very respectfully
& truly Yours

Thos Savage

Private

Say has written interview with Secretary

Habana June 30th 1866.

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst Secy of State.
Washington.

Dear Sir:

Nearly twenty days
have elapsed since the date
of my last despatch on the 11th
I had nothing of importance
to communicate, and my
health has been in very
bad condition - so much so
that I was confined some
13 or 14 days to my room, unable
to walk, or scarcely to move
without a severe pain.

My despatch of today to the
Dept contains important
particulars in regard to the

slave trade. I am keeping a sharp look out for further developments, and so is the Brit. Consulate. It is reported, I do not know with what degree of truth, that Zulueta & Barcaiztegui are in high favor with General Lersundi. the former is a Basque like Lersundi, and when together speak in Basque.

A circular has been recently issued by the Capt General to the Governors & Lieut Governors of the Island - my opinion of it is that its object is to place restrictions on the Public Press. his two immediate predecessors had allowed a good deal of freedom to the press which I believe he means to take back. I may be mistaken, but time will show. he has been heard to say that he will endeavor to do away with the enmity hitherto existing between Peninsulars and creoles - to bring about conciliation and unity &c - but he will not succeed. the hatred of the creoles against the mother country and the old Spaniards is intense, and nothing can change it. you probably had the opportunity to hear a great deal about it during your short visit to this place last winter. I have regretted very much indeed that I was not here at the time.

Some stationery and blanks have been received from the Dept. a request that four

acknd July 21st

No. 214.

Received July 12.

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana July 7th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

In my last despatch I spoke of an expedition of negroes landed at Jaruco, part of which was carried to a place about eight miles from this city (Marianao). The fact of the negroes taken to Serañona's potrero being newly imported from Africa is denied by some. it is alleged that the negroes had passes of the Political Governor of Havana. Mr Lyons, the Brit: Consul Genl has not been able to ascertain any thing of a positive character either with reference to the Jaruco expedition, or the other which the Captain Genl informed him had been landed

in the neighborhood of Laguna la Grande.

The Government-Gazette has since the 3d Inst. been publishing a second Edict of One of the Justices of the Superior Court, and Commissioner for the same, summoning two individuals to appear before him within nine days and answer the charges preferred against them for landing negroes from Africa at Point Holandés near Cape Saint Antonio, the western end of Cuba. These negroes must have been landed within a few weeks.

The question of labor engages the attention of the most intelligent men of the Island. The supply of negroes from Africa is quite limited in number, that of Chinese coolies, to judge from the last accounts from China, will be very difficult if not impossible. efforts are being

made to establish sugar cane farms, carried on by free labor, which will conduce to the separation of the agricultural from the manufacturing industry in sugar making. There is no doubt that it must come to this, and then slavery will be entirely unnecessary. But there is one cause for great alarm felt by those who are interested in the production of sugar. that is. the making of sugar from beet root in the United States, which will be successfully prosecuted on a very large scale. The loss of the United States as a market is naturally apprehended. The "Siglo" recommends free trade with the United States as the only remedy. I enclose herewith the number of that Journal which contains that important "leader".

I have the honor

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana July 7th 1866
Tho Savage U. C. G.

No 214

One Newspaper
"El Siglo" 4th July
enclosed.

Rec

Introduction of negroes from Africa. difficulties of procuring labor. efforts to produce sugar by free labor. apprehensions owing to production of sugar from beet root in U. S.

to Hon. Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Thomas Savage Esq. Vice Consul of the United States at Matanzas, and of the enclosures therein referred to, relative to the introduction of negroes from Africa, the difficulties of procuring labor, efforts to produce sugar by free labor, apprehensions owing to production of sugar from beet root in the United States.

I am Sir,
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U. S. Consul

EL SIGLO.

Mártes 3 de Julio de 1866.

Demostradas ya *matemáticamente* por todos los economistas, y aceptadas y reconocidas como teoremas indiscutibles las leyes naturales que regulan la produccion y los cambios, los *proteccionistas* abandonan la lucha en el terreno de los principios; pero haciendo homenaje á la exactitud incontestable de la teoría, pretenden todavia invocar en contra el testimonio de la esperiencia, afanándose en desfigurar los hechos y falsear hasta la historia para forzarla á fallar contra la verdad, la razon y la lógica. Confundidos en la controversia doctrinal, aun les queda el recurso de esplotar la confusion en que todavia se oscurece la historia filosófica de la legislacion económica y mercantil de las naciones europeas durante la época en que aun se desconocian las nociones mas elementales de la ciencia moderna. Y así vemos proclamar todavia que todas las naciones han hecho prosperar su marina, por medio de leyes restrictivas de aduana y navegacion.

Los hechos y los datos históricos que se alegan, y la deduccion que de ellos se saca, presentan uno de los ejemplos mas especiosos de aquella conocida falacia de los sofistas: *post hoc, ergo propter hoc.* En el caso á que nos referimos, el argumento se reduce á probar que en las naciones mas comerciales del mundo, el aumento progresivo del tráfico y la navegacion ha coincidido con el establecimiento de la legislacion restrictiva adoptada en casi todos los paises europeos desde que á mediados del siglo XVII empezó á generalizarse el funesto sistema de la esclusion y las represalias aduaneras, que tanto ha contribuido á combatir la influencia benéfica del comercio internacional, y á retardar la marcha de la civilizacion, aislando á los pueblos y empobreciéndolos. De esta manera se prescinde del concurso de causas muy conocidas que con fuerza irresistible y prepotente han impulsado el movimiento general de los pueblos en los dos siglos que precedieron al nuestro: se prescinde de la influencia que han ejercido de consuno, el aumento de poblacion, el adelanto de las artes, el descubrimiento de nuevas materias, nuevos agentes y procedimientos que han revolucionado la industria y el comercio, la colonizacion de paises ántes inesplorados y regiones desconocidas, la difusion de las luces, el incremento universal de la produccion, las vias de comunicacion terrestre y marítima, y el desarrollo siempre creciente de las relaciones entre los pueblos, que obedeciendo á leyes sociales mas poderosas que los obstáculos creados por la ignorancia y los odios políticos, han ido gradualmente minorando y acabarán al fin infaliblemente por derrumbar el baluarte de aduanas, reglamentos y prohibiciones, incapaces de contrariar el destino providencial de las sociedades, que es la concordia, la asociacion y la paz.

Solo una crítica superficial ó apasionada puede sostener aún, que la legislacion restrictiva adoptada por las naciones mas adelantadas de Europa, tuvo por objeto en su orígen el propósito de protejer la industria ó el comercio. Esta suposicion, repetida con insistencia por los enemigos de la libertad mercantil carece enteramente de fundamento. El sistema aduanero de Europa, las leyes restrictivas ó prohibitivas de comercio y navegacion, que fueron sucesivamente introduciéndose en todas partes, deben atribuirse á otras causas muy conocidas de carácter político, señaladas por los historiadores que han investigado el orígen de esas funestas invenciones.

La primera semilla del mal que cundió en poco mas de un siglo por toda Europa fué aquel *sistema colonial* establecido en el reinado de Cárlos V. y fundado en la errónea nocion que identificaba la riqueza de las naciones con la abundancia de los metales preciosos y la posesion de las minas. Este error tretanto, ningun ministro habia soñado todavía en escluir las importaciones estranjeras para hacer prosperar la marina mercante, ni aun el mismo progenitor del *proteccionismo*, pues su famoso edicto de 1664, relativo á la nueva tarifa, declaraba "que siendo e medio mas seguro para restablecèr el comercio, la disminucion y la regularidad de los derechos impuestos á las mercancías, hemos resuelto reducir todos esos derechos á uno solo de entrada y otro de salida, y hasta rebajarlos considerablemente, *para fomentar la navegacion*," textualmente, *á fin d'encourager la navigation!* De manera que aquí vemos al mismo Colbert, cuya reputacion han denigrado sus mas entusiastas admiradores, atribuyendo á su sistema y su doctrina la funesta invencion y propagacion del proteccionismo gubernativo y del esclusivismo aduanero en beneficio de la marina; vemos al creador de la marina francesa, sostener en términos nada ambiguos todo lo contrario de lo que pretenden atribuirle sus indiscretos panejiristas, y confesando dos siglos há, que la disminucion *considerable* de los derechos de importacion y esportacion es el medio mejor *de fomentar la navegacion.* Hé aqui un testimonio histórico, auténtico y contundente que no sabemos cómo conciliar con las galanas afirmaciones de los que invocan el testimonio de la historia en defensa de sus errores.

Además del ejemplo de Colbert, otra causa de inmensa importancia contribuyó tambien al desarrollo del sistema aduanero restrictivo. El estado de guerra casi permanente en que se sostuvieron las primeras naciones de Europa por espacio de mas de dos siglos, interrumpia súbitamente las relaciones mercantiles entre los pueblos y perturbaba todas las industrias, obligando á los gobiernos á precaver los funestos resultados de tan repetidos trastornos. Y no habia otro medio de conseguirlo, sino el de fomentar artificialmente la produccion de las materias primas ó artefactos que podian faltar repentinamente, creando una penosa necesidad y paralizando otras industrias. De suerte que el esclusivismo aduanero tenia aquí por móvil *una necesidad política* de primer órden, y nó el propósito de hacer prosperar la marina mercante ó la militar, como algunos se han figurado.

Pero ¿y el *Acta de Navegacion* de Cromwell?.... Ya estábamos preparados para esta objecion, que es el caballo de batalla de nuestros contradictores, y tambien nos proponemos contestarla cumplidamente.

Al pié de estas líneas se leerá una comunicacion que nos ha dirijido nuestro amigo el Ldo. don José Maria Dau, en la que haciéndose cargo de un artículo nuestro sobre los peligros con que nos amenaza el cultivo de la remolacha en los Estados-Unidos con destino á la fabricacion de azúcar, espone sus ideas acerca del modo de neutralizar el para nosotros previsto daño por medio de mejoras en el cultivo de la caña, que cree podrán lograrse con la fundacion del "Predio esperimental" de que ya tienen conocimiento nuestros lectores.

Que uno de los medios que han de ponerse en planta para contrarrestar la competencia con que nos amenaza el mencionado proyecto, sea el de introducir reformas radicales no solo en el cultivo de la caña sino en el departamento de la elaboracion ó estraccion de su azúcar, es cosa que nadie podrá poner en tela de juicio y mucho ménos con referencia á nosotros, que hace mas de veinte y cinco años venimos predicando la urgente necesidad de adoptar ese temperamento salvador para hacer frente á la concurrencia que nos ha venido haciendo el azúcar de remolacha elaborado en condiciones mucho ménos ventajosas que las que hoy favorecerian la adopcion de esa industria en los Estados Unidos. El error de nuestro comunicante está en suponer que esas reformas aisladas bastasen hoy para sacarnos incólumes del inmenso riesgo á que aludimos en [illegible] mencionado artículo, en el cual solo ble adoptar las mejoras prácticas de que es susceptible su peculiar esplotacion, y de examinar hasta qué punto pudiera ser conveniente, en prevision de esas eventualidades, no hacer depender esclusivamente de un solo fruto su prosperidad industrial y la de todo el pais. Hé aqui ahora el escrito á que nos hemos referido:

"Sr. Director de *El Siglo.*

Muy señor mio: espero tenga Vd. la bondad (conociendo la urgencia del caso) de publicar en su apreciable periódico el adjunto artículo.

Me repito de Vd. afectísimo y atento S. Q. S. M. B.—*José Maria Dau.*

El cultivo de las cañas de azúcar y la elaboracion de sus productos no morirán nunca en la isla de Cuba.

La formacion de una compañía en los Estados Unidos del Norte de América, para cultivar remolachas y estraerles la azúcar en las tierras del Oeste, ha causado una desagradable sensacion entre nuestros hacendados, penetrados del espíritu emprendedor de los habitantes de esos Estados, que además cuentan con recursos inmensos para llevar á cabo la ejecucion de sus proyectos industriales.

Tomo la pluma apresuradamente para calmar la ansiedad en que nos pone la idea de que nuestra principal industria puede recibir un golpe mortal con la competencia que le hará la remolacha; comprendemos la ruina que sufriria nuestra agricultura y nuestro comercio, y todo, si la azúcar que elaboramos quedase estancada en los almacenes; mil ideas se agolpan de tropel en nuestra imaginacion; pensamos que las empresas de caminos de hierro se arruinarian! No olvidamos ninguna de las calamidades que serian la consecuencia segura de semejante competencia. En momentos de tanta ansiedad no podemos dar lugar á otras ideas que se presentan por sí mismas para conjurar el cúmulo de males que creemos suspendido sobre nuestras cabezas como la espada de Damocles.

Ya veremos que ese temor, ese espanto no es tan grave como nos parece; debemos meditar con calma los medios de que podemos valernos para disipar la tempestad; tiempo largo ha que esperábamos encontrarnos cara á cara con ese enemigo; y si algo hay que estrañar es su tardía aparicion; *mejoremos nuestras prácticas agrícolas y ese formidable enemigo caerá herido de muerte!*

Si desde tantos años atrás, que he venido estudiando el cultivo de las cañas de azúcar y publicando mis ideas sobre tan importante asunto, y los felices y concluyentes resultados de mis repetidos ensayos, nos hubiéramos todos propuesto á proceder del mismo modo, no nos veríamos ahora en el tristísimo caso de temer la ruina con que nos amenaza el cultivo de la remolacha y la estraccion de su azúcar en la república vecina; siempre aconsejé en mis publicaciones la urgente necesidad de seguir haciendo ese estudio con decision y perseverancia, porque no podia ménos de presentársenos un competidor armado de ciencia, estremada laboriosidad, inmenso capital, &c.; que no dejáramos este estudio para última hora, porque estando ya en el borde del precipicio, lo haríamos todo precipitada y confusamente.

Estémos persuadidos que jamás podrá causarnos un daño sério esa competencia, si nos dedicamos á un estudio sério del cultivo de la caña. Los resultados de mis ensayos prueban que una caballeria de cañas produce de 16 á 18,000 arrobas de azúcar purgada ó sean 1,000 cajas (léase la coleccion de mi periódico *El Labrador*); y no he publicado otros ensayos que constan en mis antiguos apuntes ó memorandum, porque me ha parecido supérfluo agregar pruebas á las que he emitido.

Espero con ánsia que los señores hacendados que me han propuesto la *fundacion de un predio agrícola esperimental*, me provean prontamente con el capital necesario para llevar á cabo esa empresa, el cual no pasa de seis mil pesos, cuya suma, aunque parece mezquina, ha de producir un bien inmenso. No solo los agricultores están interesados en esto, lo están tambien los comerciantes, ¿á qué podrian dedicar sus capitales si el pais no produce azúcar? ¿Qué objeto tan grandioso podrian ofrecer en cambio por lo que nos traen de otros paises? El comercio, pues, seria nulo, y todas las industrias quedarian reducidas á nada: miseria espantosa seria el resultado de la falta de nuestro dulce producto!

En el *predio agrícola esperimental* comenzaré por ejecutar un ensayo del cultivo de la caña de azúcar; las operaciones que ejecute las presenciará todo el que quiera; sepa-

mercantil; cuyos profesores sostenian la necesidad de atraer el numerario y rechazar las mercancias del estranjero por todos los medios imaginables, porque el secreto de la prosperidad y la riqueza consistia en esportar los productos industriales de la nacion, para recibir en cambio el oro y la plata, pero no las producciones de otros paises. El *sistema colonial* tenia por objeto asegurar á la metrópoli el monopolio esclusivo del comercio con sus colonias, para impedir que el oro, única riqueza apreciada, no pasara á manos del estranjero. Preguntámos ahora, ¿si los ministros y consejeros de Cárlos V y Felipe II se propusieron entónces fomentar la marina por ese medio? El *sistema mercantil* que vino despues, solo se proponia escluir la importacion de las manufacturas del esterior, porque se creia que estas debian pagarse con oro y plata, cuya esportacion consideraban ruinosa en grado superlativo. Tambien volveremos á preguntar ¿si el sistema aduanero y restrictivo fundado en esta teoría, y las leyes innumerables adoptadas para evitar la necesidad de pagar un tributo al estranjero, se proponian dar impulso á la marina nacional?

Desconocida la verdadera importancia y la accion del comercio internacional, ¿cómo era de esperarse que los gobiernos se afanasen por protejer con eficacia á ese gran agente de la produccion?

Pero vinieron tiempos mejores y un gran ministro contemplando la postracion en que yacian en Francia las artes, la agricultura y el comercio, estudió los medios de restaurar una Hacienda dilapilada por el desórden, y levantar una nacion empobrecida por largas guerras, impuestos mal repartidos, monopolios injustos y opresoras leyes fiscales. El genio vasto y comprensivo y la enérgica voluntad de Colbert correspondian á la grandeza de su propósito, y así fué que en muy pocos años llevó á cabo su gran empresa, introduciendo el órden en la Hacienda, aumentando prodigiosamente las rentas, fomentando la industria, el comercio y la agricultura, difundiendo las luces, creando una gran marina militar, y colocando á su pais en primer rango en el mundo por su riqueza y su poderío. La obra de Colbert tan gloriosa para la Francia, fué de un ejemplo funestísimo en toda Europa. Los vecinos, asombrados de tamaña prosperidad se propusieron conseguir por iguales medios el mismo fin, y creyeron que bastaria seguir el ejemplo que tenian á la vista; pero como faltaba la mirada de águila y el talento comprensivo del ministro de Luis XIV, que habia con minuciosos reglamentos y tarifas restrictivas impulsado el desarrollo de las manufacturas francesas, juzgaron que el secreto de la transformacion milagrosa operada en tan pocos años, consistia en el sistema de proteccion aduanera establecido por la legislacion de Colbert. Cundió el error, y toda la Europa se apresuró á imitar á Francia, protegiendo la industria nacional por medio de prohibiciones aduaneras. Entretanto, ninguna de las imitadoras echó de ver que el esclusivismo, disculpable á mediados del siglo XVII, no era mas que uno de los recursos empleados por Colbert, ni que el resultado obtenido provenia de otros medios mas racionales y fecundos: leyes sabias, y escelentes reglamentos y ordenanzas bien meditadas y liberales que introdujeron una severa disciplina, estimulaban la inmigracion de los mejores obreros de otros paises, recompensaban al artífice inteligente, premiaban el talento y la inventiva y propendian en fin por todos los espedientes que aprueba la ciencia moderna á fijar en Francia las industrias que por causas accidentales se hallaban en decadencia y solo requerian un estímulo transitorio para crecer y prosperar. Nada de esto se tuvo en cuenta y solo se imitó lo peor del sistema de Colbert: el reglamentarismo y la proteccion oficial. La revocacion del edicto de Nantes vino despues á agravar el mal, desterrando 500,000 obreros franceses, que llevando sus capitales, sus brazos y su pericia industrial á los paises circunvecinos, indujeron á los gobiernos de Holanda y de Inglaterra á fijar esa inmigracion y trasplantar á su suelo las manufacturas de Francia por medio de reglamentos *protectores.* Entre nosotros detuvimos en bosquejar una pequeña parte de los elementos inconmensurables con que se cuenta allí para hacer de muy dudoso, si no imposible resultado, toda resistencia por parte de nuestra propia industria. Nos limitamos entónces á la cuestion de brazos, cuya constante, espontánea ó ilimitada afluencia á aquellas comarcas es uno de los rasgos característicos del progreso material y sorprendente que allí se realiza, puede decirse, por instantes ó por minutos. Con brazos siempre abundantes, con maquinaria siempre éspedita para todas las industrias, con criaderos inmensos de combustible mineral para ponerlas en juego, con espacios inmensos de terrenos fértiles ó inesplotados aun, ó inmejorables para el cultivo de la remolacha, con el *savoir faire* mecánico, agrícola é industrial que distingue á nuestros vecinos, con ese cúmulo inmenso de recursos y facilidades de toda clase y muy particularmente los que resultan de su admirable sistema de comunicaciones internas ¿crée el Sr. Dau que pudiéramos hacer la mas leve oposicion á la nueva industria con solo oponerle nosotros algunas arrobas mas de cañas ó de azúcar, algunas pocas economias en nuestros gastos de produccion que pudieran obtenerse por consecuencia de las enseñanzas y demostraciones de su "Prédio esperimental," muy útil, deseable y hacedero para impulsar normal y progresivamente el mejoramiento de nuestra agricultura, pero de todo punto insuficiente para contrarrestar una competencia tan poderosa y tan momentánea como habria de ser la que nos suscitase la del azúcar de remolacha, emprendida bajo los favorables auspicios que acabamos de indicar? Y no se olvide, ni lo olvide el Sr. Dau, que pasó ya el tiempo en que pudimos hasta cierto punto burlarnos de los rendimientos de un campo de remolachas en tubérculos y en azúcar. Esta doble industria está ya hoy muy distante de la época de los ensayos y de los tanteos; no olvide que la hectárea ó el ácre de remolacha, gracias á los progresos agrícolas, se va acercando mas y mas cada dia á la produccion en cañas de una superficie igual de tierra; no pierda de vista que cada 100 arrobas de esos tubérculos rinden hoy industrialmente mayor cantidad de azúcar que la que en promedio producen 100 arrobas de caña por nuestros métodos actuales; tenga presente que el cultivo de la remolacha forma parte de un sistema de rotacion sábiamente combinado, en que la misma hectárea directa ó indirectamente acrece con otros productos sus rendimientos pecuniarios; recuerde que la pulpa esprimida es la base de otra industria tan importante como la de la ceba del ganado; y en fin, no aparte de su mente que todos esos adelantos, conveniencias y beneficios accesorios van á ser esplotados y perfeccionados por un pueblo á quien parece reservado el privilegio de ir siempre, en materias de industria, mas allá de lo que fueron sus predecesores y contemporáneos.

La situacion es, pues, digna de estudio y no se conjura con pequeños paliativos. Es un problema de carácter complejo que no se resuelve por la solucion de uno solo, sea cual fuere, de sus términos. Es cuestion en que están en juego además de la agricultura y de la industria, principios de economía política, de comercio y de ciencia social, y como lo decíamos el otro dia, demanda la mas séria meditacion por parte de nuestros hacendados y de nuestro gobierno, á fin de que estudiada la complexidad de elementos que la constituyen, pueda adoptarse tambien la totalidad de los medios que conduzcan á su mejor resolucion.

Quizás resulte demostrada por esos estudios la urgencia de apresurar la reforma de nuestra legislacion arancelaria y la conclusion de los tratados comerciales de que mas de una vez nos hemos ocupado en este papel, pues no seria la primera que la persistencia en esclusiones ó rigores de tarifa hubieran dado nuevo sesgo y direccion á la industria de un pueblo, ni tampoco la en que su liberalizacion en tiempo oportuno haya prevenido transformaciones perjudiciales á la industria y agricultura de otros estados. Por parte de nuestros hacendados nos parece que ahora mas que nunca es indispensable, medido y cultivado un gran cañaveral, irán todos á admirar el prodigioso número de cañas que allí vegetarán, su largo, su grueso y su peso; en algun ingenio vecino moleremos esas cañas y estraeremos su azúcar; así quedará probado el rendimiento en guarapo, azúcar y miel que he indicado en mis escritos; quedaremos persuadidos de ser una verdad el producto de 16 á 18 mil arrobas de azúcar purgada por cada caballería de tierra.

Tambien probaremos que una caballería de cañaveral no necesita de mas asistencia que la de un hombre durante los cuatro meses primeros despues de sembrada la caña, teniendo en su ayuda un animal de regular fuerza y una grada para desyerbar, escarificar el suelo y aporcar.

Probaremos que la cosecha del maiz que recojeremos el primer año en los espacios (calles) entre surco y surco de cañas, cubre con su valor en venta todos los costos de la preparacion del terreno,—abonos, la siembra de cañas y la del mismo maiz, desyerbos, escarificacion, aporcados y tal vez el riego, y no será un milagro que cubra tambien el costo del corte de las cañas.

Compárece todo esto con las crecidas sumas que en el dia se emplean en la ejecucion de esas faenas sin sugetarlas á las reglas que la ciencia nos enseña, y que están comprobadas en mis ensayos. Mas de una vez he visto asomar una sonrisa de incredulidad á los lábios de aquellos que en repetidas ocasiones me han oido decir *que la cuarta parte de los brazos que empleamos en el cultivo de las cañas basta para desempeñarlo produciendo mas y mejor.* Y esto no carece de ejemplos en el pais: individuo hay que con ocho trabajadores de ambos sexos, y no muy robustos por cierto, mantiene cuatro caballerías de tierra en continuo cultivo, sin despreciar ni la mas mínima parte de ellas, y los cultivos que allí ejecuta requieren faenas minuciosas, tales como el de las piñas, yucas, maiz, café, plátanos y otros; y todo esto sin festinacion, con fatiga muy llevadera; y ni el riego se descuida allí á pesar de no haber mas que un pozo fértil. Y además de todo esto, que parece ya un imposible, se han construido casas en esa finca, han mejorado las antiguas fábricas, y para nada se han ocupado mas que los ocho trabajadores referidos; y se atiende allí al potrero surtiéndolo de pasto artificial cultivado fuera de él, con crecido número de animales, que estaban gordos á la conclusion de la prolongada seca que acabamos de sufrir [siete meses sin llover]; y además de todo esto seis bestias en la caballeriza.—Personas respetables conocen este hecho que aturde á los que creen que es imposible dejar de emplear cien brazos en faenas que pueden ser bien ejecutadas, y sin estraordinaria fatiga, por la cuarta parte de ese número de individuos. Es preciso convencernos que los brazos innecesarios son un estorbo de muy malas consecuencias en una finca rural. Buenos métodos, máquinas, instrumentos y utensilios de labor perfeccionados, abonos y riego, hé aquí los medios de ponernos á cubierto de toda competencia por formidable que sea. Los productos variados obtenidos con sugecion á esos medios, pueden ofrecerse en venta á bajo precio con mayor ganancia de la que se consigue en el dia; y los productos baratos encuentran siempre mercados para su espendio: grandes economistas opinan que jamás se verá á un pueblo laborioso obligado á arrojar al mar los sobrantes de su industria; el Marques Garnier ha dicho: "Los consumos se abren por sí mismo caminos que no estaban al alcance de la prevision humana."

Aprendamos á economizar hasta donde sea posible los brazos que empleamos en el cultivo de las tierras y en las industrias rurales amparándonos de los medios perfeccionados que la buena práctica ha sancionado. Aprendamos á hacer producir á la tierra mucho mas y mejor de lo que ahora rinde; entonces podremos vender muy barata el azúcar con mayor ganancia de la que en el dia obtenemos,—¿qué competencia podremos temer, cuando podamos ofrecer nuestro exelente fruto á 50 centavos la arroba?

Fundémos por Dios el PREDIO AGRICOLA EXPERIMENTAL prontamente; allí demostrará de un modo irrefragable, que vendida la azucar al ínfimo precio indicado, conseguirán los hacendados *mayor renta libre* que nunca, aun calculando que se paga un peso diario á cada trabajador; y vengan competencias, todas se estrellarán contra la baratura y la exelencia de nuestro fruto.

Si no se funda el referido *predio*, moriré con el profundo pesar de no haber hecho el mas provechoso servicio á nuestra agricultura, servicio que la salvará de su ruina.

José María Dau."

No hay actualmente ninguna cuestion internacional de mayor importancia que la guerra italo-germana, segun hemos dicho repetidas veces y reconoce todo el mundo, ajitado ya por los terribles sacudimientos de tan terrible conflicto. En ese concepto tenemos que ir estudiando dia por dia las di-

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
JUL 20 1866

No 215

Received July 21

Consulate Genl of the United States of America
Havana July 10th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

A person named Gustavus Borgstream said to be a native of Sweden but a naturalized citizen of the United States died in the District of Pinar del Rio in this Island, on the 7th of Septr 1864: it is believed that he had no relatives in the United States and that he had a brother in Sweden, the place of residence of whom has not been ascertained. Gustavus Borgstream was married in the office of H. B. M's Consul Genl in this city on the 2d of July 1864 to Bridget Brady, a native of Ireland. it is understood that she is also dead. leaving

no issue.

The Court for the District of Puiar del Rio- desires to find the heirs of deceased to order his effects to be turned over to their legal representative.

The effects consist of a carpet bag, some wearing apparel, one pocket book with $6.^{00}$ - one English patent gold watch, and $83.\frac{62}{100}$.

Borgstream is represented to have been a bachelor before his marriage with Bridget Brady, 35 years of age, Engineer - that his father was a farmer named Peter Borgstream.

Bridget Brady was 29 years old, a resident of Havana, daughter of Philip Brady, Army agent - dies in New York, and it is believed had a brother in the State of New York.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

with much respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho. Savage

U.S.A.

No. 216

Rec'd July 21

U. S. Consulate General

Havana July 10th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith is the oath of allegiance taken before me by a young man who exhibited a certificate stating that Alexander Craig a Colonel in the late rebel army had been paroled at Brownsville, Texas. He has a crippled hand, and sometimes appears to be somewhat affected in his mind. Amongst other things he has told me that his mother was a sister of the late John B. Floyd.

No. 1 oath of allegiance of Alex. Craig

I am Sir with high respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos. Savage U.S.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 10th 1866
Thos. Savage. V. C. G.

No 216

Re Enclosure

Rec'd

Accompany Oath of
Allegiance of one
Alexander Craig

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
JUL 20 1866
4 Ch 2 Div

No 217

Wm. H. Seward

2d

Received.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America. Havana July 14th 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

Having been advised of the determination of the Board of Health of Cuba to subject vessels from the United States to observation even when bringing clean bills of Health duly authenticated by the Consuls of H. C. M., I addressed to the Captain General a communication of which the enclosed is a copy. No answer has been received thereto, and the probability is that the decision of the Board of Health will be sustained. I do not intend to make any difficulty, and therefore will say no more to His Excellency in the event of my request not being acceded to.

I

Vessels from U. S. to be subjected to observation before being admitted to pratique

No 1 Letter to Capt Genl

have the honor to be, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Thos. Savage
V.C.G.

Copy

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 12th 1865

To

His Excellency

General Francisco Lersundi

Governor General, Captain General

of Cuba, President of Her Superior

Board of Health, &c &c &c

Sir:

It has been represented to

this Consulate that the Board

of Health have determined to en-

force at once against vessels ar-

riving from ports in the United

States certain precautionary mea-

sures that were adopted on the 6th

Sept 1865, to guard against the intro-

duction of cholera into this Island.

The regulations referred to con-

sist of two articles

Art 1st enjoins that Vessels com-

ing from the Mediterranean or

any other port where cholera may

have often appeared, shall be sub-

jected in the port of Havana, to

a guarantine of three days, provided they bring clean bills of Health and no cases have occurred on board during the voyage."

Art 2d says "Those bringing foul bills of Health, if no cases have occurred on the voyage, shall undergo an observation of five days at the ports of their destination"

It is understood that this determination has been taken in consequence of reports in one or more newspapers to the effect that cholera cases had appeared in New York and New Jeirey.

I have not as yet seen any official announcement of the existence of that scourge in the United States except in ships kept in strict guarantine in the port of New York. The Bills of Health bought by vessels from that and other ports of the Union, duly authenticated by the Consul of H. B. M. have as I am inform-

ed, and believed been clean -

The above mentioned measure of this Board of Health gives more credence to a mere newspaper report than to the certificates of the Sanitary Boards and of the Spanish Consul in the United States, and its effects will be very injurious to the trade between the two countries and undoubtedly lead to the stopping of all communication by steamers, as this class of vessels cannot afford the loss of time and the expense that will accrue to them from such detention.

I am aware that it is the duty of every Government to preserve by all possible means or restrictions their subjects or citizens from epidemics imported from other countries that may unfortunately be suffering from such visitations - Were there however any authentic reports of the existence of cholera in the United States, I would not

assume the responsibility of ask-
ing for the suspension of an order
which will cause so much injury
to the trade and travellers between
the United States and this Island -
In the absence of such authenti-
city, as far as I am advised, I
deem it my duty, with all due
respect and deference to the wis-
dom and sense of justice of the
Board of Health, to lay this matter
before your Excellency earnestly re-
questing a prompt consideration
of the same -

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
Signed Thos Savage
in charge of the Consulate Genl

Enclosure note
Report No 2/17

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
JUL 20 1866

No 218 Mr. A. Smith

Acknd Aug 7
Received.

Consulate Genl of the United States of America. Havana 14th July 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The enclosed communication is a copy of one that I addressed to the Intendant General of the Treasury of Cuba in reference to the detention by his order of the Barque Nannie J. Bell.

No 1
detention of an American Ship by Spanish authorities

The Intendant has returned no answer to my letter, but after a loss of eight days, during which the vessel could not discharge her cargo, because forbidden to land the Coffee, she was permitted to send the coffee on shore to go into the Bonded Warehouse.

But her Commander has received no satisfaction, or offer of compensation for the loss of time

his ship has sustained. I believe it is his intention to bring the case to your notice, thro' the Ship's owners, the principal one of whom is Mr William Bell of the City of New York.

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savages
U.S.C.G.

U.S. Steamer Dix
Harrisburg 14th
Hon Thos Savage USCG.
No 218
Case Capsize
Keel

Concerning circumstances attending capsize of the Steamer Dix

Copy

Consulate General of the United States.

Havana July 6th 1865

His Excellency

Senor Don Eduardo Alonzo y Colmenares, Intendent General of the Treasury of the Island of Cuba -

Sir:

At the request of William D Hutchings, master of the Am^n Barque "Nannie T. Dell" of New York now lying in this harbour, I have to call your Excellency's particular attention to the fact that she is suffering very serious loss occasioned by the order which prevents the discharge of her cargo.

It appears that the "Nannie T. Dell" has amungst her cargo 1365 Bags and 5 Barrels of Coffee from New York of which about 250 bags had been landed under a regular permit of the Custom House, when she was forbidden from discharging any more of the coffee - Now the coffee is

placed immediately under the hatches, under it are about 250 tons of Stone and brick, besides some 433 tons of other merchandize, the Coffee must therefore be removed, no other portion of the cargo can be unladen without very seriously injuring the ships hull. Hence the Bargue is detained doing nothing at an expense of some fifty dollars per day, by not being able to deliver the other goods, owing to the obstacle aforesaid, she may become liable to demands for damage from the consignees of such merchandize, and moreover, as she is under a charter to load at Cienfuegos, the charter agents might, if the ship is delayed beyond a certain time, look upon the charter as no longer binding upon them and refuse to carry it into effect; All of which, as Your Excellency will easily perceive is detrimental to the interests of that ships own-

ers and master, who are entirely
innocent of any violation or attempt
at violation of the laws of this Govt.
I am aware that the law forbids
the introduction of coffee produced
in foreign countries into this Island,
but I am equally informed that
the importation of coffee produced
in Cuba and Porto Rico from foreign
countries is authorized by the Revenue
regulations which subject it then
to the payment of duties as if it
were a foreign production -
And I have been advised, and
believe, that not long since an in-
voice of such coffee was allowed
by the Custom House of this port
to be entered and landed -
Why should the "Nannie J. Bell"
be then made a stone of, and un-
necessarily and unjustly be subject-
ed to loss of time - and money?
Your Excellency will permit me
to observe that there is no good
reason, whether the coffee in ques-

P.

Jues.

- tion be or not of Cuba produc-
tion, why she should remove it.
and thereby be enabled to discharge
the rest of her cargo; after which
if the authorities are possessed of
such evidence as will prove that
the coffee was produced in a
foreign country, and by law
she must take it back to New
York, then she will look to the
owners of it to compensate for
the damages that have accrued
or may hereafter accrue to her.
The main object is to put an
end to this unnecessary delay
which is fatal to the interest of
all parties concerned in the ship
and her landing.

I deem it my duty to in-
form Your Excellency that Capt
Hutchings, in defence of the in-
terest of the ship, under his com-
mand, has entered a protest
against all whom it doth or
may or shall concern for all

damages that his ships may suffer, arising from the detention above complained of. I trust to your Excellencys well known sense of justice, to promptly put an end to his difficulty by allowing the ships to unload.

I am, with considerations of great respect.

Your Excellencys

Obedient Servant

(Signed) Thos Savage

U.S. Vice Consul General

Enclosure

No accompany

dispatch No 218

Dup to associated press chg 5°
Dup to Treasury chg 5

RECEIVED
Dept. of State,
JUL 31 1866

Wm. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington

Dr. L. Smith

No 219

Received

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Habana July 17th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

The Authority of the Treasury for this Island has published a Royal Order, dated 28th of May last communicated by the Department of "Ultramar" in Madrid to the Governor Gen.l which annuls the Art. 5th of the Regulations of the Customs. Under this article masters of ves-sels are allowed to make within 12 hours of their arrival additions to the manifests brought with the Spanish Consuls' certificates. Such additions will not be allowed to vessels from ports in America from and after the first of September next,

and to those from ports in Europe from and after the first day of December of the present year.

By the same Royal order the extra charge of four per cent hitherto made upon the tariff valuation of merchandise entered for examination (á exámen) is increased to sixteen per cent, and this is to take effect from and after the first of August.

This order forbidding the admission of additional manifests, has been issued, the Royal order states, by the recommendation of the Treasury Authorities of Cuba. it will be very injurious to trade, and lead to greater bribery and corruption.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Tho. Savage
C. C. G.

N.° 220

Mr. Seward

Ack.d. Aug.st

Received Mch. 31st

Consulate Gen.l of the United States

Havana July 19th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have to announce to you the arrival here on the morning of the 17th in the French mail Steamer 'Imperatrice Eugenie' from Vera Cruz, of the Princess Charlotte, soi disant Empress of Mexico, and suite, en route for Europe. She has been received as such Empress, but has not come on shore. on yesterday afternoon she again left this port on the same Steam Ship.

From passengers who came in that ship I have learned that the Princess and some of her suite have said that she will return to Mexico in November, the

object of her journey being to settle the difficulties with the French Emperor, procure money and men, and obtain the recall of Marshal Bazaine. This officer about ten days since left the Capital with all the French troops he could collect for San Luis Potosi giving to understand that he was going to Matamoros. It is surmised however that his object is to guard his communications with Jalapa and Veracruz.

Enclosed is a paper that gives the news from Mexico. I also accompany five communications from Mexico, Veracruz and Tampico.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obt Servant.
Thos Savage
U.S.

Copy to Asst. Secy Navy 7.
Copy to Secy Treasury 7.
Copy to Secy War 7.

No. 221

Recd July 31st

Consulate Genl of the U

Havana July

Hon: Wm H. Seward

Secretary of St

Washington

Sir:

Under the Roya

July 1849 foreign b

ships of upwards of

iron Steamers coul

into the Spanish dom

the flag of Spain pro

wholly owned by citizens of that

nation. By another Royal order

published in the Havana Official

Gazette by the Admirals comman-

-ing H. B. M's naval Station and

forces here, the acquisition and placing

under the Spanish flag, of foreign

built sailing vessels not exceeding

One hundred tons, Spanish measurement,

side wheel Steamers (wood) drawing

not over seven Spanish feet, and

Comandancia General del Marina del Apostadero de la Habana.

digo con esta fecha lo siguiente:—"Excmo. Sr.:—He dado cuenta á la Reina (Q. D. G.) de un expediente instruido en este Ministerio á consecuencia de lo dispuesto en Real órden de 6 de Julio del año anterior expedida por ese de la Guerra y Ultramar, referente á la conveniencia de derogar las disposiciones vigentes por las que se prohibe la introduccion de buques extranjeros de menos de 400 toneladas en la Península y en sus posesiones ultramarinas: enterada S. M. y habiéndose dignado oir el dictámen del Consejo de Estado asi como los informes de las Juntas Consultiva y Directiva de la Armada y de conformidad con el parecer del Consejo de Ministros, ha tenido á bien resolver: que una vez establecida por la ley de 17 de Julio de 1849 la libre adquisicion de buques de vela de mas de ...arocientas toneladas y de vapores de hierro, se autorice, para satisfacer los intereses del comercio de cabotaje en la Isla de Cuba, sin menoscabo de los demas, la introduccion de buques extrangeros cuyo arqueo en rosca no exceda de cien toneladas siendo de vela, y que respecto á los de vapor de madera se sujeten al calado de siete pies españoles los de ruedas y al de ocho tambien españoles los de hélice; pero, bajo condicion de satisfacer el derecho establecido por tonelada al abanderarse unos y otros como propiedad española, conforme lo prescrito en el artículo 9.° de la ordenanza de Matrículas cuidando principalmente los comandantes de las condiciones que acrediten la no participacion de extranjeros y el afianzamiento de no enagenar el todo ó parte de su propiedad á quien no sea español ó naturalizado de tal con arreglo al artículo sétimo restablecido por la regla tercera del artículo cuarto de la ley de 1.° de Noviembre de 1837 y de no poder ser las dichas embarcaciones inscritas sino en la segunda lista como barcos de tráfico de costa ó cabotaje en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, de las cuales no podrán ser despachadas ni salir en otro concepto.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y como resultado de su ya citada comunicacion. —Lo que de la misma Real órden traslado á V. E. á los efectos que en la misma se expresan."

Lo que de órden del Excmo. Sr. Comandante General del Apostadero se publica para conocimiento de las personas á quienes pueda interesar, con motivo de haberse alegado ignorancia de aquella Real disposicion por algunos dueños ó consignatarios de los buques comprendidos en ellas.

Habana y Julio 17 de 1866.---El Secretario, *Adolfo Navarrete.*

object of her journey being to settle the difficulties with the French Emperor, procure money and men, and obtain the recall of Marshal Bazaine. This officer about ten days since left the Capital with all the French troops he could collect for San Luis Potosi giving to understand that he was going to Matamoros. It is surmised however that his object is to guard his communications with Jalapa and Veracruz.

Enclosed is a paper that gives the news from Mexico. I also accompany five communications from Mexico, Veracruz and Tampico.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully
Your Obt Servant.
Tho Savage
U.S.

Copy to Asst. Adjt. Gen. Aug 7.
Copy to Secy War Aug 7.
Copy to Navy Dept Aug 7.

No. 221

Rec'd July 31st

Consulate Genl of the United States.
Havana July 23d 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Under the Royal order of 17th July 1849 foreign built sailing ships of upwards of 400 tons, and iron Steamers cannot be introduced into the Spanish dominions and wear the flag of Spain provided they were wholly owned by subjects of that nation. By another Royal order published in the Havana Official Gazette by the Admiral commanding H. C. M's Naval Station and forces here, the acquisition and placing under the Spanish flag, of foreign built sailing vessels not exceeding One hundred tons, Spanish measurement, side wheel Steamers (wood) drawing not over seven Spanish feet, and

Comandancia General del Marina del Apostadero de la Habana.

Ministerio de Marina.—Direccion de Matrículas—Excmo. Sr.—Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra y Ultramar, digo con esta fecha lo siguiente:—"Excmo. Sr.—He dado cuenta á la Reina (Q. D. G.) de un expediente instuido en este Ministerio á consecuencia de lo dispuesto en Real órden de 6 de Julio del año anterior expedida por ese de la Guerra y Ultramar, referente á la conveniencia de derogar las disposiciones vigentes por las que se prohibe la introduccion de buques extranjeros de menos de 400 toneladas en la Península y en sus posesiones ultramarinas: enterada S. M. y habiéndose dignado oir el dictámen del Consejo de Estado asi como los informes de las Juntas Consultiva y Directiva de la Armada y de conformidad con el parecer del Consejo de Ministros, ha tenido á bien resolver: que una vez establecida por la ley de 17 de Julio de 18[illegible] libre adquisicion de buques de vela de mas de cuatrocientas toneladas y de vapores de hierro, se autorice, para satisfacer los intereses del comercio de cabotaje en la Isla de Cuba, sin menoscabo de los demas, la introduccion de buques extrangeros cuyo arqueo en rosca no exceda de cien toneladas siendo de vela, y que respecto á los de vapor de madera se sujeten al calado de siete pies españoles los de ruedas y al de ocho tambien españoles los de hélice; pero, bajo condicion de satisfacer el derecho establecido por tonelada al abanderarse unos y otros como propiedad española, conforme lo prescrito en el artículo 9.° de la ordenanza de Matrículas cuidando principalmente los comandantes de las condiciones que acrediten la no participacion de extranjeros y el afianzamiento de no enagenar el todo ó parte de su propiedad á quien no sea español ó naturalizado de tal con arreglo al artículo sétimo restablecido por la regla tercera del artículo cuarto de la ley de 1.° de Noviembre de 1837 y de no poder ser las dichas embarcaciones inscritas sino en la segunda lista como barcos de tráfico de costa ó cabotaje en las Islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico, de las cuales no podrán ser despachadas ni salir en otro concepto.—De Real órden lo digo á V. E. para su conocimiento y como resultado de su ya citada comunicacion.—Lo que de la misma Real órden traslado á V. E. á los efectos que en la misma se expresan."

Lo que de órden del Excmo. Sr. Comandante General del Apostadero se publica para conocimiento de las personas á quienes pueda interesar, con motivo de haberse alegado ignorancia de aquella Real disposicion por algunos dueños ó consignatarios de los buques comprendidos en ellas.

Habana y Julio 17 de 1866.—El Secretario, *Adolfo Navarrete.*

screw vessels (wood) of a draught not exceeding eight Spanish feet, is made lawful, with the express proviso however that such vessels must be wholly owned by Spanish subjects, be used solely in the coasting trade, and shall never be cleared or despatched for any other trade. The payment of the Royal dues must of course precede the change of flag.

I accompany a copy of the document referred to above, and have the honor to be, Sir,

with profound respect

Your Obedient Servant

Thos Savage

U. S. Consulate Gen.
Havana
Aug. 28. 1866.
Thos Savage. U.S.C.
No 2 21.
Regulations enclosed
Rec'd
Rec.

Foreign built vessels allowed by Royal order to be cleared under certain conditions, under 8 certain tonnage &c, on application to the local authorities

No. 1. Inclosure

(Translation.)

Admiralty of the naval station at Havana.

Navy Department. — Naval registry office.

Excellent Sir,

I address the following, this day, to the Minister of War and the Colonies: —

" Sir,

I have informed the Queen (whom God preserve) of a writ issued by this Department, in accordance with the decree of a Royal order of the 6th of July last, from the Department of War and Colonies, in reference to the propriety of repealing the existing laws, prohibiting the introduction of foreign vessels of less than 400 tons into the Peninsula and and its foreign possessions. Her Majesty has considered it, and having deigned to hear the opinion of the Council of State upon it, as well as the reports of the Consulting and Directing Committees of the Navy, conforming

U. S. Consulate Genl

with the opinion of the Council of Ministers, has been pleased to decree:-

That, as the law of the 17th. of July 1849 allowed the purchase of sailing vessels of over 400 tons, and of iron steamers, now, for the interest of the coasting trade of the Island of Cuba, without detriment to other vessels, it is allowed to introduce foreign sailing vessels of less than 100 tons, and wooden side-wheel steamers drawing 7 feet spanish measure, and steam propellers drawing 8 feet, provided they pay the tonnage dues required on the change of flag and becoming spanish property, according to article 9 of the Registry law; officers taking care that no foreigners have an interest in them, and the purchasers give security not to sell an interest, or the whole, to any one not a spaniard or naturalized citizen, in accordance with article 7, re-established by the third rule of article 4 of the law of the 1st. of November 1837; and that said vessels be registered in the second class, as coasters for the Da-

lands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, to which they shall be confined, and not permitted to sail abroad, under any consideration. — This I communicate to you, by Royal order, for your information, and in answer to your communication above quoted. — Which I also transmit to you, by the same Royal order, for purposes therein expressed."

And this is ordered to be published by order of the Commander of this Naval Station, for the information of whom it may concern, that no one may alledge ignorance of the decree.

Havana, 17 July 1866.

Adolfo Navarrete,
Secretary.

Copy to Capt. pass Aug 4th
Clerk Aug 7

No. 222.

Recd. July 31.

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America

Havana July 25th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 217 I have to advise that only vessels from New York have thus far been subject-ed to the quarantine restriction therein mentioned. But it will be applied to those from other ports of the United States where the Newspapers may report the Cholera to exist. I have not yet had an answer from the Captain Genl on the subject, but I am informed that the case was duly referred to the Superior Board of Health, by which the resolution of the Board for Havana was modified. The Captain General last Saturday told me

that very stringent orders had come to him from Spain to adopt measures against the introduction of cholera into this Island.

The last vessel from New York admitted to free pratique immediately was the "Moro Castle" which left that port the 4th Inst. An English Brig which sailed seven days before her had 14 days passage was put in quarantine. The Steam Dan'l Webster & Eagle have been subjected to the same, and have not been allowed to land their passengers, nor cargoes whilst remaining in quarantine.

The Bills of Health now issued by the Board here contain the note - There are some cases of yellow fever - small pox is prevalent. I make this known to the Mayors of Baltimore and New York by the Steam Cuba which takes this & the first named port.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Thos. Savage

U. States Consul Gen

No 223

Ackd. Aug 7

Rec'd July 31.

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana July 25th 1866

Hon: Wm H. Seward

Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

Upon the receipt of the communication from the Consulate at Matanzas (of which the enclosed is a copy), and having been previously advised by our agent at Nuevitas of the authorities being all on the qui vive for an expedition of African negroes expected to land in that neighborhood, and which had subsequently been reported to have disembarked on Bay Nuevas Grandes, near Nuevitas, and been captured by the Authorities, I called last Saturday on Genl Lersundi, by whom I was assured in the most positive manner that the reports were

No 1 alleged landing somewhere from African + U. S.

Assurances of Captain Genl that reports being untrue

entirely devoid of foundation, and were started by the extreme watchfulness noticed amongst all the Authorities, arising from his own orders and advices to them. His Excellency stated that negroes speaking foreign languages like English or French would not remain in slavery, but find their way to him, and they would be immediately delivered to us if they had been brought from the United States, or represented themselves as belonging to our country. The General repeatedly denied that any negroes had been landed on the Island since he has been the Captain General thereof, and reiterated his determination to put a stop to the slave trade by all the means in his power. He also asserted that the negroes seen near Matanzas, of whom so much had been said, were negroes introduced before he came to Cuba, who, were being removed

from one estate to another with regular passes.

The Captain General was very cordial, and apparently frank, in his manner. My object on seeing him was to ascertain if negroes of the description mentioned in Mr Homer's letter to Mr Hall had really been landed, naturally apprehending that they might become of our freedmen Kidnapped or abducted from Louisiana or Florida, in which event I would have demanded the surrender of the negroes, and the punishment of the criminals engaged in the abduction. Notwithstanding the General's assurances I have given directions to the agent at Nuevitas to use his utmost endeavors to ascertain the facts, and advise me, without delay.

My informants regarding the disembarcation of negroes at Sancco, assure me that

Not only is it true in regard to that expedition, but that about 1000 more have been landed there subsequently from two sailing vessels at the same place - and that at least five other expedi-
- tions are expected from Africa. They say their information has been obtained from parties engaged in that nefarious traffic. It is understood the negroes disembark-
- ed in Manzanas were seized by the Authorities on the road to Duranona's plantation Toledo, 248 in number.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Tho. Savage
H. B. M.

N.B. Mr. Richard Gibbs, Consular Agent at Nuevitas, being under the necessity of going to the United States, I have, by his own recommendation authorized Mr Ramon Rovira, a competent person, to act as Consular Agent during Mr G's absence.

Tho. Savage

Recd July 31.

Copy

United States Consulate

Matanzas July 20th 1866

Thomas Savage Esq.

U.S. Vice Consul General

Habana

Dear Sir. You will find annexed copies of two letters this day received from Sagua, the transactions referred to appear to have occurred in your Consular jurisdiction and if what Mr Horner reports shoud prove true, its importance cannot be overestimated -

The Governor of this place informs me, that he had received some two days since - notice of the landing of bozales between Nuevitas and Gibara, but had heard nothing about the landing of American negroes, and if such should prove to be the case, the Superior Government must be in possession of some information on the subject - xxxxxxxxx

(Signed) Henry C. Hall.

Copy

Sagua la Grande July 18, 1866

H. C. Hall Esqr

U. S. Consul

Matanzas

Dear Sir, I sent you last Sunday a verbal notice of the landing of a large number of negroes on the north coast of Cuba, between Nuevitas and Gibara, the number stated was upwards of one thousand. I afterwards heard that the vessels bringing these negroes was commanded by Eugenio Vinas, celebrated as a slave trader.

Today I hear that all the negroes had been taken by the officers of this Government, and prove not to be African but American negroes, it is said that they all speak English and appear very intelligent. I learn that they are in Colguin, and was told that the local prison was not large

enough to contain them and that
horses had to be taken for their
safe keeping and security. I
give you the foregoing statements
as all that I have been able to
learn respecting the matter, with-
out vouching for the correctness
of any of the statements.

I will keep you fully inform-
ed of every thing I may learn
about this strange affair.

Yours truly

(Signed) James H. Horner

P.S. Perhaps you may already
be in possession of more inform-
ation respecting this business,
than I have communicated; still
the subject is of so much im-
portance, that I dared not omit
writing you about it. - J. H. H.

6 P.M July 18[illegible]

Since the enclosed was
written I have heard that the
negroes alluded to, were landed from a steamer.

steamer supposed to be American on one of the Cayos near the coast - the steamer left as soon as the negroes, numbering upwards of 400, were landed; the negroes were found by the "guardias rurales" who could not understand them, the negroes speaking nothing but English and broken French - I am informed that they are still on the Cayo, where the "Alcalde Mayor" de Holguin is investigating the case

J. H. H.

Enclosure with
Consular 223
Letter, Puncon-
sular Commercial
Affairs, Santiago
Transmitting
Extract from
French -
Oct 1
Britain
To Legation.

No 224
Acka Aug 7
Rec'd July 31.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana July 25th 1866.

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I received yesterday your despatch No 122 (9th Inst.) and am much gratified by its contents.

The package therein referred to and containing a supply of wafers for the use of this office has also been received.

I have the honor to be,
very & truly Your Obt. Servt
Thos Savage
U. Consul Genl

Recd. Aug 3d
Acted Aug 10.

No 225

Received

Consulate Gen. of the United States

Havana July 27th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

A Shipmaster named W. H. Smith called upon me yesterday and said that he has been in charge of the Steamers "Harriet Lane" (appearing under the name of "Lavinia") and "Pelican" upwards of one year, at 300$ pr month, he furnishing out of that compensation the men and provisions - that more than 2400$ in gold are due him, and he cannot get the amount or any portion thereof, as Scott, the agent of J. W. House of Houston (Texas) the supposed owner, is without means, tho' he has applied for funds to said House. That altho' he dislikes very much to

Claims of Steamers Harriet Lane & Pelican threats of suits agt them

apply to the Courts here, he will be compelled to do so, as he is indebted to other parties for advances in money; he must therefore commence a suit at law against these ships, and is sure to obtain a judgment in his favor, in which event if the money is not paid him immediately he can have the vessels sold at auction.

The Government as you are aware claim the Harriet Lane and a portion of the Pelican as U. S. property, but the evidence, (Bloomfield's and Newcomb's testimony) is not at hand.

I advise the Department of this Smith's intention, and await your instructions on the subject, as he will not commence proceedings until I can hear from you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U. S. C.

Recd. Aug 8th
Acked. Aug 8.

No. 2.

United States Consulate General.

Havana, July 27, 1866.

Hon William H. Seward.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos 2 & 3. accompanying my commission, and passport as a Consular Clerk; also under a seperate cover, a duplicate passport.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

John M. Utley.

U.S Consular Clerk.

No 226
Ackd Aug 7.
Recd Aug 3d

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana July 28th 1866

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

The Spanish frigate "Navas de Tolosa" - screw - 50 guns, and 800 men, is ordered to the Pacific from hence. It is understood 3000 men are coming from Spain on their way to the Pacific for the purpose of seizing and hold-ing the "Chincha's."

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U.S.C.

U. S. Consulate Gen
Havana July 28th 1866
Thos Savage. U.C.G.

No 226

No enclosure

Rec'd.

Spanish
war with Peru
&c - a frigate order
from Havana
to the Pacific

Cuba Aug 15, No 227

Rec'd Aug 15.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana Augt 9th 1866.

Hon: F. W. Seward

Asst Secretary of State.

Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatches Nos 123 and 124. In answer to the former I have to express my surprise and regret at the complaint that the Collector of Customs at Baltimore has thought proper to lay before the Hon: Secretary of the Treasury, against this Consulate.

The practice of this office has been to send the duplicate Invoices for goods shipped upon sailing vessels, by the first Steamers leaving for the North, and those for goods shipped on Steamers, by the vessel carrying the goods, excepting when the Invoices are brought for verification too late, or subsequent to the departure of the Ship. These cases often occur

There have been instances where Invoices have been produced for verification eight or ten and more days after the vessel conveying the merchandise therein expressed, has departed. It is also quite difficult to get the masters of foreign vessels to come to the Consulate to receive the packages containing the duplicate Invoices of their cargoes.

I understand the importance of sending in due time the Invoices to Collectors of Customs, and have done my best to fulfil this part of my instructions. The Department may be satisfied that there will be no neglect or unnecessary delay on the part of this office in the transmission.

I am, Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho Savage
V Consul

Mo. Chicago U. States
No 227
Rec'd
Ans. the Invoices of Bills of Lading to Collectors of Customs

Copy to Capt Ross Aug 20

No 228 Mr J. Smith

acknd Aug 28

Recd Aug 17

U. S. Consulate General

Havana Augt 11th 1866

Hon: W. H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington (D.C.)

Sir:

The Governor General of the Island has determined to suspend for two months and a half, (counted from the 1st Inst) the effects of the Royal Order under which the extra charge upon merchandise entered to examination, was raised from four per cent, the former rate, to sixteen per cent. The Governor General's decree is subject to the approval of the Supreme Government. The Royal order referred to was communicated by me to the Department on the 17th ult (Desp. No 219).

I have

No 228 Consulate U. States Havana Aug 11 1866

the honor to be, Sir
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Tho Savage
Counsellor

Lt. Colonel Leon
Abercrombie Light Inf.
Brevet Major U.S.A.
Baton Rouge
Louisiana
Commercial

Dup to asst. Ass Ag 20 No. 229. Mr J. Smith
Rec'd Aug. 17 Ask
Ackd. Aug 28.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Augt. 11th 1866.

To
Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

The Governor General, under date of yesterday, has officially advised me that consequent upon the information transmitted to His Excy on the 24th ult: by the Board of H. C. M. in Philadelphia of cholera having appeared in that city, which corroborates the advices the Government had in reference to the apparition of that scourge not only in that city, but in several other places of the United States, he has declared foul all the ports of the United States, and all vessels arriving from them at ports of this Island will be subjected to the most rigorous quarantine. The

Steam Ship Hendrick Hudson arrived yesterday from Philadelphia was sent into quarantine for five days.

Vessels ordered into regular quarantine will have to go to Mariel and ride it there. I understand that preparations are being made there for the reception and care of sick passengers &c.

I have the honor to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obt Servant
Thos Savage
U.S.C.S.

Augustus Smith Esq
Collector
Port of New York

Aug 11th 1862
Steamer Hendrick Hudson arrived yesterday from Philadelphia and was sent into quarantine for five days.

Vessels ordered into regular quarantine will have to go to Mariel and ride it there. I understand that preparations are being made there for the reception and care of sick passengers &c.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Thos Savage
U.S.C.S.

Augustus Smith Esq
Collector
Port of New York

Rcd. Sept. 3

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
SEP 3 1866

No 230

Mr. L. Smith -

Recd

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana Augt 13th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington: D.C.

Sir:

The Consular Agent ad interim of the U. S. at Nuevitas, in answer to a communication of the 23d ult. addressed to him under date of the 4th inst. by this General information and inquiries made by him of reliable persons enable him to assure me that all reports which had been in circulation for three or four weeks, in reference to the landing of negroes in that district or its neighborhood, are entirely devoid of foundation.

Report from Nuevitas denying that any negroes have been landed

The Authorities accompanied with some military force visited Nuevas Grandes and other places where negroes might be landed.

and after a thorough search returned to Nuevitas fully satisfied that no landing had taken place.

I have the honor to be, Sir.
with great respect,
Your Obt. Serv.
Tho. Savage
V. Consul Gen.

H. M. Consulate Gen.
Havana Aug. 13th 1869
Respectfully C. G.
No. 230
Enclosure
No 2
Dec

No. 2

Enclosure in No. 230

Statement of the Captain of the Steamer Virginius of the events of the 31st ult.

Sworn before

EIVED, of State, 3 1866

Copy to Asst. Secy. Sept. 3.
Ack'd. Sept. 3, No. 231

Mr. Smith

Consulate Genl. of the United States of America
Havana Augt. 14th 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany herewith a copy of the orders of the Governor General to establish a strict quarantine against all vessels from the United States and other places.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Tho. Savage
U. Consul Gen

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana Augt 14/866.
Thos Savage, V.C. G.
No 231
One Enclosure
Recd.

Quarantine Regula=
=tions to keep cholera
out of Cuba -

Copy translation

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba: Office of the Director of Administration: Bureau of General Administration:

Circular

His C. M.'s Consul in Philadelphia has notified this Superior Government that the apparition of cholera in that city, has been officially declared by the Board of Health, and in view of that despatch and the reports corroborated by the Press and confirmed by other data, submitted to this Government of that scourge having appeared in that city and in other places of the United States, His Excellency, the Superior Civil Governor, desirous of adopting all the precautions that may tend to prevent the invasion of that disease into this Island, has ordered the following regulations, the exact compliance with which, I charge upon you: ~~~~

jgt

1st Vessels proceeding direct from the United States, as also those that may after their departure touch at foreign ports, whatever may be the Bill of Health, and its remarks, that they may bring, will be declared foul in the ports of this Island, and destined to a rigourous quarantine at the Mariel Lazaretto.

2d Vessels thus situated may provide themselves with any necessary article at the ports of their destination, observing the restrictions of the General Regulations of this branch of the service -

3d Vessels proceeding from foreign ports near this Island, with or without foul Bills of Health, will be subjected to the same treatment, whenever the cholera is declared to exist in them or in any place of the interior -

4th Vessels arriving from England Germany and France, will be treated according to the Circular of the 11th

September last, but with the proviso that during the observation they may pass in port, be it 3, 5 or 10 days, they ventilate the vessel, fumigate and clean the cargo and the baggage of the passengers in the best manner possible, and place windsails, open ports &c. under the vigilance of an agent of the Health Board, who will be placed by the Board in each vessel with necessary instructions.

5th The Under Boards of Health will punctually fulfill these regulations under their strictest responsibility and whenever a vessel be placed under observation in any of their ports they will communicate it immediately to the President of the Superior Board of Health, expressing the name, point of departure, crew and passenger list of the vessel, the bill of Health and remarks it may contain, the accidents occurred during the voyage, and each and every circumstance that may tend to form a

correct judgment as to its sanitary state
6th The Governors and subaltern authori-
ties will constantly watch the ports not
of entry along the line of coast under
their charge, in order to evade the in-
fraction of the Sanitary laws, and to se-
verely punish the same, if it should
unfortunately be committed -
7th Each Governor will immediately ac-
knowledge the receipt of this Circular.

God guard you many years

Havana Aug 10 1864

(Signed) Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones

To the

Governor or Lieut. Governor of

Enclosure with
Desp. No 231
Duke of Cadiz
Lieut of Cuba
Acknowledging
No 1
Havana Aug 10 1864

Copy to Secy of Navy. Aug 27.
Acknd. Aug 28. No 232
Recd Aug. 25th

Mr J. Smith
Secy of Navy

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana Augt 15th 1866

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The Governor General has caused a large number of persons of bad character to be arrested, for the purpose of transporting them to the Spanish possession in Africa, the Island of Fernando Póo, and upwards of 160 were sent off upon the Spanish Bark "Rosa del Turia" of 560 Sp. tons, Viñas master. This Viñas is a nephew of Eugenio Viñas, the notorious slaver Captain, and like his worthy uncle has been engaged in that nefarious traffic. The consignee here Julian Zulueta is well known as a

Slave traders.

Now the object of this communication is to advise the Department that I am informed by one who knows, that the said Ship will bring a cargo of African negroes (8 to 900) for account of said Zulueta, Fructuoso Garcia & Muñoz, and Carreras, she has carried an excess of 200 sacks of rice, and sufficient provisions for the return voyage with such "passengers".

I have advised the British Consul of the above.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Thos. Savage
U. States Consul

U. S. Consulate Cuba
Havana Sept. 15th 1866
Thos. Savage U. S. C.

No 232

Relative to
Slaves

Sept. 15th "Ship" Reported
Ship supposed to be
Bound Baltimore, Brigantine
Cuba, Cleared
Cargo as above
Passengers Principally Negroes

Ans. Sept. 8 No 233 5

Rec. Sept. 8

Consulate Genl. of the United States

Havana Augt. 25th 1866

Hon: Henry Stanbery

Acting Secretary of State.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I avail myself of the depart=
=ure of a small schooner for Charleston (S. C.) to address you a few lines upon various matters - by the first steamer which will probably sail hence on the 31st Inst I will write fully.

The mail steamer Manhattan arrived here from New York on the 16th, and was allowed to land her passengers and cargo after a quarantine, or observ=
=ation of only three days. But previous to her being admitted to free pratique, two Spanish gentlemen, one of them said to

be a relative of the Captain Genl. and the other a bearer of despatches were allowed to transfer themselves and their baggage to the French Steamer of the St Nazaire line, bound to Europe, and this Steamer continued in free communication with the shore - the Manhattan with her other passengers remained in quarantine, tho far from a strict one, until Sunday afternoon.

The mail Steamer "Eagle" came from New York on the following Tuesday, and altho she had sailed from New York before the late orders establishing the most rigorous quarantine against vessels from ports of the United States, had reached that port, that she brought in a clean bill of health and communicated by the Spanish Consul, and there had been no case of contagious disease on board, the ship and passengers were ordered to ride

a guarantine of twenty days at Manicl, and she was not even allowed to take fresh provisions which the Captain said he required. All my efforts to obtain that the Eagle should be treated in the same manner as the Manhattan had been, have availed nothing.

And yet the Brit mail steamer from St Thomas which brought the goods and passengers of the steamer from Southampton, (the cholera prevailing in England) was not quarantined.

The Board of Health is carrying out its measures in a manner that will do immense injury to commerce, and to the Spanish Treasury, which is not in a very buoyant condition.

To my first communication in behalf of the "Eagle" the Governor General replies that the Superior Board of Health of the Islands is supreme. I will send copies

of the correspondence by the Steamer
on the 31st. All vessels arriving
from the U. States, are ordered to
Marcil without regard to date of
departure or length of passage,
or any other consideration what-
ever.

I have your despatches Nos
127 & 128, and have already acted
upon the instructions contained therein,
in so far that I have written to
the Governor Genl asking for the sur-
render of the "Harriet Lane" to this
Consulate. The Pelican's case
will prove more difficult, as we
may have to fight Howe, Hurley,
Scott and all concerned in the
Courts. The Governor General has
not as yet returned an answer
to my letter. The power of attorney
from the Department was given
to Mr Minor, and was not sub-
stituted by him to me or any one
else. our lawyer says no suit
can be commenced in his name

during his absence. I am trying
to bring these matters to a point
without resorting to the Courts, as
the proceedings there would be
long, tedious, and expensive. I
fear Scott is disposed to give
trouble. indeed there are so many
claimants to the Pelican that we
may expect long litigation.

In haste

With great respect

Your Obt Servt

Tho Savage

V Connelly

Rd. Sept. 8
CEIVED,
t. of State,
EP 6 1866

No. 234

Rec.d

Consulate General of the United States of America. Havana Augt 27th 1866.

Sir:

I enclose you a number of the Official Gazette of Havana, wherein a number of persons are summoned to appear in the public jail and place themselves under the control of the Superior Court, to answer charges preferred against them of having been concerned in the landing of African negroes at "Las Pozas", North side of Cuba, not far from Cape St Antonio.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage
C.G.

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

fe de E. M. A.—*Ramon de Ibarrola.*

Real Audiencia Pretorial de la Habana.

Secretaría.

Br. D. Juan Francisco de los Reyes, Escribano de S. M. su Notario público de Indias, y nombrado en comision por la Excma. Real Audiencia Pretorial en su Sala tercera de Justicia, para actuar en la causa criminal que se sigue sobre alijo de negros bozales por las playas de las Pozas, &c.

Certifico: Que en la referida causa y por auto de veinte y nueve de Julio último y su concordante de diez y siete del corriente mes, se ha servido la Excma. Real Sala tercera de Justicia, mandar; que por esta 2ª carta de edicto y pregon, se cite llame y emplace á don Luis Antonio Tomasini, don Luis de Sousa Fonseca, don Francisco Marty, don José Lavid, don J. Aranguren, don José Joaquin de Aborais, don J. Diaz, J. Redua, Luis de Silva, Domingo Almeida, Pedro Alonso, Miguel Francés, Láuzas, Nesco, Domingo, Ignacio, Lozes y Martino Lopez de Abreu, Albino Fernandez, Antonio Enriquez de Oliveira, J. Maria, Vicente, Florentino, Francisco, José Juan das Luces y Gonzalez; á fin de que en el término de nueve dias se presenten en la Real cárcel pública de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que les resulta en el procedimiento, ciertos y seguros que si asi lo hicieren, se les oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario serán declarados rebeldes y contumaces é incursos en las penas de la ley. Y para su publicacion en tres números de la Gaceta oficial, libro la presente, cumpliendo con lo mandado.—Habana y Agosto 18 de 1866.—*Br. Juan Francisco de los Reyes.*

Certifico: Que en la referida causa, y por auto de veinte y nueve de Julio último y su concordante de diez y siete del corriente mes, se ha servido la Excma. Real Sala tercera de Justicia, mandar que; por esta primera carta de edicto y pregon, se cite, llame y emplace á don Manuel Ibarra natural de Galicia, casado, administrador del ingenio San Martin, y mayor de edad, á don José Pascual natural de la Habana, vecino de Casablanca, soltero, del comercio, y mayor de edad, D. Pedro Rodriguez natural de Canarias, vecino de Rancho Veloz, soltero, mayoral de la estancia inmediata al ingenio Santa Rita y de cuarenta y ocho años, D. Angel Sandoval natural de la Habana, vecino de Rancho Veloz, casado, médico y cirujano de cuarenta y cinco años y D. Joaquin Gibert, natural de Cataluña, vecino de Rancho Veloz, soltero, del comercio y de treinta y siete años para que dentro de nueve dias se presenten en la Real cárcel de esta ciudad á descargarse de la culpa que les resulta en la referida causa, ciertos y seguros de que si asi lo hicieren se les oirá y administrará justicia y de lo contrario se les declarará rebeldes y contumaces é incursos en las penas de la ley. Y para su publicacion en tres números de la Gaceta oficial, libro la presente cumpliendo con lo mandado.—Habana y Agosto 18 de 1866.—*Br. Juan Francisco de los Reyes.*

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana 27 Aug 1866
Hon Savage. U.C.G.
No 234
One Enclosure
Rec'd.

Wm. I. Smith

Slave trade

Ley to Navy Sept. 8
Rd. Sept. 8th

No 235.

Navy

Received Sept. 6th

Consulate Gen.l of the United States
Havana August 31st 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State.
Washington. D.C.

Sir;

In my despatch No. 233 I had the honor of advising you that I had in obedience to your instructions, applied in a written communication to the Governor General of Cuba, for the surrender of the Steamer "Harriet Lane". I know that my communication was sent to the Government Interpreter to be translated into the Spanish language, and that the original and translation were returned to the Captain General without delay. As yet no answer has reached me.

Prior to sending my letter to the Captain General I had an interview

with Mr George T. Bell, and informed him that I was going to demand of this Government the "Harriet Lane", as a regular Ship of war of the United States, and that my Government would not condescend to allow the Claims of private individuals, whatever their nature might be, to stand in the way of recovering possession of that Ship. Mr Bell confessed to me that the Ship owed him nothing, that the Bill of Sale held by him was merely to protect J. W. House and he clearly and distinctly assured me that there should be no opposition on his part. He spoke of a claim of Messrs Vignier, Robertson & Co. of some $14 or 1500 $ for supplies to the Harriet Lane, and promised to bring me an account, which he has not done, and I have since heard that he has, by the advice of some one here, concluded not to give up the Ship unless

the Authorities surrender her in despite of his protest, as he thinks that it is his duty to protect the House in the property.

Mr Scott, I understand, re=
=fuses to see me on the subject of the Steamer "Pelican". This case I believe must be tested in the Courts here; unfortunately Mr Minor did not substitute the power he has from you, either to me or to the Lawyer, and the consequence is that I cannot commence a suit in his absence, there is another circumstance which must delay the action, and is the absence of the two witnesses Bloomfield and Newcomb.

It is really impossible to arrive at any amicable arrange-ment with Robert B. Scott - his friends have advised him to settle the matter without resorting to the Courts, but he persists in

denying the right of the United States to any portion of the "Pelican". G. Regato & Co. have a mortgage of about One hundred thousand Dollars, upon her, and she might probably bring sixty thousand Dollars at a fair sale.

The Harriet Lane's machinery is in perfect order, and if escorted by another, the Ship can go North, without incurring any expense, worth mentioning, at this place.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obedient Servt
Tho. Savage

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana 31 August 1861
Thos. Savage. Consul
No 2.75
No Enclosure
Rec'd

Respecting
"Harriet Lane"
Re "Pelican"
Returned Clearance
by U. S. Steamer

No 236 M. J. Smith
Ack Oct 4 1866 Cuba

Rec.d Sept. 6.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana Septr 1st 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

After my last despatch, to which I refer, had been closed, I received the answer of His Excellency the Governor General to my communication of the 21st ult.o soliciting the surrender to this Consulate, for the United States Government, of the Steamer "Harriet Lane". His Excellency declines to act in the matter, as being superior to our official powers, and refers the Government of the United States, not to the Courts of the Island, but to the Supreme Government at Madrid.

I have the honor to

20/142 accompany the copy of the correspondence,

and remain, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt Servt

Thos Savage
V.C. G.

C. O. Corrd
Ent. Queensland
Rec'd 1st Jan 1866
Answd. 4th Jan
Pro 236
2 Enclosures
Rec'd

Copy Enquiries with
Ent. Ent. extracts
Queensland Returns
Harvest Lease &
Correspondence
to accompany
C. O. Despatch
Ent. approved

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana Aug 21st 1866

To

His Excellency

The Governor, Captain General of Cuba. &c &c &c

Sir.

I am instructed by my Government to apply to the Executive Authorities of this Island for their action to obtain the surrender of the steamship "Harriet Lane" to the United States.

The "Harriet Lane" arrived at this port in May 1864 under the flag of the late so-called Confederate States, having run the blockade of a port in Texas with the assumed name of the "Lavinia". She was originally a revenue cutter of the United States in the service of the Treasury Department, was transferred to the Navy Department,

and commissioned as a regular ships-of war; whilst doing service in blockading the port of Galveston during the existence of the late rebellion, she was captured by the rebels and carried into that port, from whence she exaped to Havana and has been here ever since.

Claims have been prefered against this vessel by several persons upon varios pretexts; the principal one is that of a Mr Thomas W. House, residing in Houston, Texas, who took a part in the rebellion, and after its termination petitioned for and obtained a pardon from the President. His claim is based upon a pretence of title by purchase from the rebel authorities. This pretended title can have no legal effect under any circumstances. Indeed, the information in our possession goes to show that House never did purchase the

property. There is no need, however, of expatiating upon that point. The real point to be considered is this:- The "Harriet Lane" was a ship of war of the United States. the citizens in rebellion against their legitimate government, could not by any means acquire a title to her by capture, and therefore, could convey none, least of all, to another rebel citizen of the United States, such as Mr. Thomas W. House was.

We sustain that the "Harriet Lane" never has ceased to be the property of the United States.

There is another party named Mr George P. Dell, a British subject residing in Havana, who holds a paper title to the ship; but Mr House himself has produced documents to show that Mr Dell has no bona fide title derived from him; he, the said Dell, merely holding as a cover

for House; no register has been applied for by Mr Dell for the ship, and I believe I may say that Mr Dell does not claim to be the owner, that there will be no opposition on his part, as he will no doubt acknowledge that the ship owes him nothing.

As to other claims against the "Harriet Lane" the Government of the United States cannot and will not recognize any encumbrances whatsoever upon her, such as liens, mortgages, or other demands, excepting the port charges for the keeping, and necessary repairs and other expences, such as any other neutral ships of war might become equitably subject to in Havana.

I do not entertain a doubt that Your Excellency, who is so familiar with international law, will find no difficulty in recognising the doctrine founded upon principles of international

comity, that the public ships of a friendly power is exempt from the jurisdiction of the Courts of law, and from process at the suit of private parties, both in foreign ports and in those of her own Government. This exemption, I trust, will be admitted by Your Excellency as applicable to the case of the "Harriet Lane".

Complying, therefore, with the instructions of my Government I respectfully and earnestly request of Your Excellency, to cause the said steamship "Harriet Lane" and all her appurtenances to be placed under my control, that I may send her to the United States, or dispose of her as my Government may direct.

I hope I may soon have it in my power to notify the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States that Your Excellency has by complying with this

request, added one more proof of the friendly feeling entertained by H. B. M.'s Government, whose representative you are, towards the United States.

I have the honor to be, with considerations of great respect and esteem, Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant

(signed) Thos Savage

Vice Consul General, in charge

Consulate Brit. Gen. Rio Grande Sept. 7 1863 Sir I have the honor to enclose Consul Burgoyne's letter relative to Mr Thomas Kennard's claim

Rio 1

Copy

Gobierno Superior Civil de la Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.
Secretaría: Política:

Sin que sea mi ánimo desconocer la legitimidad del derecho que el Gobierno de la Union pueda tener para la reivindicacion del vapor de guerra "Harriet Lane" que procedente de los Estados confederados, parece fue vendido á particulares, y se dice fondeado hoy en este puerto bajo el nombre de "Lavinia" como buque mercante; y sin dejar de apreciar debidamente las consideraciones de prueba con que V.S. funda su reclamacion; me creo en el deber de manifestarle como contestacion á su atento despacho de 23 del corriente mes, que siendo este por su carácter y su importancia un asunto de derecho internacional superior á la esfera consular y á las facultades que yo tengo como Gobernador Superior de

esta Isla, el Gobierno de la Re-
pública de los Estados Unidos po-
drá obtener breve solucion al asun-
to entendiendose directamente
con el Gobierno de S. M. Católica
en la forma diplomática inter-
nacional establecida para estos
casos.

Dios gue a V.S. muchos años
Habana 30 de Agosto de 1866
(firmado) Francisco Lersundi

Señor Cónsul General de los
Estados Unidos de América.

Copy Translation

Superior Civil Government of
the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba
Office of the Political Secretary.

Without its being my intention
to ignore the legitimacy of the right
which the Government of the Union
(U. S.), may have to the revindica-
tion of the steamship of war
"Harriet Lane", which arrived
from the Confederate States, and as
it appears, was sold to private par-
ties, and said to be now lying
in this port, as a merchant vessel
under the name of "Lavinia";
and without forgetting to duly
appreciate the considerations of
proof, on which you found your
claim, I believe it my duty
to manifest to you as an answer
to your polite dispatch of the 23d
of the present month, that this
case being by its character and
importance an affair of interna-
tional law superior to the con-
sular

con-
- sular sphere and to the powers invested in me as the Superior Governor of this Island, the Government of the Republic of the United States, will be able to obtain a prompt solution of this affair, by communicating directly with the Government of H. C. Magesty, in the usual international diplomatic form established for these cases -

God guard you many years.
Havana 30 of August 1865
(signed) Francisco Serrundi

To the
Consul General of the United States of America -

Enclosure with Despatch No 236 from Consul Bv 236
Exf pdf Dec 1865
Relative to the case of the Steamer Lancet

con-
- sular sphere and to the powers invested in me as the Superior Governor of this Island; the Government of the Republic of the United States, will be able to obtain a prompt solution of this affair, by communicating directly with the Government of H. C. Magesty, in the usual international diplomatic form established for these cases -

God guard you many years.

Havana 30 of August 1866

(Signed) Francisco Serrundi

To the United

Enclosure with Despatch No. 236 of Sixth Series

Exhibit of Evidence delivered to the Court on the Havana Claim, by the Spanish Commissioner

Havana 30 Sept 1866

No 2

Papers relating to the
"Harriet Lane"
captured at Galveston
known afterwards
as Confederate ship.
"Lavenia"
now at Havana, Cuba.

W. J. Smith.
Lt.

These papers were found
amongst the records of late
so-called Confederate States
at Galveston Texas. and
now filed in State Dept by
Geo. O. Dent
of San Francisco
Sept. 1866

J. W. Hower, mentioned within
was agent of Confederate Govt.

Recd from
Mr. Dent, 10. Sept.
1866.

Houston Texas

March 5th 1866

Having been called upon by Ed W Dent Esq Agent of the U.S. Treasury Department at Galveston and requested to impart to him any and all information I may have in relation to property and effects known to me in any manner shape or form which belonged to the late so called Confederate States Government with a view to the end of taking such steps in the premises as his Official duties require in behalf of the U.S. Government

Now therefore I the undersigned Wm J Austin late Marshal of the late so called Confederate States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas for the Court held at Galveston, Certify that the Steamer Harriet-Lane and Sachem now Captured by the Confederate forces during the War & now in our Admiralty Court Condemned as Prizes of War and now sold by order of the Court and purchased by Thomas W Steele acting as Agent of the U.S. Govt for the use of said Govt The purchase money was covered by a payment in U.S. Treasury Notes to said Court Efficacy and the receipt was found in the Certified Accounts of Maj B. Bloomfield Chief Quarter Master under Genl Magruder, this was all done under an arrangement made by Genl Magruder with Lt Mudd Ex U S Dist Atty for this District: Mr Steele received the Bill of sale of these Vessels to hold in Trust for the U.S. Govt but he never paid any money for them, the only money paid was paid by the Chief Quarter Master Maj Bloomfield. both of these Vessels was sent to sea, the Harriet-Lane to

Havana and the Sachem to Tampico in Mexico, the latter was sold & it is said that money was borrowed in Havana upon the Harriet-Lane. Mr J. W. Hale being the party who held the Bills of Sale for these Vessels in Trust for the Govt can account for the transactions made concerning them: The Bark Corallo was disposed of in the same manner as the Harriet-Lane, she was not sent to sea but is now lying in Galveston Bay: The Bark Elias Pike was Condemned as a Prize of War but was never sold: The Steamer Granite City & Wave were disposed of in the same manner as the Harriet-Lane & Sachem under the Administration of Gen[l] Walker & were purchased for the use of the Govt by Mr J. W. Hale who can report for himself but he disposed of them.

Having made an attempt to Examine the Archives of our Court at the request of Judge Campbell I find that very important portions of the Archives have been extracted: Viz: The Admiralty Docket belonging to my Office, All the Letters belonging to my Office among these Letters was the Correspondence between Genl Magruder & Walker & Gen Mason Esq on the Subject of the selling of these Vessels: The Admiralty Docket would show the whole proceedings connected with the sale of these Vessels: I observe that The Admiralty Docket belonging to the Clerks Office also the Harriet-Lane papers, also the Depositions of the Certified Accounts given by the Quarter Masters for the payment of the Harriet-Lane, Sachem, Wave, Clifton, Corallo & Granite City, Also the U. S Treasury Notes paid into the Registry of the Court have all been extracted from the Archives These Books & papers were all among the Archives at the time they were turned over to the Military Authorities = A quantity of nautical instruments & were in my possession belonging to the Govt which were turned over to the Military authorities about the same time the Archives of the Court were delivered to the same authorities & inventory and receipt for the same are now in my possession

Mr J. W. Hale acted as the Agent of the U.S. Govt for the purchase of all the Vessels that were Captured and sold excepting the Sch Velocity he purchased this Vessel for his own private Use and paid his own funds for her: I would refer to him to report as to how he has disposed of the Vessels that remain in his hands in Trust for the use of the Govt

There are all the Letters which

for himself but he disposed of them.

Having made an attempt to examine the Archives of our Courts at the request of Judge Dent I find that very important portions of the Archives have been extracted: Viz: The Admiralty Docket belonging to my Office, All the letters belonging to my Office among these letters are the Correspondence between Genl Magruder & Walker & Gen Mason Esq on the subject of the selling of these Vessels: The Admiralty Docket under show the whole proceedings connected with the sale of these Vessels: I observe that the Admiralty Docket belonging to the Clerks Office also the Hawk-Eye Cases papers, also the Deposits of the Certified Accounts given by the Quarter Masters for the payment of the Hawk-Eye, Sachem, Wave, Clifton, Corallo & Granite City, Also the U.S Treasury Notes paid into the Registry of the Court have all been extracted from the Archives These Books & papers were all among the Archives at the time they were turned over to the Military Authorities = A quantity of nautical instruments I seen in my possession belonging to the Govt which were turned over to the Military authorities about the same time the Archives of the Court were delivered to the same authorities as inventory and receipt for the same are now in my possession

Mr D. W. Hawk acted as the Agent of the U.S. Govt for the purchase of all the Vessels which were Captured and sold excepting the Sch Velocity he purchased this Vessel for his own private use and paid his own funds for her: I would refer to him to report as to how he has disposed of the Vessels that remain in his hands in Trust for the use of the Govt

There are all the facts which occur to me of any interest to the U.S. Treasury Dept at this moment At any future time it will afford me pleasure to impart any other information desired touching the interest of the Govt

Very Respectfully Yr
Wm T Austin

To
Judge Gen W Dent
Agent U.S. Treasury
Department Galveston

Col. Wm T. Austin
Marshal East Dist Texas
Present

Office Ld Attorney East Dist Texas
Houston Texas
April 10th 1864

Sir,

In making sale of the Prize Steamer "Sachem", as you have been directed by process to that effect, from the Admiralty Court at this place, issued some six or seven days ago, I will will make the the sale, and deliver the property with a bill of sale therefor, to the highest bidder, without requiring the payment of any money, provided the sale be made to an agent of Major Genl N.P. Magruder. Before making the bill of sale and delivering the property, you will ascertain from Genl Magruder, or his Chief of Staff, whether or not the purchaser is the Agent of Genl Magruder purchasing for the use and benefit of the C.S. Government, by his authority.

Geo. Mason
U.S. Atty East. Dist. Texas

U.S. Marshals Office
Eastern District of Texas
Houston May 11 1864

Brig. Gen. J. H. Slaughter
Chief of Staff & General

Refering to the foregoing letter of instructions from George Mason Esq U.S. Dist Attorney I beg leave to advise that the Steamer Sachem, her boats, tackle, apparel, furniture, Engines & boiler was this day sold by me at public auction under a Venditione Exponas issued to me from the District Court in accordance with

Exclusive Papers

previous notice given as required by Law. Thomas W Hou
being the highest & best bidder the property was struck
to him at the sum of One hundred Thousand Dolla

Give me therefor please inform me whether
Mr T. W. House in making said purchase is acting by
authority of Major Genl J B Magruder as his agent, a
if it is desired that the Bill of sale of said prope
be executed to him the said T. W House according
to the forgoing letter of instructions

Very Respectfully Y
Wm T. Austin
U. S. Marshal

Copy Letter of Instruction
to Wm T. Austin
U.S. Attorney &
Marshal directing
Sale of Steam Sacka

Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter
Chief of Staff &c &c
Houston Texas

Office of U.S. Attorney East District Texas
Houston Texas.
26th March 1864.

Sir,

I return you herewith a letter which I wrote you on the 22nd inst. - now bearing an endorsement by Major Genl Magruder which I have received from the Post Office; enclosed in an envelope addressed to me; but unaccompanied by any communication.

I presume it has been sent to me by mistake, or inadvertence, as I cannot suppose that so unusual and circuitous a mode of noticing a communication from me, has been designedly adopted.

In reference to Genl Magruder's endorsement upon the letter, to avoid the appearance of tacit acquiescence in its accuracy, I must remark, that he has misconceived what I said to him, on the occasion he alludes to. Without recollecting the precise expressions I used, I feel confident that I could not have told him that Mr Tucker, the U.S. Commissioner, had acted "without the authority of law"; for I uniformly refrain, scrupulously, from thus censuring the conduct of any officer of the government, unless it be imperatively necessary; Nor could I have promised that the property in question "should be at once released"; for such a promise I had no power to execute. What I intended to convey, and what I think I said, in substance was that I

Capt. Dick of Texas

regretted the occurrence of an act that
interfered with his (Genl Magruder's)
designs, and that I would endeavor
to facilitate his purposes, by having
the property restored to him as soon
as practicable. This certainly was
my feeling in regard to the matter
and I think, I so expressed it.

In the freedom of conversation
it being in Genl Magruder's private
department, where we were alone, I
may have expressed as my opinion
that Mr Tucker's had exceeded his
powers in commanding the march
to seize the property; but I had
certainly no idea of pronouncing
a condemnatory judgment upon
Mr Tucker's official conduct.

I have deemed it necessary,
to make this explanation, lest my
silence, after seeing Genl Magruder's
endorsement, should seem to imply
entire acquiescence in it.

Very respectfully yr obt Servt
Geo. H. Mason
Ass Atty East. Dist. Texas

Houston, Texas
March 26th 1870

Chas Mason.
Dist Attny

Enclosing a letter with the Comdg Gens endorsement thereupon in relation to the disposal of Sloop "Elios Pike" &c. &c.

Office of U. S. Attorney East Dis Texas
Houston Texas
22d March 1864

Brig Gen[l] J. E. Slaughter
Chief of Staff &c &c
Houston Texas

Sir.

It is proper that I should communicate to you, that it is not in my power to carry into execution the arrangement, upon which we agreed, orally, a few days ago, in regard to the sale of the Sails, tackle, apparel and furniture of the Prize Vessel "Elias Pike". I had procured the written authority, (in concurrence with myself), of the Proctors of the Claimants and Captors of said property, to the Marshal to sell the property upon the same terms and upon the same notice by publication, with the Sales of the Clifton, Harriet Lane and Cavallo, in pursuance with my understanding with you; when I discovered that the property in question had been taken out of the hands of the Marshal by order of Maj Gen[l] Magruder. The property being no longer in the possession of the Court, a Sale thereof, by order of the Court, is of course

Mr Mason & Sollers
-ley, informed me
in my room
that this proposal
had been taken
up in Committee
Mr Tucker
withdrew the an-
-dment of Col
& that I should
be allowed
-ebted. Mem.
when the daily
will needed
added Lands
South & take
them to Lane
Anne & Colonel
added Colston
Prince Geo
& Calvert Austin
Harrison

Havana June 30th 1864.

Major Genl D. B Bellagnider
Commanding
Texas &c &c.

General.

You will be surprised to learn that Capt: Robt. Scott. sailed from this on yesterday for Liverpool without notifying me of his intention to leave. At 12 pm I accidentally learned that he had engaged his passage on the English steamer to sail at 2 o'c. And prepared copies of your order, and letters touching the matters pertaining to the 'Planich Lane' and her cargo, which I enclosed to Col Rae. financial agent Confederate States for Europe, at Paris. To day I find Captain Scott took with him all the funds arising from the sale of the cotton brought over, and that he transfered the steamer to Mr. Bell of the Commercial firm of Virgnier, Robertson & Co. taking a certificate of the facts, on which he expects to obtain in Europe a loan, or advance. Further I know not.

I am General
Very Respectfully
Your Obd. Servt.
Ch. J. Helm

enclosing copies of former letters

Hearne Cuba.

relating to Purchase
of Cupelas + also
" Harriet Lane "

Statement of Arms shipped from Havana to Department of Tepic.

Date.	Vessel.	Name	Rifles.	Muskets.	Total	Remarks
1863 Aug	Schr	Ranger	1000	500	1500	Shipped by Capt DeRute, shipment guaranteed by Mr Helm, arms never heard of.
Dec	"	W.L. & Tyra	350			Company organized through the exertions
"	"	A. Gibson	270		620	of Mr Helm, arms received.
1864 April 2	"	Lilly	100	120		All paid for by Mr Helm, each vessel took
" 5	"	Zadra	100	120		useful cargoes for the army, on arrival
" 6	"	Fanny	100	120	660	reported captured.
" 30	Steamer	Sedwick	700	320	1020	300 Rifles shipd from Nassau by order of Col Gorgas, 20 Rifles 320 Muskets, paid for by Mr Helm, received.
May 2	Schr.	Rob. Roy		320	320	Paid for by Mr Helm, received.
" 13	Steamer	Isabel	1000		1000	300 Paid for by Mr Helm captured
" 31	"	Caroline	1020		1020	400 " " " " " received.
June 25	"	Susanna	500		500	Paid for by Mr Helm to sail 28th inst.
" "	"	Alice	2000		2000	1100 " " " " " June 28th.
		Total	7140.	1500.	8640.	

Vessels on which arms were shipped by me were urged to take a like quantity on ships account, other shipments have been made of which I have no memorandum.

Havana June 25th 1864.

Ch. J. Helm

Copy

Havana June 23d 1864

Col:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an order, furnished me by Maj: G.D. Helm: Dated Houston June 9th 1864 & signed by Gen Magruder D: Major & Chief of Artillery relating to the disposition to be made of that portion of the Cargo of the Steamer Harriet Lane belonging to the government — in which I am directed to invest the proceeds of the same in the best Enfield Rifles. fixed Ammunition & Caps. The same to be turned over to Major G.D. Helm for shipment.

I am also directed to use all monies exceeding $50.000 accruing from the sale of said steamer. in the purchase of Enfield Rifles

The order above referred to being in direct conflict with previous instructions. and a compliance on my part with the same, rendering it impossible for me to accomplish the object that brought me here. I deem it proper to submit the following for your consideration

I was ordered by Maj. Gen! Magruder. to report to Major Gen: Bloomfield. for special duty. Major Bloomfield informed me that Mr. D.W. Bowe. would furnish me with written instructions in regard to all business pertaining to the sale of the steamer "Lavinia" & her Cargo of Cotton, both on account of government, & for other parties Concerned.

which written instructions approved by Major General Magruder are still in my possession. The substance of them being as follows.

1st The steamer to be sold to the best advantage, and the proceeds, or a portion thereof to be invested in the purchase of another steamer suitable for the Texas trade.

2nd One third of the Cargo of Cotton to be for Acct. of the Government.

3d The remaining two thirds to be for account of P W House & others interested (The proceeds of one half of which in addition to the third first mentioned to be invested in Enfield Rifles &c as per Memorandum: the remaining half of the two thirds to be placed subject to the order of the respective owners.

The above disposition of the proceeds of Cotton sales was based upon the supposition of the sale of the steamer, it being provided in the event of a failure to sell the steamer that a portion of the funds arising from the sale of Cotton belonging to the Government, as well as that for Account of House and others should be applied to the purchase of a steamer for the Galveston trade.

From the tenor of the order before referred to I infer it was written under the impression that a sale of the steamer had been already effected, and that it was not intended that the order should

Conflict with instructions previously given by Mr. House & approved by the Maj: Gen. Comdg.

I can arrive at no other Conclusion for the reason that the authority delegated by Gen.l Magruder to Col. House authorizing him (House) to direct me not only with reference to the sale of the vessel & Cargo but also with reference to the purchase of another vessel and a return Cargo for her. has not been revoked, or if it has I am not advised of the fact.

In consideration of the foregoing I respectfully ask for further instructions. And in Conclusion will state that for the present. no prejudicial result will grow out of the fact of the Clashing of the order Dated 9.th with previous instructions: as the only vessels in Port proposing to go to Galveston have full Cargoes engaged including a fair proportion of Enfield Rifles The "Rosanna" leaves for Galveston on the 26.th inst. to be followed quickly by the "Matagorda"

I am Colonel
Very Respectfully
Your Obd.t Serv.t
(Signed) Robt. B Scott.

To
Col: A B Jones
Chief of Staff
Houston
Texas.

Copy

Havana June 22nd 1864.

Capt. Robt: Scott
Havana.

Captain

In the 16th inst I handed you a Copy, & exhibited to you the original of an order, or Communication from Maj. Gen.l Magruder, through his aide-de-camp Major Magruder directing you to invest the proceeds of the sale of the Government portion of the cotton brought by the "Hanett Lane" in Enfield Rifles. fixed Ammunition, and caps: and when the steamer is sold, the proceeds less $50.000 You will invest in Enfield Rifles, the whole to be turned over to me for shipment to Texas. I informed you I could ship by the steamer "Alice" about 2000 Rifles, and offered you the same from those on hand, under Government Contract, not paid for. and at Contract price. You were not then prepared to answer I have now the opportunity to ship by two first class steamers, and must beg you to let me know at once, what number you are prepared to pay for under Gen.l Magruder's order. as it requires several days to pass arms through the Custom House. And these steamers expect to sail in a few days, and require me to place these arms on board on Saturday the 25th Friday being a holyday.

I am Very Respectfully
Your Obd.t Servant.
(signed) Ch: D Helm.

Havana June 25th 1864.

Major Genl J. B. Magruder
Commanding
Texas.

General.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Steamer "Lampa" will sail to day for Texas and that I shall ship to you, by her six hundred Rifles on Government account as many as her owners thought it safe to take, in addition to the powder she takes on Ships account. The Steamer "Alice" owned by the same parties will sail for Galveston in a few days, and will take you six hundred Rifles. One thousand I shall ship you, the balance as on Ship's account. It is gratifying to say, that Mr Tobin Commander, now managing these two Steamers, has acted with liberality, in the purchase of arms and powder, as part of their cargoes and proposes to continue the "Alice" in the Texas trade giving the Government half her inward tonnage free in the future. I could not accept his proposition, for the reason that I have not the funds, with which to purchase the supplies, and advised him to make the proposition to you through his agent in Galveston, which he will do. Should you accept, and be enabled to supply me with the means, I will most cheerfully ship you such supplies as you need.

I handed Capt. Robert Scott on the 14th instant your order directing the purchase of Enfield Rifles by him, to the extent of the Government portion of the cargo of the "Lampa"; and informed him of my great desire to ship arms to you by the "Alice", and offered him any portion of the govern-

ment contract Rifles he would turn over to me for that use
at contract prices, which are from 15 to 20 per cent less than
they can now be purchased at in Havana, he resisted,
on the 22d inst. I addressed him a note, on the subject
which the enclosed is a copy. Not receiving a reply fro
Capt. Scott, I borrowed the funds necessary to pay for, in
Ship you the fifteen hundred Rifles by the "Susanna" an
"Alice" and trust they may reach you in safety. It is
per to pay the Thousand Rifles taken on Ships accoun
of our Contract Rifles and were given to the contrac
at contract prices: fifteen and a half Dollars each.

I am General
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
"Signed" Ch. J. Helm.

L. S. June 28th 1/2 o'clock P.M.

General,

I have this moment received Captain Scott's
reply to my note, delivered to me by himself and dated yes
terday, a copy of which, with its enclosure, I here
forward you. Capt. Scott could not have known
to-day, that either the "Alice" or "Susanna" would take
to Texas. I informed him I was pressed for funds
and did not intimate that I would or could borro
money to pay for them.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
"Signed" Ch. J. Helm

Copy

Havana June 24th 1864.

Major.

Herewith enclosed please find copy of a communication addressed to Col. A.C. Jones — in which my reasons for declining to accept the proposition contained in your note dated June 22nd 1864 are stated

I am Major
Very Respectfully
Your Obdt. Servt.
(signed) Robt B. Scott

Enclosed in the same envelope.

Do. Major. C.S. Navy.
Havana.

Scott to Helen
& Col. Jones

"COPY"

Havana June 24th 1864.

Major Gen. J. B. Magruder.
Commanding
Department of Texas.
General.

I have to acknowledge the receipt on the 16th of a communication, dated 6th inst. written by your direction, and signed by Major Gen. T. Magruder Jr. Chief of Artillery, in which I am informed, "that on the arrival of the steamer "Isabel, in the port of Galveston, without arms, you addressed a communication, to his Excellency the President in Richmond, representing the same, and censuring the Confederate Agent in Havana for permitting the vessel to leave without arms, as there was then as now, the greatest need of them. And that since the receipt of your (my) last communication per steamer Susanna; you are convinced that every exertion was made on my part, to forward arms by the "Isabel; and that the parties to be blamed were the owners and not, as you first believed myself. And adds "A copy of this communication can be forwarded to Col. Gorgas Chief of Ordnance, to remove any censure, that may have been cast on your (my) conduct by the preceding letter of Major General. Magruder.

I respectfully decline to.

forward a copy of the communication to Col Gorgas, for that reason that I do not recognize your right to censure me, or feel that your censure, however ed as you are, so far from the field of my official labors, will in the slightest degree affect my standing with the President, or heads of departments. My zeal energy & devotion to the common cause, in which we are engaged, is equal to yours, and as well understood at Richmond. The word censure; coupled with the tone of the note to which I am replying, assumes on your part, a superiority in position, which I am unwilling to admit; if his true the office of Major General in the Confederate Army is an exalted one, and when coupled with deeds of recognized gallantry ry, as yours is, makes it, distinguished in an eminent degree. Yet, General, history accords to merit in official civil position, equal rank, to that won in the field. At the separation of the Confederate from the Federal States, my rank as Consul General to Cuba was either by equal to your rank in the old Army. The unfortunate failure of Neutral powers to recognize the independence of our country; deprives us both for the present of rank, except at home, their failure to receive our foreign representatives, however, affects me more seriously, yet the rank conferred on me by my commission, as a diplomatic of the Confederate States to the West India Islands, is in no full force in these states, as though the independence of our country had been recognized.

by all the world, and my official status there, depends simply upon the manner in which I perform the important duties entrusted to me by the President. Yet General, taking it for granted, that I was the mere purchasing agent of the Government, and you had a right to censure, rather than report any misfeasance, in office, which is the right of any agent, or even inferior, finding yourself mistaken, that magnanimity which I hold, and am still willing to award to you, should have prompted you to correct that mistake in a letter to His Excellency the President, to whom the charges were made, and not force one to become my own defender, before one of the departments of Government, and perchance have the President's mind prejudiced against me by your uncorrected mistake. It is proper to add, that at the sailing of the "Isabel" on the trip referred to, you had a purchasing agent at Havana, distinct, by your orders, entirely independent of me, who if he represented faithfully to you, informed you that Five hundred Enfield Rifles were shipped to me from Nassau to be turned over to him here, that I had made an arrangement with the consignee of the Steamer "Donegal" to take over those rifles to you on Government account, on condition that the owners of the steamer, would take a like number, that I included in the one thousand Government Rifles, the five hundred sent from

Mauran, but that he insisted upon my giving him
the transfer for these five hundred pistols, and placed
them in the hands of Mr John L Macaulay
as security for his complicity in the "Blanch"
Affair; of which Lt Stannard was fully advised,
and I not having the funds to pay for the thous-
and arms, the arrangement fell through & the
"Isabel" for Macaulay's steamer, sailed without
the five hundred arms. I will also add
that when your first agent, Capt de Ronte arrived
here, without funds, and represented to me your
great want of arms, & anxious was I to supply you
that I gave my personal guarantee for the pay-
ment for Matamoros, of other twenty-five thousand
dollars, for arms shipped by Libbey, but which was
fortunately here lost; and sent him to Vera
Cruz, giving him authority to draw on me for funds
redeeming the release, and forward to you the arms for
the "Caroline Hardgrave" and the "Love Bird":
Since I agreed at the instance of my friend
Major General Rusk, to furnish and forward
supplies to his department at Mobile. I have
written you several communications urging
the necessity of placing funds or cotton bales
by which your department could also be fully
supplied with every thing needed, & at the
the central point of Matamoros, was sent to
Texas, until the capture of Brownsville by

"Banks" commerce between Matamoros and all other neutral ports, almost uninterrupted: those charged with the duty of sending out Government Cotton utterly failed. The "Isabel" on the trip referred to, returned to Havana with a full cargo on ship's account. The "Alice" also partly owned, and managed by Mr Macaulay, returned from Galveston, about the same time without a bale of Cotton for the Government, and the "Susanna" had made two trips without any one shipped by the owners, with the same result. The "Harriet Lane" reached this port on the 3rd day of May and only on the 29th was I informed that the Government had an interest in her cargo, and not untill the receipt of your order to that effect on the 16th inst; did I learn the precise nature of that interest. To this day not one dollar or one pound of Cotton has been received from the Department of Texas, and yet I have managed to ship and cause to be sent to you by others, the amount enumerated in the enclosed tabular statement.

General, this note is not written in a captious spirit, but as a duty to myself and to you, while I shall forward no copy to His Excellency the President, I freely say to you or to him, that I am satisfied your note thought Major Magruder was intended to do one justice, and emanated from a spirit of frankness on

your part, but failed to correct your acknowledged mistake. I now cordially promise you, not more zeal, but an earnest co-operation in obtaining and forwarding supplies to your command, or in any service in which our country may be benefitted.

I am General
Very respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
Ch. J. Helm

Houston Texas July 13th 1864

To Brig Genl
Jas E Slaughter
Chief of Staff
Houston

General

We would respectfully submit for your consideration the following Proposal to bring in Supplies & Munitions of War as may be ordered by Genl Smith or Major Genl Magruder for this Dept or West.

To Wit

We will place in the possession of Major D. Bloomfield Lemoster, Eight hundred (800) Bales of Cotton to be under his sole charge & management with instructions to dispose of the same in some market in Europe & invest the proceeds in a Sea going Steamer, and such Supplies & Stores as may be ordered by the Military authorities for the Confederate States

The Cotton & proceeds to be at our own risk, and

all expenses to be incurred by us. The Govt. to be at no expense or risk whatever.

In consideration of this offer We would ask and expect that the movements of this Cotton to the Rail Roads by our own Wagons Teams & drivers will not be interfered with or molested and an exemption granted for these Eight hundred bales to be shipped on Wagons & Teams by the way of the Rio Grande to Major Bloomfield at Matamoras with which to purchase the Steamer & pay expenses in Europe

We will further expect a fair allowance on this profit allowed on all supplies imported

This Cotton when received by Major Bloomfield is to be used solely for the purpose of purchasing the Steamer and loading her for the first voyage; after which we shall conform to the Act of Congress imposing regu-

latitudes upon foreign Com
merce,

Thus Steamers and
all others which we may pur-
chase will be exclusively used
to run between Galveston
& some foreign Port in the
introduction of supplies
for the Transmissippi Dept under
this proposal

This offer if rightly
viewed is of great benefit to
the Govt and trust will be
accepted.

With great Esteem
We remain
Your Obt Servts
E. W. Moore
A. Jeffers
P. C. Bethel
L. L. Linly

4-2403 4-2404 4-2405 4-2406 4-2407 4-2408 4-2409 4-2410 4-2411 4-2412

Houston Texas
July 13th 1864

J. R. Hous & Sessums
& others

Proposal to bring in
supplies & merchandise
& bar

Original Declaration
found with Confederate
papers at Galveston
March 1866

Col.

Navana June 23/64

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of an order furnished me by Maj le D. Helm — dated Staunton June 9th 1864; and signed by G. T. Maynader Jr, Maj + Chief of Artillery, relating to the disposition to be made of that portion of the Cargo of the Steamer "Harriet Lane" belonging to the Government — in which I am directed to invest the proceeds of the same in the best Enfield Rifles fixed Ammunition + Caps — the same to be turned over to Maj le D. Helm for shipment

I am also directed to use all monies exceeding $50,000 accruing from the sale of said Steamer in the purchase of Enfield Rifles

The order above referred to, being in direct conflict with previous instructions, and a compliance on my part with the same rendering it impossible for me to accomplish the object that brought me here. — I deem it proper to submit the following for your consideration.

I was ordered by Maj Gen'l Magruder to report to Maj Bean Bloomfield for special duty.

Maj Bloomfield informed me that Mr J. W. Stone would furnish me with written instructions in Regard to all business pertaining to the sale of the Steamer Lavinia & her Cargo of Cotton. both on account of Govern ment & for other parties concerned which written instructions approved by Maj Genl. M agruder are still in my possession - The substance of them being as follows

1st The Steamer to be sold to the best best advantage & the proceeds or a portion thereof, to be invested in the purchase of another Steamer suitable for the Texas trade.

2nd One third of the Cargo of Cotton to be for account of the Government.

3rd The remaining two thirds to be for account of J. W. Stone & others interested - the proceeds of one half of which, in addition to the third first mentioned to be invested in Enfield Rifles &c as per Memorandum the remaining half of the two thirds to be placed subject to the order of the respective owners.

The above disposition of the proceeds of Cotton sales was based upon the supposition of the sale of the Steamer

it being provided in the event of a failure to sell the steamer that a portion of the funds arising from the sale of Cotton belonging to the Government as well as that for account of Stone + others should be applied to the purchase of a steamer suitable for the Galveston trade.

From the tenor of the order before referred to I infer it was written under the impression that a sale of the steamer had been already effected. — + that it was not intended that the order should conflict with instructions previously given by Mr Stone + approved by the Secy Genl Commanding.—

I can arrive at no other conclusion for the reason that the authority delegated by Genl Magruder to J. W. Stone authorizing him (Stone) to direct me not only with reference to the sale of the Hospl + Cargo.— but also with with reference to the purchase of another Hospl + a return cargo in her has not been revoked or if it has I am not advised of the fact.

In consideration of the foregoing I respectfully ask for further instructions— + in conclusion will state that for the present, no prejudicial

result will grow out of the fact of the clashing of the order of June 9th with previous instructions as the only rifles in port proposing to go to Galveston have free air guns engaged including a fair proportion of Enfield Rifles. The Susanna leaves for Galveston on the 26th Inst. to be followed quickly by the Matagorda.

I am Col very Respectfully yours &c &c

Col. W. B. Scott

Col. A. C. Jones
Chief of staff
Houston Texas

Havana, June 25/64

Capt Robt B. Scott

Acknowledging
Receipt of Order
Relative to the disposition of Proceeds arising from Sale of Steamer
"Harriet Lane" & Cargo; also asking instructions relative thereto

No 437

Mr. Smith

Acknd. Sept 29.

Recd. Sept. 20.

Consulate Genl of the United States

Havana Septr 13th 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington (D.C.)

Sir:

His Excellency the Governor General communicated to me on the 10th Inst the contents of a despatch he had addressed on the same date to H. E. the Plenipotentiary at Washington, advising a further modification of the quarantine regulations with regard to vessels arriving in this Island from ports of the United States. The quarantine or rather Observation, is now reduced to five days for vessels from New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, and three days for those coming from other Ports of our Union, Provided they come with clean Bills of

Modification of the quarantine

Health, with all on board in good health, and that no sickness has occurred on the passage.

No 1 Governor General's decree

I accompany herewith a copy of the decree which has appeared in the official Gazette, and is in the same words as the Captain General's letter to me.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully

Your Obt servt

Tho. Savage

U. S. Con.

N.B. Please have some paper like this, and about 50 sheets of form No 128 (One hundred and twenty eight) Navigation & Commerce, to be sent out without delays.

T. S.

Habana Oct 13th 1860.

Sir.

Have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a decree lately issued by the Governor General of this Island, regulating the quarantine regulations with regard to vessels from U. States.

P. 237

One Enclosure

Dec 21

Copy Translation

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba. Directory of Administration: Bureau of General Administration:

By the circular of the 31st of August and in view of the official advices the Government had received of the state of cholera in the United States, the quarantine regulations that, by another circular dated the 10th of the same month, were agreed upon for vessels proceeding from the American Union, were in some degree relaxed. The modification then made, satisfied the exigency of the moment, and reconciling the interests of commerce in general with those of the public health, permitted the Government, without compromising the latter to satisfy the wishes and aspirations of the former. The advices which have been lately received, permit the circular of the 31st August to be still more extend-

=ed; and in this opinion, His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor, having heard the Most Excellent Superior Board of Health, and in conformity with its decision, has been pleased to decree that the observation prescribed by the Circular of the 31st August be limited to 5 (five) days for vessels proceeding from New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia & Baltimore, and to 3 days, for all other ports of the Union; provided always that they bring a clean bill of health, arrive without any cases of sickness and have had none on the passage, for in this case, they will undergo the sanitary treatment prescribed by the regulations in force; it being also understood that this present order is applicable to all vessels at present under observation, although they cannot be admitted to free pratique, even after the time prescribed has passed, without being well fumigated, and the sanitary state of the crew and

passengers certified by the health officer to be good; the Lib: Boards and their Committees being careful to proceed in each case according to the ports of departure, and the sanitary state of the vessels, and in accordance with the ruling regulations.

All which, I communicate to you for your exact compliance therewith. God guard you many years.

Havana 10 of September 1866

(signed) Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones

To the

Governor or Lieut. Governor of .....

Enclosure with
Desp. Nº 237.
Govr Generals decree
modifying quarantine
agt vessels from
U. States.
Havana Septr 13th 1866.
Nº 1

a.t.d. Sept. 8. No 237. Mr J. Smith Asst.

Received Sept. 6.

Consulate Genl of the United States
Havana Septr 1st 1866.

Hon: W. H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir:

By the accompanying copy of No 1
correspondence between the Governor
General of the Island and this office,
you will become informed of the
efforts I made to save the U.S.
mail Stmr "Eagle" from the rigorous
quarantine at Manila that she
was threatened with under the
severe orders of the Board of
Health, of 10th ult. My efforts
proved unavailing - the ship
with 54 passengers was sent
to Manila, but was detained
there only eight days.

Every ship or vessel that
has arrived from the United
States (no port excepted) at ports

Enclosure with

of this Island, since the promul-
=gation of the above mentioned
order, has been sent to Manil.
In this manner vessels with
clean bills of health, after
long passages without any sick-
ness or death having occurred
on board, have been treated
with such rigor, that several
of them will be heavy losers.
The case of the Brig Tiberius is
mentioned amongst many of
an aggravated character.
That vessel arrived at Cienfuegos
with a clean bill, no sickness,
after a passage of some 40 days,
and was ordered to Manil.
to reach which probably occupies
10 or 12 days - as many more
to return, besides the 20 days
of quarantine - which make
about 80 days from the date
of departure from the U. States.
These measures adopted
by the Board of Health without

any actual necessity, or any regard to the interests of commerce have produced the natural result - an almost total paralization in trade. Commerce has suffered, and so has the Royal Treasury -

The Captain General has been very much displeased with this State of things, and finally a modification of the order of the 10th ult.o has been adopted, which reduces the quarantine to only ten days at the ports of destination as will be seen in the copy also herewith enclosed, No 2 taken from the Official Gazette of this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with great respect
Your Obt Servt
Thos Savage
U. States Consul

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 1st 1866.
Tho. Savage. U. C. G.

No 237.

2 Enclosures
On the subject of
quarantine

Copy:

Consulado General de los Estados de America.

Habana Agosto 20. de 1866.

Exmo Sor Gobernador, Capitan General de esta Isla.

Muy Sor mio y de mi mayor consideracion:

Ha llegado á mi conocimiento que la Junta de Sanidad ha determinado que el vapor amo "Eagle" que se espera de hoy á mañanas del puerto de New York, quede sujeto á la rigurosa cuarentena prescrita para las providencias de los Estados Unidos, debiendo sufrirla en el Mariel.

Tan pronto como recibí la comunicacion de V.E. fha 10 del que cursa respecto á cuarentenas, la transcribí no solo á mi Gobierno, sino al Sr Corregidor de New York, suplicando á este que publicase mi despacho sobre el particular para

general conocimiento: de modo que todo buque que cargue, ó tome pasajeros en New York para la Habana despues de la llegada allá del vapor "Columbia" que condujo la noticia oficialmente, lo hace con conocimiento de causa, y deberá someterse á las consecuencias. Los vapores "Manhattan" y "Eagle" no se hallan en el mismo caso, puesto que han salido de New York en la inteligencia de que habian de sufrir aquí la observacion de tres dias solamente. El primero de estos ha venido, y despues de pasar la observacion ha sido admitido á libre plática, aunque segun tengo entendido, como caso excepcional. V.E. comprenderá que no hay razon alguna para que no se le conceda al Eagle el mismo beneficio si llega con las mismas condiciones, como es probable; ademas es de tomarse en cuenta que es buque espacioso, aseado, bien ventilado, y cuyos pasageros son todos de primera

cámara; así es que reune todas las
circunstancias para inspirar con-
fianza. No puedo ménos por lo
tanto de considerar que debe ser
tratado de la misma manera que
lo fué el "Manhattan": este fué ad-
mitido en el puerto, y se permitió
desembarcar sus pasajeros y carga;
esto es un hecho consumado, y creo
que debe servir de precedente para
otros casos iguales. Confío en que
V.E. y la Junta Superior de Sanidad
que preside, serán del mismo pare-
cer, y se dignarán disponer que el
vapor "Eagle" reciba el mismo trato
que el "Manhattan". De otro modo
los dueños y el capitan de aquel
con razon se creerán tratados in-
justamente, protestarán contra la
severidad de que son objetos, y su-
frirán perjuicios de mucha con-
sideracion, sin haber para ello
necesidad alguna. Y no seria
difícil que para evitar esos per-
juicios, prefiera el capitan vol-

verse

verse al puerto de su salida sin
desembarcar cosa alguna.

Me tomo la libertad de apelar
á la ilustracion y justicia de V.E.
yá su superior autoridad rogando-
le que se sirva dar á este importante
asunto la mas favorable solucion.

Tengo el honor de suscribirme
con las aseguridades del mayor
respeto y aprecio, atento y obediente
Servidor del E.

El Vice Consul Genl encargado
(firmado) Thos Savage

Copy translation

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana August 20th 1866.

To

His Excellency, the Governor, Captain General of this Island.

My Dear Sir, and of my highest consideration.

It has come to my knowledge that the Board of Health has decided that the Am. Stmr "Eagle", expected here today or tomorrow from New York, be subjected to the rigorous quarantine prescribed for vessels proceeding from the United States and which she is to accomplish at Mariel.

As soon as I received Your Excy's communication of the 10th inst respecting the quarantine, I transmitted it not only to my Government, but to the Mayor of New York, requesting the latter to publish any dispatch upon the subject for general information:

therefore every vessel that loads, or takes passengers at New York for Havana, after the arrival there of the Steamer "Columbia" which carried the news officially, will do so with a full understanding of the case, and must submit to the consequences. The Steamers "Manhattan" and Eagle, are not in the same position, as they left New York with the understanding that they would have to undergo here an observation of 3 days only. The first of these has arrived, and after undergoing observation, has been admitted to free pratique, although, it is understood by me, as an exceptional case. G.C. will understand that there is no reason why the same privilege should not be allowed the "Eagle," if she arrives under the same conditions, as is very probable. Besides, it must be taken into account that the ship is spacious, clean, well ventilated, and all her passengers first class, and therefore has all the circumstances requisite to inspire confidence.

I cannot therefore but consider that she should be treated in the same manner as was the "Manhattan", which was admitted into port and allowed to land her passengers and cargo; this is an accomplished fact, and I think ought to serve as a precedent for other like cases. I trust that Y. E. and the Superior Board of Health, over which Y. E. presides, will be of the same opinion, and deign to order that the Steamer Eagle receives the same treatment as the "Manhattan". Otherwise the owners and the master of the vessel, will rightly think themselves unjustly treated, will protest against the severity of which they are the objects, and suffer Considerable damages, without any actual necessity for it; and it would not be strange if, to evade these damages, the vessel should return to the port of her departure without landing any thing at all.

I take the liberty to appeal to

to Y. E's enlightened sense of justice and to your superior authority, respectfully requesting you to give to this important case a favorable solution.-

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the assurances of the highest respect and esteem.

Y. E's most obedient servant

(signed) Thos Savage

Vice Consul General in charge.

Copy

Gobierno Superior Civil de la Siempre
Fiel Isla de Cuba: Secretaria:

Sor Cónsul General de los
Estados Unidos.

Muy Señor mio: la Junta
Superior de Sanidad de la Isla
es soberana, y á ella le corresponde apreciar las circunstancias
del momento y condiciones en que
se presentan los buques procedentes de cualquiera parte de la
tierra que entren en los puertos
sujetos á su vigilancia y cuidado, y V.S. comprenderá que no
habiendo entrado aun el "Eagle"
como V.S. mismo mé significa
en su communicacion de hoy, no
es posible conocer las condiciones
en que puede llegar, ni las noticias que de nuestros representantes en Washington y New York
recibamos por el mismo buque respecto al estado sanitario, ya de

este último punto, ya de los otros puertos de la Union Americana -

Sin embargo he pasado inmediatamente á la Junta Superior de Sanidad de la Isla la comunicacion de V. E. á que contesto, á fin de que la tenga presente para resolver cuando el "Eagle" se presente, lo que permitan esas mismas circunstancias de las que repito, no es posible prescindir, ni se ha prescindido en el caso del "Manhattan" que V. S. cita como precedente.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para declararme de V. S. affmo Servidor

Q. B. S. M.

(firmado) Francisco Lersundi

Mariano 20 de Agosto. 1866.

Translation

Superior Civil Government of the
Ever Faithful Island of Cuba:
Secretary's Office:

To the Consul General of the
United States.

My Dear Sir:

The Superior Board of Health
of this Island is supreme (soberana)
and to it belongs the consideration
of the present circumstances and
conditions with which vessels pro-
ceeding from any part of the globe,
may enter into ports subject to
their vigilance and care, and you
will understand that the "Eagle"
not yet having arrived, as you state
in your own communication of
to day, it is not possible to ascer-
tain the conditions with which
she may arrive, nor the news that
from our representatives at Wash-
ington and New York we may
receive by the same vessel respecting

the sanitary state of the last named port, as of other ports of the American Union.

Nevertheless, I have immediately sent your communication, to which I reply, to the Superior Board of Health, in order that they, when the "Eagle" presents herself, may have it before them to decide what those very circumstances, which, I repeat, it is not possible to set aside, nor have they been set aside in the case of the "Manhattan", which you refer to as a precedent.

I avail myself of this occasion to declare myself as your

Very Obedient Servant.

(signed) Francisco Lerundi.

Matanzas August 20. 1866

Copy

Consulado General de los Estados Unidos de America

Habana Agosto 21, de 1866

Excmo Sor General Don Francisco Serrundi,

Gobernador, Capitan General de esta Isla, &c &c &c

Muy Señor mio y de mi mayor consideracion:

Por estar ausente de mi oficina recibi anoche, á hora avanzada, la atenta comunicacion que V.E. me hizo la honra de dirijirme en respuesta á la mia de fecha de ayer, tocante al vapor "Eagle". El derecho que asiste á la Junta Superior de Sanidad de la Isla para adoptar las medidas que juzgue convenientes para asegurarla de las invasiones epedémicas por severas que aquellas sean, es innegable; pero lo es tambien que por lo mismo que se

halla revestida de facultades extraordinarias debe hacer lo posible para conciliar los intereses particulares, segun lo dictan el buen criterio y la rectitud. A la Junta Superior de Sanidad le constaba que el vapor "Eagle" debia llegar de ayer á hoy, y pudo haber dispuesto que dicho buque fuese tratado en caso de venir con las mismas condiciones que las que trajo el "Manhattan", que inmediatamente le precedió, de la misma manera que lo habia sido este; esto era justo y equitativo, y no podia causar perjuicio ninguno á la salud pública.

Pero la Junta prefirió descender de esas consideraciones y ordenó que el caso del "Manhattan" fuese excepcional, y que el "Eagle" fuese tratado con todo el rigor que prescribe el reglamento de cuarentenas régente. Vino el "Eagle", y apesar de traer patente limpia, la mas cabal salud á su bordo y noticias muy hala-

-güenas respecto al estado sanitario
del puerto de su salida, se le
mandó á Mariel; y esto con tan-
ta festinacion, con tanta dureza
que hubo de marcharse sin tomar
los víveres de refresco que necesita-
ba, pues aunque el Señor Brigadier
Capitan del Puerto dispuso que
si le hacian falta se le permitiese
tomarlos, cubiendo la bahía para
el efecto, en medio de la confusion
se padeció la equivocacion de su-
poner que el capitan habia mani-
festado tener víveres suficientes para
tres dias, cuando este me aseguró
despues que no era cierto, pues no
habia dicho semejante cosa, porque
en realidad carecia de los comesti-
bles y otros efectos necesarios para
el crecido número de pasajeros que
traia. Esto lo ha consignado en
la protesta que me entregó, y de
la cual me hallo en el deber de
dar copia á V. E.

Con mucho gusto doy á V. E.

las gracias por la determinacion que ha tomado de trasladar mi comunicacion de ayer á la Junta Superior de Sanidad, y abrigo la confianza de que esta resolverá favorablemente y á la mayor brevidad en este asunto que tantos perjuicios causa.

Tengo el honor de reiterar a V.E las seguridades de respeto y aprecio con que soy muy atento obediente Servidor

El Vice Consul Genl encargado.

(Firmado) Thos Savage.

Copy translation

Consulate General of the United States of America.

Havana August 21. 1865

To

His Excellency General Don Francisco Lersundi.

Governor, Captain General of this Island &c &c &c

My Dear Sir, and of my highest consideration.

Being absent from my office I received only at an advanced hour of the evening the polite communication which Y. E. did me the honor to address to me, in reply to mine dated yesterday, concerning the Stmr "Eagle": The right of the Superior Board of Health of this Island to adopt the measures it may deem proper to save it from the invasion of epidemics, however strict they may be, is undeniable, but it is so likewise that it ought, for the same reason that it is invested with extraordinary

powers, to do all that is possible, in accordance with the dictates of sound judgement and rectitude, to conciliate private interests. The Superior Board of Health was aware that the steamer "Eagle" would arrive yesterday or today, and could have ordered that the said vessel in the event of her coming with the same conditions as the "Manhattan", which immediately preceded her, should be treated in the same manner as the latter had been, this would have been just and equitable, and could not have caused any prejudice to the public health.

But the Board preferred to set aside these considerations, decreed the case of the "Manhattan" to be an exceptional one, and that the "Eagle" should be treated with all the rigor prescribed by the quarantine regulations in force. The "Eagle" arrived, and notwithstanding that she brought a clean bill of health, the most perfect health aboard, and very favorable news concerning

the sanitary condition of the port of her departure, was ordered to Mariel, and this in such haste, and with so much severity, that she was compelled to leave without taking the fresh provisions she needed, for although the Brigadier Captain of the Port, ordered that if the vessel was wanting in this respect, she should be permitted to take them, coming up to the harbor for that purpose, in the midst of the confusion the error of supposing that the captain had stated that he had sufficient provisions for 3 days, was committed, as he afterwards assured me it was not so, that he had said no such thing, because he really wanted stores and other effects for the large number of passengers that he brought.

This has been set forth in the protest he delivered to me, a copy of which it is my duty to furnish V. E.

With pleasure, I thank V. E.

for the resolve you have taken to transmit my communication to the Superior Board of Health, and I entertain the hope that they will favorably and shortly decide in this important affair, which is causing so much injury.

I have the honor to reiterate to Y. E. the assurances of respect and esteem, with which I am

Y. E's most obedient servant

(signed) Thos Savage

Vice Consul General, in charge

Copy

In the U. S. Consul (General)

Havana

Whereas the S. Ship "Eagle" under my command, has this day arrived at this port, from New York with Fifty-four passengers and cargo of Provisions, and whereas I did deliver to the authorities of this port my clearance and a clean bill of health certified by the Spanish Consul at New York, and whereas, I have been ordered by the Captain of the Port to leave immediately for the port of Manel without even giving me time to provide the said steamer with the necessaries of life, and whereas I consider that this is doing injustice not only to those on board the said S. Ship, but also to the interests of all concerned, I do hereby solemnly and justly protest against all these proceedings, against whom it may concern. Havana August 20. 1865

(Signed) M. R. Greene

Copy

Gobierno Superior Civil de la Isla de Cuba: Direccion de Administracion: Seccion de Administracion general:

Pasado á informe de la Junta Superior de Sanidad, el atento despacho de V. S. de 20 del actual solicitando que sea tratado el vapor americano "Eagle" procedente de New York del mismo modo que el "Manhattan" lo fué dias anteriores en atencion á que aquel buque se halla en el mismo caso que esto, á que ignoraba el rigor cuarentenario á que habria de ser sometido aquí y á que es un buque espacioso, aseado y bien ventilado, y considerando que las noticias oficiales que el Gobierno tiene de sus representantes en la "Union" acreditan el hecho de existir allí el cólera como tengo manifestado á V. S. y considerando tambien que en el "Manhattan" con-

-curieron

currieron circunstancias especiales que no existen en el presente caso; me veo en el deber aceptando el informe de la Junta que V. S. en su ilustrado criterio apreciará debidamente de manifestar á V. S. que no me es dable acceder á su solicitud como hubiera deseado, á fin de demostrar una vez mas al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos los sentimientos de amistad y consideracion que le profesa el de S. M. Católica.

Dios guarde á V. S. muchos años.
Habana 25 de Agosto de 1866
(Firmado) Fran.co Lersundi.

Sr. Consul de los Estados Unidos en esta capital

Copy translation

Superior Civil Government of the Island of Cuba: Direction of Administration: Bureau of General Administration.

Having passed to the Superior Board of Health, your polite dispatch of the 20th of the present month, requesting that the Am^an steamer "Eagle" arrived from New York, be treated in the same manner as was the "Manhattan" several days previously, as the former vessel was considered to be in the same case, ignorant of the rigorous quarantine to which it would be subjected here, and also that it is a spacious, clean and well ventilated vessel, and considering that the official news which this Government has from its representatives in the Union, credit the fact that the cholera exists there, as I have already informed you; and considering also that

in the case of the "Manhattan" there were especial circumstances which do not exist in the present case; I am obliged, accepting the report of the Board, which your enlightened judgment will duly appreciate, to manifest to you, that it is not possible for me to accede to your request, as I would wish to, in order to show once again to the Government of the United States, the sentiments of friendship and consideration which the Government of H.C.M. entertain towards it.

God guard you many years.

Havana August 25th. 1865

(signed) Francisco Levrundi

To the

Consul (General) of the United States,

in this city.

Desp. No. 237.
Correspondence
with the Capt. Gen.
&c. Guarantee
from 20 to 25 Augt.
1865

Quarantine

Superior Civil Government of the
Ever Faithful Island of Cuba:
Office of the Director of Adminis-
tration. Bureau of Civil Administra-
tion.

His Excellency the Superior Civil
Governor, having heard the Most
Excellent Board of Health, and in
conformity with its decision, consid-
ering that according to official ad-
vices received by this Government,
the cholera is decreasing in the
United States; and wishing to
avoid the injuries that may ac-
crue to commerce by the established
order of quarantine, and at the same
time to attend to the no less sacred
cause of public health, has de-
creed to introduce into the first art-
icle of the circular of the 10th inst. the
following modification:—

"Vessels proceeding direct from
"the United States, as also those
"that after their departure touch at
"foreign ports, whatever may be the

GOBIERNO SUPERIOR CIVIL DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA

Direccion de Administracion.

Seccion de Administracion general.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil oida la Excma junta de sanidad y de conformidad con su dictámen, considerando que segun noticias oficiales que el Gobierno tiene, el cólera va decreciendo en los Estados Unidos; y deseando conciliar los perjuicios que puedan irrogarse al comercio con el órden establecido de cuarentenas con los no menos sagrados intereses de la salubridad pública ha acordado se introduzca en el artículo 1º de la circular de 10 del actual la modificacion siguiente:

"Las procedencias directas de los Estados Unidos asi como las que despues de su salida toquen en puertos extranjeros cualquiera que sea la patente y notas que traigan serán declaradas sospechosas en los de esta Isla y harán observacion de diez dias con ventilacion, fumigacion y espurgo de su cargamento, en los mismos términos y del mismo modo que en el artículo 4º se previene para las de Inglaterra, Alemania y Francia. Pero los buques que lleguen con enfermos coléricos, los que hayan perdido uno ó mas individuos de su pasaje ó tripulacion de cualquiera enfermedad durante su travesía y aquellos en los que mientras hacen su observacion ocurran casos ó defunciones por causa del cólera serán destinados inmediatamente al Lazareto del Mariel á sufrir cuarentena de rigor."

Lo que comunico á V. para su exacto cumplimiento.—Dios guarde á V. muchos años.

Habana Agosto 31 de 1866.—*Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones.*

Sr. Gobernador ó Teniente Gobernador de....

" Bill of Health and the notes on the same,
" they may bring, will be declared
" suspicious in the ports of this Island
" and will undergo an observation
" of ten days, ventilating, fumigating
" and cleansing their cargoes, in the
" same terms and in the same man-
" ner prescribed in the 4th article,
" for vessels arriving from England,
" Germany and France. But vessels
" arriving with cholera patients, or that
" have lost one or more passengers or of the crew from any
" disease during the passage, and
" those vessels on which during their
" observation any cases or deaths from
" cholera should occur, will be imme-
" diately ordered to Mariel to undergo a rigor-
" ous quarantine -

All of which I communicate
to you for your exact compliance
therewith:

God guard you many years -
Havana August 31 - 1866.

(signed) Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones

To the Governor or Lieut Governor of —

Enclosure with
Desp. No 227
Transmitting Regulations of Quarantine
Havana 31 August 1866
No 2

answd. Oct. 9.

No 238 Wm. H. Smith

Copy to Dept. pub. Oct. 10.

Rec'd Oct. 8

U. S. Consulate General

Havana Sept 27th 1866

Hon:

William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

The Royal Order of the 22d of August last, suspending for the period of six months the payment of duties upon exports from this Island, was published for the first time by order of His Excellency, the Governor General, in the official "Gazette" of Havana, of the 25th inst. I have the honor to accompany the number of the "Gazette" containing the said Royal Order, together with the translation thereof. You will perceive that the said decree takes effect from and after its publication in the said official journal.

No 1 Royal Decree removing Export duties.

P.T.C.

U. S. Consulate
Havana.

Thos Savage
Vice Consul Genl

No 238

One enclosure

Received

Royal Order suspending
Export duties in Cuba.

I have, Sir, with high respect
Your Obedient Servant
Thos Savage
Vice Consul Genl

Copy translation

Superior Civil Government of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba:—

Secretary's Office:

His Excellency the Colonial Minister in a Royal Order dated 22d of August last, communicates to the Most Excellent Superior Civil Governor of this Island, the following Royal decree:

Most Excellent Sir: The Queen, (whom God preserve) has been pleased to issue the following Royal decree:—

In view of the reasons shown me by the Colonial Minister and in accord with the counsil of my ministers, I hereby order the following:—

Article 1st. The payment of export duties on articles in the actual tariff, will be suspended for the term of six months, counting from the publication of the present decree in the "Gaceta de la Habana", in all the Custom Houses of the Island of Cuba.

Article 2d. The exemption allowed

by the preceding article, will free, without any distinction of flag, exportations which may be made in the period indicated, from all payment of the established duties, and neither now nor at any time can be exacted of the exporters, owners or consignees, the payment of the duties which would have been due during the six months counted from the publication of this measure in Havana, by reason of the tariff duty, the collection of which is hereby suspended.

Article 3d. As a consequence of the determination in the two preceding articles, whilst the aforesaid suspension of export duties exists, no guarantee whatever will be exacted by the Custom Houses of the Island of Cuba, that vessels loaded with goods otherwise subject to export duties, will land their cargoes solely and exclusively in Spanish ports.

Article 4th. The Custom House Administrators and Marine Authorities

without at all hindering liberty of traffic and exportation, will furnish to the central dependencies of the Treasury, charged with the collection of revenue, the necessary statistical data to determine the quantity of articles exported, and the amount of duties of which they are exempted.

Article 5th. The Colonial Minister will order the necessary instructions for the execution of the present decree.

Given at Laraux the 20th day of August 1866 = Signed by the Queen.

Alejandro Castro, Colonial Minister.

Which Royal Order I communicate to your Excellency, for your knowledge and the corresponding effects.

And His Excellency having fulfilled the order, it is published for general intelligence.

Havana September 24. 1866.

The Acting Secretary

Miguel Verdeguer Mestre.

U. S. Consulate Gnl
Havana

with despatch No 238

translation of the
Royal Order sus-
pending Export
duties in Cuba -

No 1

Sept 27, 1866

No 239 Mr. A. Smith

Smith asked. Oct. 9.
Recd Oct. 4.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Sept 27. 1865

Hon:
William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches Nos 129 to 132, both inclusive -

I am pleased to see in No 132 that the affair of the "Harriet Lane" has been brought to the attention of the supreme Government at Madrid. I am not clothed with sufficient authority to take any efficient action in reference to the "Pelican", for reasons given in previous despatches - I have however, thus far, stopped the sale of that vessel, which House's agent here, Mr Scott, has repeatedly attempted, and would have succeeded in effecting had it not been that I warned

those wishing to purchase her of the consequences which would naturally accrue to them by the acquisition of a property which is claimed in part by the United States Government; but Mr Scott is now trying to induce parties having pretended claims against that vessel, to institute a suit-at-law in the Courts here, obtain judgement and a decree for the sale at public auction or otherwise to meet the claims. I will be on the look out and use every endeavor to baulk Mr Scott in his purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with high respect.
Your obedient Servant
Thos Savage
U. S. Consul

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Batavia
Thos Savage
U.S. Consul Genl
No 239
Enclosure
Recd
De Ranken Stare
Asst Pelican-

Ans Oct 8

No 240

Mr. I. Smith

Rec'd Oct 4,

Answ Consulate General

Havana Sept 27th 1866

Hon:

William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir:

Some two months ago I was confidentially advised of the existence of a lot of negroes upon a cay in the neighborhood of Bahia Honda. which had been offered to a planter having a plantation bordering on the sea with an anchorage, at the rates of twenty and twenty-two ounces per head. At a later day I learned the name of the planter, who had been written to by his overseer asking him if he was willing to purchase negroes speaking the English language that had been offered for sale to him, the overseer, at a low rate, provided they were conveyed to the plantation at the purchaser's risk.

U. S. Consulate Hav

which proposition was rejected. This information came to me through the planter's own friends. As rumors had been current for some time past of attempts made to abduct freedmen from Florida and Louisiana, rumors which had been deemed sufficiently entitled to credence and engage the attention of the Government, I apprehended that the negroes referred to, might be from our Southern States, who were kept in concealment, on some out of the way cay for the purpose of running them into the Island and reducing them to slavery, notwithstanding the apparent impossibility of such a scheme being carried into successful execution. I made further investigation and succeeded in ascertaining the name of the party said to have offered the negroes for sale to the planter's overseer, I then concluded to select a couple of competent and reliable persons to send to the spot with instructions to visit the Keys in the neighborhood,

and the surrounding plantations, and find out if the information given me was founded on fact. On Saturday before the last the persons employed by me proceeded to Dahia Honda. they have a thorough knowledge of the ground and poeses all the qualifications required for the undertaking. and on their ieturn day before yeeterday, reported that they, after a thorough investigation, and search amongst the keys, as far as the "Hacranes", couldnot ascertain anything corroborative of the report respecting negroes from the United States or elsewhere having been landed in those parts within the last two or three months, although they did learn of a hermoplrodite brig, of a suspicious character, having been some seven weeks since, two whole days off the keys, and which suddenly disappeared. They also found on the key "Ines de Soto" a large cauldron and other objects.

which evidently indicated that they had been used by slavers, but from their rusty state it was also evident that they had been a long time on the key.

I have incurred this expense with the view of putting an end at once to all doubt as to the want of foundation for the reports of freedmen being brought from the United States to that part of the Island, trusting that the Department will approve of the course I have adopted, and will allow the expense which amounts to about $306. for which proper vouchers will be sent in with the quarterly accounts.-

A report has reached this Office of suspicion entertained by the authorities at Key West against the Schooner "De Soto" having taken 60 negroes at Florida to land them in Cuba. The report is devoid of foundation, inasmuch as that vessel arrived some days ago at Cardenas, with

a full cargo of lumber from Pensacola.

The U. S. Stmr "Winooski" was here last week and sailed on last Monday bound upon a cruize.

I have the honr to be, Sir,

with high respect

Your Obedient Servant

Tho. Savage

Vice Consul Gen

U. S. Consulate Gen'l

Havana

Thos Savage
Vice Consul Gen'l

No 240

Received

Concerning reports of foreign negroes being sold into slavery in Cuba; and trip of agent to Bahia Honda to investigate them -

Havana.

(Form No. 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consulate Agency at Nuevitas from 1st of July to the 30th Sept. 1866.

DATE.		No	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
July	2	2	Udola	R. Gibbs & Co.	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Whittemore	Bill of Health	2	50			
"	"	"	"	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	" "	Deposit of Register	3	59½	10	59	
"	3	3	Sophie	M. Marquez & Co.	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Short	Bill of Health	2	50			
"	"	"	"	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	" "	Deposit of Regist.	1	34	13	34	
"	6		Br. Brig Mary William	M. Marquez & Co.	Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	Landed July 1866
"	"		Br. Brig Athlete	" "	2 " "	10	00	10	00	" May "
"	"	6	Brig Roslyn	" "	2 " "	10	00	10	00	
"	9	2	Brig Udola	P. Sanchez Delz	1 " "	5	00	5	00	Landed June 1866
"	"		Br. Brig Ottawa	M. Marquez & Co.	4 Invoices certified	10	00			
"	"	"	" " "	B. Anglada Regno	2 " "	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt McConald	Bill of health	2	50	17	50	
"	10	5	Brig J.W. Woodruff	P. Sanchez Delz	1 Invoice certified	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Eaton	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Deposit of Register	1	46	8	46	
"	"	4	Brig Kodiac	R. Gibbs & Co.	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Gates	Bill of Health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	4	20	16	20	
"	11		Br. Schr Wonder	Mola & Mora	Certificate of Crew	2	00	2	00	Landed June 1866
"	"	1	Bark Josie Nicholas	R. Gibbs & Co.	2 Invoices certified	5	00			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Nicholas	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Deposit of Register	3	77	13	27	
"	13	7	Brig H.H. Gilroy	P. Sanchez Delz	1 Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	Capt Smart	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" " "	" "	Deposit of Register	1	68	8	68	
"	17	8	Brig Centaur	M. Marquez & Co.	5 Drawbacks certified	25	00	25	00	
"	20	6	Brig Roslyn	B. Anglada Regno	2 Invoices certified	5	00	5	00	
"	28	8	Brig Centaur	M. Marquez & Co.	1 " "	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Marston	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	2	30	9	30	
"	"	9	Sch Tah-Kee	Capt Stirling	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	6	01	8	01	
"	31		Br. Schr Ardah	M. Marquez & Co.	2 Drawbacks certified	10	00	10	00	
August	1	6	Brig Roslyn	" "	4 Invoices certified	10	00			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Futhill	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	3	25	17	75	
"	8	10	Bark Sylph	P. Sanchez Delz	Certified Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	Capt Harriman	Bill of Health	2	50			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	" "	" "	Deposit of Register	1	67	8	67	
					Carried over			$ 203	77	

(Form Nº 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consular Agency at Nuevitas from 1st July to the 30th of Sept. 1866 inclusive

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
August	8		Brought forward					$ 203	77	
"	"	8	Brig Centaur	P. Sanchez Dely	Landing certificate	5	00	5	00	
"	"	8	Br Schr Adah	M. Marquez & Co	Certified Invoice	2	50	2	50	
"	18	0	Br Schr Adah	M. Marquez & Co	Certified Invoice	2	50			
"	22	11	Brig Hiram Abiff	P. Sanchez Dely	Landing certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Certified Invoices	5	00			
"	23	"	"	Cayetano Marcos	Landing certificate	5	00			
"	24	"	"	M. Marquez & Co	Certified Invoices	10	00			
"	25	"	"	"	2 landing certificate	10	00			
"	"	"	"	Capt Tibbets	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	"	"	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	3	27	42	77	
Sept	20	13	Bark Woodside	Capt McAlevy	Noting protest	3	00	3	00	
"	22	15	Brig G.W. Baxter	Lee	"	3	00	3	00	
"	28	"	"	"	"	3	00	3	00	
								$ 263	04	

Nuevitas October 1st 1866.
Ramon Roura
United States Consular Agt.

On this 16th day of February 1867 before me, the undersigned personally appeared Richard Gibbs U. S. Consular Agent at Nuevitas and made oath that the foregoing account or report of fees, is a full and perfect transcript of the register which he is by law required to keep, that the same is true and correct, and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him as such consular officer, or for his use, for his official services, to the best of his knowledge, during the period of time therein mentioned.

Sworn to before me
William L. Marr
U. S. Consul General
Havana Cuba

Richard Gibbs
U.S. Consular Agt

(Form Nº 8. Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consular Agency at Nuevitas from 1st Octr to the 31st of Decr 1866 inclusive

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
Octr	1			Manl Arteaga	Legalizing signature		50	2	00	
"	4		Sch Fish Hee	Capt Stirling	Clearance			2	00	
"	"	1	Brig Thos Crowell	P. Sanchez D.	Certified Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Butterfield	Bill of health	2	50			
"	"	"	"	"	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	3	01	10	01	
"	8	0	Lighter Eugenia	P.L. Villegas	Noting protest			3	00	Lighter not able to make her voyage to Nassau
"	13	1	Brig Thos Crowell	P. Sanchez D.	Landing certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	"	J. Zayas	"	5	00			
"	"	"	"	J.M. Betancourt	"	5	00	15	00	
"	"	3	Brig G.W. Baxter					5	00	
"	14	5	Sch Fish Hee	Capt Stirling	Clearance			2	00	In transit
"	15	3	Brig G.W. Baxter	Crandell Fall & Co	Certified Invoice	2	50			
"	17	"	"	P. Sanchez Dely	"	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Lee	Copies of protest	4	00			Noted Sept 22
"	"	"	"	"	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	2	23	13	23	
"	"	2	Bark Woodside	M. Marquez & Co	Certified Invoices	15	00			
"	"	"	"	J.M. Fonrose	"	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt McAlevy	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	6	09	25	59	
"	19	5	Sch Fish Hee	Cayetano Marcos	Landing certificate	10	00			
"	"	"	"	M. Marquez & Co	"	5	00	15	00	
"	"	4	Schr Pinalora	P. Sanchez Dely	Certified Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Steel	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	1	22	5	72	
"	25	0	Br Bkentine E Hill	R Gibbs & Co	2 Invoice certified	5	00			
"	"	"	"	"	1 Landing certificate	5	00	10	00	
"	27	"	"	Cayetano Marcos	Certificate	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Copy of same	2	00	4	00	
"	"	7	Brig Nellie Antrim	M. Marquez & Co	Landing certificate			5	00	
Nov	7	6	Br Sch Fish Hee	Capt Stirling	Clearance			2	00	
"	"	7	Brig Nellie Antrim	R Gibbs & Co	Landing certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	"	Capt Wallace	Certificate & Copy	3	00	8	00	exchange of seamen
"	10	9	Schr M.C. Hart	Capt Hart	Noting protest			2	00	
"	"	7	Brig Nellie Antrim	R Gibbs & Co	3 Invoices certified	7	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Wallace	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	2	13	11	63	
"	12	6	Br Sch Fish Hee	P. Gibert & Co	Landing certificate			5	00	
"	19	8	"	Capt Stirling	Clearance	2	00	2	00	
"	23	10	Schr Antelope	Capt Chadwick	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	1	80			
"	"	"	"	"	Bill of Health	2	50	5	30	
"	27	9	Schr M.C. Hart	Crandell Fall & Co	Landing certificate	5	00			
"	"	"	"	M. Marquez & Co	"	5	00			
"	"	"	"	R Gibbs & Co	3 "	15	00	25	00	
"	"	"	"	Martin Castillo	Legalizing signature			4	00	
"	28	0	Br Bark Brindon	P. Sanchez Dely	Certified Invoice			2	50	
								$	184	98

Carried over

(FORM Nº 8.
Transcript of Fee Book.)

RECORD OF TREASURY FEES.

Fees received at the United States Consular Agency at Siguanea from 1st October to the 31st Dec. 1866 inc.

DATE.		Nº	Name of vessel.	Name of the party paying the fee.	Nature of service rendered.	Amount of fees paid. Dollars.	Cts.	TOTAL. Dollars.	Cts.	REMARKS.
			Brought forward				8	184	98	
Nov	29	9	Schr A. C. Hart	Yelandell, Tallo & Co	Certf & Invoice	2	50			
"	"	"	"	R. Gibbs & Co	" "	2	50			
"	"	"	"	Capt Hart	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"		Deposit of Register	1	87	8	87	
Dec	7	0	Dumdaro	P. Sanchez Pilot	Drawback certificate			5	00	
"	9	11	Sr Fah Kee	Capt Stirling	Clearance			2	00	
"	12	0	Celestine	Jos Gibert & Co	Landing certificate			5	00	
"	"	1	Brig St Antonio	" "	" "	2	"	10	00	
"	"	0	Brig Th Owen	" "	" "	1	"	5	00	
"	"	0	Br Bark Dumdaro	M. Martinez & Co	" "	1	"	5	00	
"	17	12	Sr Fah Kee	Capt Stirling	Clearance	2	00			
"	"	"	"	"	Deposit of Register	6	01	8	01	
"	24	13	Brig L. M. Mora	Capt Berry	Notary protest			2	00	
						8		235	86	

Siguanea January 1st 1867

Richard Gibbs
U. S. Consular Agt

On this 16th day of February 1867, before me, the undersigned, personally appeared Richard Gibbs, U. S. Consular Agent at Siguanea, and made oath that the above and foregoing account or report of fees, is a full and perfect transcript of the register which he is by law required to keep, that the same is true and correct and contains a full and accurate statement of all fees received by him as such Consular officer for his own, for his official services, to the best of his knowledge, during the period of time therein mentioned.

Sworn to before me

William J. Minor
U. S. Consul General
Havana, Cuba

Richard Gibbs
U. S. Consular Agt

Recd Oct. 4.
Ack " "

Approved
F. W. S.

Havana
Mr Smith

Washington October 4. 1866

Hon F. W. Seward
Asistant Secy of State
Washington D. C

Sir

Will you do me the favor to extend my leave of absence (so that I may leave duty on the 8th day of November; by which extention my health will be so restored that I can enter upon the discharge of my duties with renewed vigor

I have the honor to be
With much respect
Your Obedient Servant
William P. Moore
U. S. Consul General
Havana

Recd at
Stamford
Conn.

E. P. Smith
No. 241 Ack. Oct 29
Recd

DEPT. OF STATE
Recd OCT 19 1866
Consular Division

United States Consulate General
Havana Octr 13th 1866.

Hon: F. W. Seward
Asst Secretary of State
Washington. D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of despatches from the Department, dated respectively 29th of September, 2nd & 5th of October, the last two accompanying documents in reference to the Steamers "Harriet Lane" and "Pelican". Your instructions have received due consideration, and will be carried out, as far as my action may be useful for obtaining possession of those vessels. But I have much reason to apprehend that Mr R. B. Scott will cause trouble by throwing the "Pelican" into Court. He holds a mortgage

upon that vessel for One hundred Thousand Dollars or thereabouts, and a letter of Attorney irrevocable from Hurley, who appears on her certificate of registry as the sole owner, and is recognized as such at the British Consulate.

Hurley was here nine or ten months ago, and, as I am advised, endeavored to recover the bond and power, but Scott refused to return them until the former should pay his claims, and the further sum of 600$ that he, Scott, had bound himself for in Texas, in connection with the "Pelican", to Magruder, the rebel Commander of the District - a sort of black mail which Scott demands for Magruder. I trust events may prove my apprehensions unfounded.

House's orders to those acting in his behalf, are to the point - yet it is to be regretted that they are not accompanied with instructions from Hurley (who is in Texas) to Scott, and also a communication to the British Consul Genl directing the surrender of the "Pelican" to Messrs I. M. Morales & Co. a sworn statement of said Hurley that he held that Steamer in trust for, or merely to cover, House, would probably have force to set aside Scotts pretensions. I do not fear so much that Scott can obtain from the Court any favor, as the delay that must ensue. In the meantime the vessel is becoming much deteriorated. Smith, the Ship Keeper, says that her bottom is in very foul condition, which is natural from lying so long in the harbor; that before going to sea she must go into the dry dock, be overhauled &c which may cost about six or seven thousand Dollars.

I trust the Steamer to arrive next monday will bring me the other papers,

and thus enable me to take some steps towards accomplishing the object in view.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Tho. Savage
U.S. Consul Gen

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana Oct 6th 1876
Respectfully R.C. Rodgers
Private
Re Enclosure
Ben

Bank Clearings
Steamer Name
Pacific

No 244

DEPT. OF STATE.
Recd OCT 25 '66
Consular Division.

Received

Unites States Consulate General

Havana October 19th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will find the Governor Generals order of the 11th Inst. reducing the quarantine for vessels arriving from Northern ports of the Unites States, and from Galveston, to only three days. { No 1 guarantee reduce

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt servant

Tho. Savage

U. S. C. G

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana Octo 19/1866
Thos Savage. V.C.G.

No 242.

One enclosure
Rec?

Governor Genl's orde
Relating to 3 d ay
quarantine on vessel
from Northern ports
U.S. & from Galves
Tex

Superior Civil Government of the
Ever Faithful Island of Cuba:
Board of Administration - Bureau
of General Administration:
In accordance with the report of the
Superior Board of Health, and in view
of dispatches received by His Excellen-
cy the Superior Civil Governor, from
the Spanish Consuls of Galveston,
New Orleans, Portland and Phila-
delphia, to the effect that cholera
does not exist in some of the
ports and in others, is notably de-
creasing; taking into consideration
these reports, as also the salutary
influence that change of season
would naturally exercise in the
United States; and moreover with
the wish to conciliate the interests
of the public health with those of
commerce, His Excellency has or-
dered that hereafter the "observation"
imposed upon vessels from the
North of the United States be lim-
ited to three days, in the same terms

PARTE OFICIAL.

PRIMERA SECCION,

OFICINAS SUPERIORES GENERALES.

GOBIERNO SUPERIOR CIVIL DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA

Direccion de Administracion.

Seccion de Administracion general.

De acuerdo con lo informado por la Junta Superior de Sanidad y en vista de los partes dirigidos al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Superior civil por los Cónsules españoles de Gálveston, New-Orleans, Portland y Filadelfia, en que se participa que en unos no existe el cólera y que en otrcs continúa decreciendo notablemente aquella epidemia; tomando en consideracion tales manifestaciones asi como la saludable influencia que el cambio de estacion habrá naturalmente ejercido en el territorio de los Estados Unidos; en el deseo además de conciliar el interés de la salud pública con los del comercio ha dispuesto S. E. que en lo sucesivo las observaciones se limiten á tres dias para las procedencias de los puertos del Norte de dichos Estados, en los términos prevenidos en la circular de 10 de Setiembre próximo pasado la cual quedará vigente para los del Sur excepto el de Gálveston que se considerará comprendido entre los primeros, por no existir allí, segun comunicacion del Cónsul de S. M., cólera ni otra enfermedad epidémica ni contagiosa.

Y se publica en la Gaceta oficial de órden de S. E. para los efectos correspondientes.

Habana 11 de Octubre de 1866.—*Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones.*

prescribed in the circular of the 10th of September last, which will still be considered in force for the ports of the South, except Galveston, which is comprehended among the first named, on account of no cholera or other contagious disease or epidemic existing there, as reported by H. C. M. Consul.

And this order is published in the official Gazette for the corresponding observance thereof.

Havana 11th October 1866.

(signed) Joaquin Vigil de Quiñones.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 443
Capt. Semmes' order
Enforcing Quarantine
Havana 11 Oct 1866
Rec'd

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
OCT 27 1866

No. 243.

Receives

United States Consulate General
Havana Octr 20th 1866.

Hon: Wm H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have just now, 10 P.M. heard of a landing of negroes beyond Cardenas. The Superior Court has appointed a Commission consisting of one of the Justices of the Court, and the Notary José N. de Ortega, to proceed immediately to the spot, and institute the requisite proceedings.

With great respect, Sir,
Your Obt Servt
Thos. Savage
U.S.C.G.

Rec'd Nov 2d
No 2444
Ans Nov 20

Mr J. Smith
Sub

Consulate Gen.l of the United States of America

Havana October 27th 1866.

Hon: William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

There seems to exist a general belief that an expedition of African negroes was landed some days ago at Cabo Gato in the jurisdiction of Bahia Honda. The Governor General denies most positively that any negroes have been landed in Cuba since the day that he assumed command. Mr Crawford, the Brit. Vice Consul, has been today in this office. He believes the report of the landing at Bahia Honda

to be devoid of foundation.

One thing seems to be certain; that the Coasts of Cuba are well guarded and the Authorities on the alert to capture any expedition that may be disembarked.

The U. S. Steamer "Rhode Island" flying the broad pennant of Rear Admiral Palmer, arrived here on the evening of the 25th from St Thomas. The Officers and crew all well.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servt
Tho Savage
V. C. G.

Admiral Palmer
U. S. Flagship Tennessee

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Octo 2nd 1866

Hon: F. W. Seward
Washington.

Sir.

The enclosed paper was handed me by a friend this morning. I think the author is Miguel de Embil a Mexican by birth, a man of wealth and influence in this Island, a large sugar planter.

Respectfully & truly
Jno A Rogers
Thos Savage

I will occupy myself to day upon the question of abolishing Slavery in Cuba, and will resolve as far as I can understand it, the problem that its being brought into effect would bring: whether the ruin or prosperity of the Island.

The principal product of Cuba is Sugar which because of the tariff monopoly for the protection (at least it so believed) of Peninsular Commerce and, consequently, the retaliation in that of the American Union to which they are compelled by their Constitution, the basis of which, in regard to Commercial relations, is reciprocity and retaliation (which is an absurd system) this article when sold only obtains the half or third of the amount paid for the Louisiana product. So it is that 48 a 50 millions of arrobas (25 lb) that we produce, excluding the cost of boxing, only represents the value of 45 millions of dollars. The coffee, tobacco and other products represent 14 1/2 millions, making a total of 59 1/2 millions, which gives us the measure of what the Island can expend; what she can contribute to the State. to the tailor, shoemaker, landlord, railroads and all other industries that are subordinate to agriculture. The general government here as that of the Metropolis charges 31/4 millions - the Municipal gvernment 3 millions more, amounting to 37/4 millions (naming and not naming other sources of income, and the voluntary Contributions.) We shall see that of 59 1/2 millions contributes with 3/4 the 48 th of the Sugar provides in proportion 28 millions of dollars; and as the 48 to 50 millions of arrobas represent 3 millions of boxes, to each of these corresponds an approximation of 9 1/3 dollars expense which would benefit the public roads if they were made and the police if we had any: but

we must consider them as lost in orgies worse yet because we are obliged besides to lose half our time in avoiding the nets, expedients and entanglements which are set merely for those that must have something to do.

Here each box of Sugar sold at $ 14 leaves $ 4 2/3 – freight by. railroad, storage, brokerage absorbs over one half – the remainder not being enough for the cost of production duly and properly made & still less for production & manufac= =turing, it does not pay an interest upon the capital invested nor compensate for the dangers of travelling through the improperly called roads – At any rate, the price of $ 14 cannot allow liberal salaries to be paid such as a free people would require as an equivalent to the high price of food and clothing. With such an explicit demonstration, we must decide that the laborers once convinced that the labor is of no advantage to them they would refuse to work, and consequently the public peace could not be expected and, the ruin of the Island, as a consequence of abolition, must be expected under the present Colonial government.

Hic other side of the question. The object of the present tariff is to protect the importation of metropol= =itan commerce (almost prohibitory) – the forcing traffic of flour, wines & which Cuba purchases to the amount of 8 millions yearly (giving value) – our con= =sumption costing double what it would in a natural trafic, and the retaliatory tariff in the U.S., the prin= =cipal market for our Sugars, tobacco &c – makes us sell at 3 1/2 cents pr lb for the former and 8 cents pr gallon for the Molasses! whilst the Louisiana Crop sells from 11 to 12 cents the Sugar and 60 cents pr gallon for the Molasses; averaging a loss of $ 40 or more pr box of Sugar and a loss in Molasses

in proportion; the tobacco, coffee &c being at the same rate. Calculations made fixes the loss in price at 200 millions yearly and besides the cost of Consumption is double, Even comparing the Currency, a planter in Louisiana with one dollar in Currency can buy more flour, biscuit, salted meats, lumber &c for the manufacturing than those in Cuba with the same amount in gold; the latter having a premium of 5% pr ct (say one Doblon $17) If we could sell and buy as our rivals do the difference of 40% for box in an average of 3000 boxes would give an overplus of $120.000 dollars. Having to pay the salaries of 100 Labourers at the rate of 30$ pr month would be $36000 yearly; and at $40 would be $48 000 diff at 50% the Cost would be $60.000 Half of the price would be a nett profit; and as the labor is also expensive with slaves instead of half we can consider two thirds as nett profit. Now besides the risk of death, we pay the interest of the capital invested in 150 hands fed, dress and cure them - and 50 of these being too young or too old or apparently so, we only employ 100, which in constant labour are sufficient to produce 3000 boxes with its corresponding molasses or rum.

Our exports now representing a value of 59½ Millions of dollars at a natural rate, would represent 259½ millions. The things being good then we could buy our necessaries for half the price they cost now; and the Europeans who up to the present have employed themselves as sellers of toys, ribbons, matches, lottery tickets and in female avocations, longing for a capital, would dedicate themselves to agriculture. Instead of the 23% of our population being rural, we could expect

the 90% of them afforded by the Metropolitan statistics. Here the quantity of produce would increase and its value in proportion to 788 millions of dollars in sugar, tobacco, coffee, Cocoanuts, fruit &c, since population coming to the Island would amount to three millions in 5 or 10 years, which will be double that of the exports of the U.S. yearly. Spain has not been able to understand that in such a state of things Cuba would buy ten or twenty times the quantity now sold by Spaniards to Cuba and at the same time would buy from other countries. As to the soldiers that govern Spain and, that by brute force, decide in every department, it is only an absurdity so much so that the U.S. as an independent people are more beneficial to Great Britain in mutual Commerce than they were as a Colony.

Resulting -

That the abolition of slavery in Cuba would bring on a complete ruin or be a splendid transaction for the slave owners. The first - with the Spanish system of monopoly and retaliation in the exterior: the second, getting rid of it - there is no other dilemma.

Actual condition.

Our ruin will not be a consequence only of the abolition of slavery. We are ruining towards it, and consuming our riches in taxes exceeding in amount the net produce of sugar culture, our principal source of wealth, and making at the same time a chain of ignominy. Cuba fell under the weight of the retaliatory duties of the U.S. tariff; tobacco is coming the same course. Sugar before long, will not suffice to pay the 57 millions of dollars;

and supposing the crops ennes not be less than from 48 to 50 millions of arrobas or three millions of boxes, the tax will be equivalent to $12/3 and selling at $4 there will remain $1 2/3 on each box, which is much less than required to pay the intent of mortgage debts, production, manufacturing, transport, storage, brokerage &c. The government is always offering what is never accomplished. The duties they proposed to abolish, have been exagerated from 27 to 47; they offer the only tax of 2 1/2 % on nett produce of Agriculture, Commerce and industry; but they consider it a great evil that their employees should remain in vacancy, paying still attention to the ruin that Railroads, Steam & machines owned cause to Cartmen, boatmen &c will remain unemployed. In fact idea of the state of arrears would be a long task, and of bankruptcy; at the same time that their custom houses could produce 50 millions more than enough to render them saleable.

They argue that Catalunia & Castilla have the right of being called the industrious provinces; Is it because they declare they cannot sell at the price that any other people can, their manufactures flour! Is it because the State loose 50 millions yearly in duties that the people must supply by other means this deficiency and pay besides for their clothing & food enormous prices and sell their agricultural produce at less than what would be the consequence of a natural and mutual Commerce! It is due to the sacrifices imposed by said industries that the Capital represented in the public debt is in proportion of 3 y 8 to a dollar, and also the other properties of public wealth.

Cuba offering the abolition of slavery without
any indemnity, only that of freeing the owners of
the actual colonial system and the monopoly. This
change may permit Cuba in ten years to export to
a value of a thousand millions yearly and in
proportion to that of the U.S and other countries —
These are the ideas of an important proposition in favo-
ring slaves and desirous of setting them free at
once, with the object of making out of what is generally
considered a loss, a splendid transaction — Really,
he reminds us, that razors are a good invention if used
properly for shaving, but bad for cutting throats,
thinks he treats the question of abolition. He means that
with the Spanish system of monopoly & plunder they cannot
avoid their ruin before long — as it is expected — and as
a consequence the almost instantaneous bankruptcy in
the Metropolis, in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba, though
up apparently in the last (so near)
Out of the Spanish system, Cuba is to the last degree
a fertile soil for most exquisite products, navigable
all around, and situated in the vicinity of the immense
granary — Being a great consumer, we doubt not that in
10 years, the exports, at proper prices, looking at the
quantity already afforded, would be worth 300
millions, and could be increased to one thousand millions
which is two & a half times more than the total exports of the U.S.
The acquisition of such a valuable Island as being the
key of the ocean, has not been properly considered.
Let every one of our people contribute to her independence
and respect them after her annexation; and no state of
Europe that form the Great Republic would afford a
more important basis for Commerce; their capacity for
buying Troops being in proportion —

The public debt of the Union will acquire another important element, and the power of navigation and influence in all America, will not be dissipated in Mexico, Chili, Peru &c

Received

No 245

United States Consulate General

Havana November 8. 1866

How William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to inform the Department that I returned to my post on the 6th Instant and entered at once upon the discharge of my consular duties

Vice Consul Savage will leave for the North on Saturday the 10th Instant, on a short leave of absence, to recruit his health

With Sentiments of respect

I am your Obt Sent

William J. Minor

U. S. Consul Genl

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 9. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 245

Announcing my
return to my post
and that Vice Consul
Savage would go
North on a short
leave of absence

Received

Copies to Treas. dept & Post Mess. Nov 17

No 246

United States Consulate General

Havana November 9. 1866

DEPT. OF STATE. NOV 17 '66 Bureau of Rolls and Library

How William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir His Excellency the Governor Genral has just communicated to this office, that the quarantine regulations have been farther modified, so that vessels leaving all ports of the United States, except from Philadelphia and New Orleans, for ports in the Island of Cuba with clean bills of health properly indorsed by the Spanish Consul, and without sickness on board during the voyage, shall be permitted to enter at once and discharge their passengers and cargoes And all vessels coming from Philadelphia and New Orleans shall be quarantied three days for

Modification of Quarantine Regulations

U. S. Consulate General

observation I send herewith
copy of the order as appear=
ing in the official Gazette
on the 8th Instant

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General

Inth dist
246

Copy Translation

Direction of Administration.

Bureau of General Administration.

In view of the reports from the Spanish Consuls at different points of the United States, concerning the sanitary state of the same, and also from the information furnished by the Most Excellent Superior Board of Health upon the same subject, His Excellency the Superior Civil Governor has been pleased to order that vessels proceeding from New Orleans and Philadelphia, undergo in the ports of this Island an observation of 3 days, as also that all others arriving from other ports should be placed at free pratique, provided they bring clean bills of health endorsed by the Spanish Consul

Over

and have had no case of sickness during the voyage -

The foregoing is published in the official Gazette by order of the Director of Administration. For the knowledge of whom it may concern -

Havana November 6th 1866.

(signed) José Canovas del Castillo.

Chief of the Seccion

(Head Clerk)

Received

No 247

United States Consulate General

Havana Nov 12th 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir I send herewith ac= ans 23

count of "arrival and de= No 1

parture of Vessels" at this Con=

sulate, form No 14 for quarter

Ending June 30. 1866 also

Statistical

Stating how and commerce No 2

of the United States at the

Port of Havana, form No

130, for quarter Ending June

30. 1866

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svnt

William P. Mora

U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 12, 1866
William P. Allman

Dispatch No 247

Two Inclosures

Arrivals & departures
of American Vessels
for months ending
June 30, 1866 &
Navigating Commerce

Received

No 248

United States Consulate General
Havana Nov 12. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Herewith are sent accounts as follows for quarter Ending June 30. 1866 viz boat hire inclosure No 1 for postage inclosure No 2 for Stationery &c inclosure No 3 for rent inclosure No 4 as heretofore the accounts for boat hire and postage are not accompanied with vouchers from the impossibility of procuring them. Proper vouchers are sent with the accounts for rent and Stationery, except for the Newspapers on the latter, which are sent to the Department. Please have the accounts audited and passed to my credit at the Treasury De=

DEPT. OF STATE
NOV 22 1866
Division of Correspondence

date 4 23

U.S. Consulate Havana

partment

With sentiments of respect
I remain Your Obedient Sevt
William J. Minn
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Jan 12. 1866
William J. Minn
Esq.
Capt. Tuttle Ship 248
Sir Inclosed
Please Account to Ship
Rice, Fenton & Co.
Town called the
Fortunate Ed...
Lane &c. 1866

Received

No 249

United States Consulate General

Havana Nov 12. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

DEPT. OF STATE.
Rec'd NOV 22 '66
ans'd 23

Sir Herewith are sent quarterly returns for quarter ending June 30. 1866, of Isaac Stone Esq U.S. consular agent at Remedios and also of Richard Gibbs Esq U.S. Consular agent at Nuevitas also arrivals and departures of american vessels at the port of Nuevitas and Shipments under the British flag from the same port to the United States for quarter Ending March 31. 1866

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt

William T. Minor

U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate, Havana

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 12, 1866
William P. Moore

Despatch No 249

Reports from U.S.
Consular agents
at Remedios and
Nuevitas for quarter
Ending June 30. 1866
and Arrivals and de-
partures of American
Vessels and Shipments
under British flag
from Nuevitas for
quarter Ending
March 31. 1866

Received

No 250

Mr E. P. Smith

United States Consulate General
Havana Nov 17. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

DEPT. OF STATE
Read NOV 22 '66

Sir About the 25th day of
September last past the Notary
to whom had been delivered
the assetts of the Estate of ✕
Robert Young returned the same
to this Consulate after deduc-
ting for charges and Expenses
including receipt given by Vice
Consul Savage one hundred
and Seventeen and 22/100 Dolls
($117.22) The Department
has been heretofore advised
ex in dispatches Nos 94. ✕
96 and 126 dated respectively
June 7 and June 16. 1865 and
August 4. 1865 of the ✕
amount of the assetts of this
Estate and of their delivery
to the Notary. The charges
have appeared to me to be

We nothing except this which went to claim a deduction in the Notary's charges for the receipt of funds by the Administrator. E.P.S.

assetts of Estate of Robt Young delivered returned to this Consulate

very large, as nothing has been done about the estate, so far as I can learn except certain formal things required to be done by the Spanish law. Shall I, after deducting the consular charge of 5 per cent, send the balance of the estate to the administrator in Ohio?

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William T Minor
U S Consul General

U S Consulate General
Havana Dec 17 1881
William T Minor
Esquire &c &c &c
Washington D C

Sir
I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County Ohio certain papers relating to the estate of Edwin Conrade late of Cuyahoga County Ohio deceased

Received

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
NOV 26 1866

No 251.

Mr L. Smith

United States Consulate General
Havana Nov 19. 1866

Hon William H Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to communicate to the Department of State that the United States Steamer of War "Susquehanna" Commodore Alden having on board Hon L. D. Campbell minister from the United States to Mexico with Edward L. Plumb Esq his Secretary of Legation and Lieutenant General Sherman arrived in the Harbor of Havana early yesterday morning

arrival of U. S. Steamer Susquehanna with Hon L. D. Campbell and Lt Sherman

I remain with great respect
Your most Obedient Sent

William J Minor
U. S. Consul Gen'l

Havana Nov 19. 1864

William L. Minor

Despatch No 251

Arrival of U.S. Steamer
Susquehanna with
Hon L.D. Campbell
and Gov Sherman

Received

copy to Asst Pres. Surgy

No. 252

Wm. L. Smith

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
NOV 26 1866

Asst "

United States Consulate General

Havana November 19. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir The propeller Kingfisher which left Baltimore for Charleston on the 10th Inst was wrecked, and, as is supposed foundered on the 13th Inst; there were on board of the propeller twenty four (24) officers and crew and three passengers; four of the crew viz Alfred Renn, Gabriel Chew, H. Hardy and John Dorsen all colored persons left the propeller in a small boat and nothing has been heard from them as yet, All the remainder were rescued on the 13th Instant in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras by the United States Steamer of War "Susquehanna" and

Rescue of officers crew and passengers of propeller Kingfisher

brought into this port on the
18th Instant, the names of those
owned will be found on
paper marked Malosne No 1
accompanying this dispatch

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Sert
William P. Mercer
U. S. Consul General

F. M. Hamil - Captain.
A. H. Mordecai - Purser
R. D. Doggs - 1st Mate
L. J. Nelson - 2d "
J. H. Reihl - Chief Engineer
G. A. Dean - 1st Ast "
E. H. Brown - 2d " "
J. D. Smith - Pilot

Firemen

J. Appel — J. Pascal
R. Revell — J. Slaughter
C. Leach — J. Mullen

Seamen

N. Spence — F. Smith
J. Burns — P. Peterson
J. Williams — F. Dekken

Passengers

S. L. Jones — G. E. Hazegood
Miss M. E. Smith.

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Havana
William Tilma

Inclosure No 1
Dispatch No 252

List of persons
saved from pre=
sent Kingston

Copy to asst. secy Navy Nov 27

Received

RECEIVED,
Dept. of State,
NOV 26 1866

No 253

Mr. J. Smith

Consulate

United States Consulate General

Havana November 19. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir Information has been communicated to this office from His Excellency the Captain General advising a further modification of the quarantine laws, admitting vessels from New Orleans to all ports in this Island without quarantine

A copy of the decree as appearing in the Official Gazette is herewith transmitted

I have the honor to be

With high respect Your Obt Servt

William J. Minor

U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate, Havana

Copy Translation

Direction of Administration:
Bureau of General Administration.
In view of the dispatch dated
8th of the present month from the
Spanish Consul in New Orleans
that the said city had been de-
clared free from all epedemics,
and in consequence from that date
clean bills of health would be issued
as had already been done in the
case of the British schooner "Morris";
and in conformity with the order from the
Superior Board of Health, whose re-
port agrees with that of the said
Consul, His Excellency the Superior
Civil Governor has ordered that all
vessels from New Orleans, should
be admitted to any port of the Is-
land, provided they bring clean
bills of Health and have had no
case of sickness during the voyage
Which by order of the Director of
Administration is published in the
official Gazette for the corresponding
effect. Havana 17 November 1866
(Signed) Jose Canovas del Castillo
Chief of the Bureau

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Aug 9. 1866
William P. Moore
Consul

No 1

Dispatch No 253

Copy of order
admitting vessels
from New Orleans
without quarantine

Received

No 254

United States Consulate General

Havana Nov 21. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D.C

Sir I send with this dispatch accounts for the quarter ending Sep 30. 1866 as follows viz for postage Inclosure No 1 Boat hire Inclosure No 2 Stationery &c Inclosure No 3 Rent Inclosure No 4 Contingent Expenses Inclosure No 5 2d Contingent Expenses Inclosure No 6

Accounts for quarter ending Sep 30 1866

No vouchers accompany the accounts for postage and boat hire because from the impossibility of procuring them the Department has allowed these accounts without vouchers The proper vouchers are sent for rent and Stationery Except for Newspapers which have been sent to the Department of State, and therefore regarded

H. J. Consulate Havana

as vouchers themselves. The amount Expended on Contingent account Inclosure No 5 was for the purposes as Explained in Despatch No 240 bearing date Sep 27 1866 from this Consulate to the Department of State

The charge appearing in 2d Contingent account Inclosure No 6 is for monies Expended by me at the breaking up of the late rebellion in the Service of the Government for the purpose of obtaining information and for which no vouchers were taken. Will you have the accounts audited and placed to my credit at the Treasury

I have the honor to be Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
William J Minor
U. S. Consul General

Received

No 255

United States Consulate General
Havana Nov 21. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir With this dispatch are sent returns of the arrivals and departures of American vessels on form No 14 and of Navigation and Commerce on form No 178 for quarter ending Sep 30. 1866

No 1
No 2

I am Very Respectfully Yours
Most Obedient Servt
William J. Mahon
U.S. Consul General

DEPT. OF STATE
Rec'd NOV 30 '66
acknowledged

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Nov 21. 1866
William J. Minor
Dispatch No 255
Two Inclosures

Arrivals & departures
of American Vessels
and
Navigation & Commerce
for quarter ending
Sept 30. 1866

Dek. 1866

Received

No 256

DEPT. OF STATE.
Recd DEC 1866
Consular Bureau

United States Consulate General
Havana November 30. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Herewith I send claims that have been presented against the Steamers Harriet Lane and Pelican for Ships husbands Expenses since they have been lying in the harbor of Havana with the Exception of that of Messrs Vignier Robuton & co or Mr. George O. Bell which cannot be presented until Mr. Bell, who is Expected as early as the 10th day of December, returns to Havana. The Harriet Lane arrived at this port, from Galveston, on the 4th day of May 1864, and has been here, constantly, since that time. The Pelican arrived here from England, where she was purchased by Mr. Robert B. Scott on account of Mr. J. W. House

Ships husbands Expenses of Harriet Lane and Pelican

U.S. Consulate General

and others the latter part of December 1864: subsequently, she made a trip to Galveston, successfully running the blockade of that port, and returned to Havana on the 29th day of April 1865 where she has ever since remained.

As to the claim of Robert B Scott against the Harriet Lane, marked Incloseme No 1, and against the Pelican Incloseme No 2, the following is substantially his statement; as the Department has been heretofore advised, in the investigations of these matters, Scott has been the agent of House, in Havana, and has claimed large amounts against both Steamers for himself, and others, by virtue of certain pretended mortgages, these claims are all abandoned in the account of Scott as herewith transmitted

As the agent of House in Havana
Scott transacted a large amount
of business for his principal; On
the 5th of August 1865 he sent
to House an account current
showing a balance in his
hands of about $5400, he did
not however include in that
account, any charge for him=
self for Commissions and per=
sonal Expenses, and so stated,
upon the account as sent
to House, reserving those
charges for future settlement.
and upon this point he claims
that House agreed to give him
a Commission of 5 per cent
upon the entire business
done by him, Scott, here, and
to reimburse to him all perso=
nal Expenses incurred on ac=
count of that business; the
amount which Scott claims
to be due to him on account
of such Commissions and

personal Expenses appears in Inclosure No 3 in which he has credited the balance in his hands, as by his account current rendered Aug 5. 1865; he has also credited House, for monies, raised on two notes, one for $2700 p/m and the other for $2862.50 p/m which two notes are still outstanding and due, and to secure the payment of which Scott undertook to give liens on the Pelican. Upon the matter of this private claim I have said to Scott that I did not believe that the government would do anything about it Exept so far his he had used his commissions to pay the Ship's husband's Expenses of the two Steamers. Scott claims further that instead of appropriating his commissions to his own purposes he has

used and paid them out for the ships husbandis Expenses of the Steamers as appearing in Invoices No 1 and 2. Scott has Exhibited to me vouchers properly receipted for these accounts and I entertain no doubt as to their being correct. Scott continued to pay all the Expenses of the Steamers until the 4th day of December 1865, since which time Mr. W. H. Smith has been the Purser of both Steamers, and for his services has received no pay, the amount due him at $150 per month for Each Steamer on the 4th day of December 1866 will be $1800 for the Harriet Lane and $1800 for the Pelican; there is also a bill due A Schneidau & Co of Havana, for paints, oils and Ships Stores

furnished for the Harriet Lane
from Jan 18. 1865 to the present
time amounting to 153.70/100
Dolls

The amount, thew, of Ships
Husbands Expenses against
the Harriet Lane is as follows
viz Scott Inclosure No 1. $8063.86
Smith 1800.00
A Schneidawges 153.70

embracing Every thing Except
the claims of Pignies Robertson & Co.
& George P. Bell which I have
been indirectly advised will
be from $3000 to $4000

The Amount against the
Pelican is as follows $
viz Scott Inclosure No 2 $3659.46
Smith 1800.00

The reason that the charges
against the Harriet Lane are
so much larger for the first

year than subsequently is that after she first came here it was thought necessary to keep more men on board of her for her protection and keeping than afterwards and wages were much higher.

With reference to the disposition of the Steamers I don't whether the "Pelican" can be sold to as good advantage in New York as at Havana, my impression being, that at the latter place from $60.000 to $65.000 in Spanish gold can be realized for her; as to the Harriet Lane repairs to a considerable amount must be put upon her, in order that she may be able to go alone. Should she put in the United States I would therefore suggest if it would not be better

to have her towed by some Steamer of War to the United States, and then, all necessary repairs, can be more cheaply and advantageously made upon her there, than here.

It will be noticed that Scotts account against both Steamers for Ships Husbands Expenses grows out of his claim against House for Commissions, those Commissions having been expended for the Steamers and not for himself. In his account for Commissions, Holmes No 3, Scott has charged 2½ per cent on the gross amount and 5 per cent on a certain portion * where he had done the whole business, the usual Commission here in

the absence of a special agreement is 2½ pr Cent. If then Scott is entitled to these commissions, his claim as appearing in Indorsements No 1 and 2 must appear to be entitled to consideration

Will the Department advise me, as soon as possible, what course I must pursue with reference to these matters

I have the honor to be
With Sentiments of respect
Your Obedient Servant
William S Mizner
U. S. Const Genl

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Nov. 30 1861
William T. Minor
Despatch No 256
Recd (3) Inclosures

Ships Inventories
Expenses of Hamil
Lane and Pelican

Partial list of vouchers for monies paid out by Robert. Goff for Steamer "Pelican" in ships husbands expenses comencing on May 1st 1865.

1865	To	Bill for water as per voucher			19 50	
May	"	Washing and Labor	"	"	36 90	
June	"	Forage			40 "	
"	"	Wages paid Simmons			140 "	
	"	Charles Westcot		Steward	90 "	
	"	Robert Potter		(Eng) "	120 "	
	"	Wages to men			174 75	
	"	Lakes Hewitt		Steer	64 50	
	"	P. Gallagher			13 75	
	"	Washing			16 50	
	"	2 Coms		Steer	54 05	
July	4	Wages stripping men	$111.41			
		Mattocking	32. "		143 41	$ 312 91
		Forage & Pilotage			20 00	
July 4	"	W. H. Smith and men (wages)	150.00		5 00	25 00
Aug 4	"	Paint and oil	11.00			41 00
Sept 4	"	W. H. Smith men (wages)	$150.00			
		Lead Sandpaper & Tob	4.10			154 10
Sept 4 to Oct 4	"	W. H. Smith men (wages	$150.00			
		Paint and oil	35.00			185 00
Oct to Nov 4						
Nov 4	"	W. H. Smith men (wages)	$150.00			150 00
Dec 4	"	" " "	$150.00			
		Paint and oil	4.50			154 50
	"	O Schmieder bill paint				15 75
Aug 4	"	Forage dues				810 87
July 17	"	Fairbanks store bill				370 53
						$3164 46
		O. Schmieders bill paint				36 00
						$3200 46
		1/2 $918. for awnings				459 00
						$3.659 46

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Exhibit No. 30 [illegible]

Partial list of vouchers for services hired out by Robert Preston for Steamer "Perkins" "Marion Lane" in chasing Filibuster expedition etc has been lying in the Custom House at Havana, ever since the month of May 1854.

1854								
June						To amount paid out as per vouchers		$ 1851.50
July	"	"	"	"	"			327.50
August	"	"	"	"	"			878.12½
October	"	"	"	"	"			676.40
November	"	"	"	"	"			365.55
December	"	"	"	"	"			312.50
1855								307.50
January	"	"	"	"	"			380.25
Feby	"	"	"	"	"			226.50
March						Wages of Ships men	$350.00	$ 4832.52
April						Stopping	112.00	
May						men	320.00	432.00
June						" marking	116.00	
July						" men	161.00	
July						Stopping	62.00	
Aug						men	160.00	222.00
Aug						marking	160.00	
Sept						"	62.00	222.00
						Watchkeeping	62.00	
							$2 " "	1404.66
Aug						Wages paid 2 Ships men		$ 158.00
Sept						Johnston's bill for stores		180.11
Oct						Wages paid smith's men	$ 158.00	
						Plank and pile bills	823.15	1823.15
Nov						Wages paid smith's men		158.00
						" "		158.00
						" "		158.00
						" "		158.00
Dec						" "		158.00
								912.00
July 3	1856					Towage due		$ 1707.00
								211.00
								$ 1918.00
						To $1918.00 for amount		$ 8.076.33

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana
William J. Minor

Inclosure No 2
Despatch No 256

5 Ships Husbands
Expenses of
Steamer
"Pelican"

U.S. Consulate Genl
Habana

William J. Pinkerton

Inclosure No 1
Dispatch No 256

Ships Husbands
Expenses of
Steamer
"Harriet Lane"

No 8 Consulate General
Havana
William J Dimon
Inclosure No 3
Dispatch No 256

Account of Commissions and Personal Expenses of Robt E B Smith

Dr. J. W. Housel and Others. Steamers "Lavinia" and "Pelican" in account current.

1864				
May	9	To Com.r $487.56. 2½% for advancing same $12.18. 937 days int on first amount $102.32	$	602 06
June	29	To Cash advanced $1207.20. 2½% for advancing $30.33. int for 886 days at 8% $234.75	$	1474 28
"	22	To Com.r $849.88. 2½% for advancing same $46.25. 893 days int at 8% $362.08	$	2258 21
Octr	9	To Com.r $3467.72. 2½% for advcng same $86.69. 782 days int at 8% $574.23	$	4148 64
"	"	To Com.r $3652.60. 2½% for advancing same $91.56. 782 days int at 8% $627.63	$	4381 69
Novr	9	To Com.r $937.07. 2½% for advancing same $23.42. 752 days int at 8% $154.42, 153.80	$	1114 91
Octr	22	To Com.r $929.57. 2½% for advancing same $23.23. 770 days at 8% $156.76	$	1109 50
1865				
March	9	To Com.r $1600.00. 2½% for advancing same $40.00. 631 days int 8% $220.28	$	1861 28
July	24	To Com.r $2406.45. 2½% for advancing same $60.16. 530 days int at 8% $279.47	$	3746 08
"	19	To Com.r $1695.57. 2½% for advancing same $42.88 535 days int at 8% $198.74	$	1937 83
		To Personal and incidental expenses from 24th day of March 1864 to August 5th 1865	$	5378 07
			$	28809.75
1866				
December	1	To Balance brought to new acct	$	16501 97

with Robert B. Scott Esq.

65				
Augt 5	By Balance brought from old a/c		$ 5376 07	
	" 8% int. on $5376.07 for 483 days		569 12	$ 5945 19
	" one promissory note Discounted for act of St. Alicau			2700 00
	"			2862 59

By Balance carried to new act (Transferd) $ 11800 97

$ 28009 75

The above account is submitted with the view of a compromise – in the event it should not be accepted as such – Reserve to myself the right to make it in another form and for a larger amount.

Habana December 5th 1866

Robt B. Scott agt

Statement of Disbursements, Advances, and Interest for account of Steamers "Pelican" and "Lavinia".

64				
ary	9th	To Cons.ª for disbursing Steamer "Lavinia" $9751.33 @ 5% $487.56		
		2½% for advancing $12.18 – 937 days int $102.32	$	602 06
une	29	To Cash advanced $1209.20 – 2½% for advancing $30.23 – int for 886 days		
		@ 8% $334.75	$	1474 18
	22	To Cons.ª for sales 250 Bales Cotton $70.996.56 @ 7% $1849.88. 2½% for advancing		
		$46.25. 893 days int. at 8% $362.08.	$	2258 21
tober	9	To Cons.ª for borrowing $69254.50 @ 5% $3467.72. 2½% for advancing $86.69		
		int for 782 days at 8% $594.23	$	4148 64
	"	To Cons.ª for purchasing Str "Pelican" $73250.00 @ 5% $3652.60. 2½% for		
		@ vancing $91.56 – int for 782 days @ 8% $627.63	$	4381 69
ember	"	To Cons.ª for purchase of Midge $18741.05 @ 5% $937.07. 2½% for advancing		
		$23.42. 782 days int @ 8% $157.42	$	1117 91
tober	22	To Cons.ª for disbursements of Str "Pelican" $18570.22. @ 5% $929.51		
		2½% for advancing $23.23. int for 770 days at 8% $156.76	$	1109 50
865				
arch	9	To Cons.ª for borrowing $32000.00 @ 5% $1600.00. 2½% for advancing		
		$40.00 int for 631 days @ 8% $221.28	$	1861 28
uly	24	To Cons.ª for disbursing $16288.16 @ 2½% $406.75. 2½% for advancing		
		$10.16 – 530 days int at 8% $279.27	$	3746 18
"	19	To Cons.ª for Sch. 647 Bales Cotton $7100.48. 2½% $177.51. 2½% for		
		advancing $4.44. int for 535 days 8% $197.66	$	1937 13
			$	22633 08

This statement belongs to account current of this days date.

Habana 1st December 1866.

Robt. B. Forbes agt.

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana
William Pitman
with Inclosure No 3
Despatch No 256

Received 13. Dec

No 257

W. J. Smith

United States Consulate General

Havana Dec 7. 1866

Hon William H. Seward

Secretary of State

Washington D. C

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from the Department of State from 136 to 140 both inclusive

I am Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Sert

William J. Smith

U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 7. 1866
William J. Minor

Dispatch No 257
To Instructions

Acknowledging
receipt of dispatches
from 136 to 140
both inclusive

Received 13. Dec
Read 15 "

No 258

Mr. L. Smith

United States Consulate General
Havana December 7. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir On the 26th. of November
just past I was informed by a per=
son, who is regarded as reliable,
that a strange vessel had been
seen hovering off the coast of Cuba
in the neighborhood of Guanajay
about thirty miles westward of
Havana, and that strong sus=
picions were entertained that
she might be a slaver
as Captain Cooper with the
"Winooski" had come into Ha=
vana two days previously, and
was then in port I requested
him to remain until more
could be learned of the matter
which he consented to do. Upon
investigation I have become
satisfied, that there was no
truth in the suspicion that

Capt Cooper requested to remain with the "Winooski" until enquiries with reference to a slaver could be investigated

no
untrue

the vessel was a slaver

It is still believed here, that the Spanish bark "Rosa del Turia", referred to in dis= patch No 232 from this Con= sulate, will return with a load of negroes from Africa, and it is rumored that she will under= take to effect a landing somewhere in the neighbor= hood of Cienfuegos a seaport on the Southern coast of the Island of Cuba; as the time is now arriving when the bark may be expected to return I shall suggest to Cap Cooper to make a cruise along the Southern coast of the Island

It is believed that the bark "Rosa del Turia" will return with negroes from Africa to Cuba

When calling upon Gen Manzano, the new Captain General on my return here, he assured me in the strongest terms that he should do every thing in his power to break up the slave trade in Cuba,

and that in doing so he was not only carrying out the instructions of his government but discharging a duty entirely in accordance with his own views of right and justice

I have the honor to be
With sentiments of great respect
Your Most Obdt Servt
William J. Minor
U.S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 7. 1866
William P. Ulmer

Dispatch No 258
No Inclosure

Capt Cooper requested to remain in Havana with the Vinoredo until answers with reference to a slaver could be investigated. — Answers not rec'd — It is believed that the brig "Rosa del Sena" will return to Cuba with a load of Negroes from Africa

Received 13 Dec
at 15th "

No 259

Mr. A Smith.

United States Consulate General
Havana Dec 8. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir The Steamer "Hendrik Hudson" from Philadelphia is just in this morning bringing a Mr. Schultz bearer of dispatches to Minister Campbell and Gen Sherman, the Hendrik Hudson is in quarantine for three days and no person will be permitted to come on shore from her during that period. The Spanish Mail Steamer leaves this afternoon for Vera Cruz and there will be no other conveyance for either Tampico or Vera Cruz after to-day for two weeks Captain Cofer of the Steamer Winooski has been along side of the Hendrik Hudson and Mr. Schultz has said to

U.S. Consulate General

Sir that the dispatches are important; under these circumstances I have obtained from the authorities Leave permission to have dispatches brought to me from the Hendrick Hudson and have suggested to Captain Cooper to carry them in the Wisconsin to Tampico, which he consents to do and will leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain Cooper will return here as soon as possible to make a cruise around the Southern coast of Cuba to look after Slavers

I have the honor to be
With Sentiments of high respect
Your Obedient Servt
William T Minor
U.S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate Genl
Havana Dec 8. 1866
William Tillman
No 259
to Inclosure

Dispatches taken
from Wm. Schultz
on board Steamer
H Hudson guar=
anteed and sent
by Wm. Schultz to
Tampico

Received 21. Dec No 260 Mr J. Smith

ACK

United States Consulate General
Havana December 15. 1866

DEPT. OF STATE. DESP. DEC 21 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Sir Captain A. H. Schultz bearer of dispatches to Hon L. D. Campbell minister to the Republic of Mexico has remained here on board the Steamer Hendrick Hudson during the week, anxiously expecting the return of the Nimrook from Tampico As said Steamer has not returned, Captain Schultz will return home by the Hendrick Hudson leaving Havana for Philadelphia at four o'clock this afternoon Any despatches that may be received from the Legation at Mexico shall be forwarded to the Department of

Capt Schultz bearer of dispatches will return to the U.S. Any dispatches to be forwarded to Washington from this office when received from Legation in Mexico

State at the first opportunity after the receipt
I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William T Minor
U. S. Consul Genl

Received 27 Dec No 261 Mr J Smith

United States Consulate General
Havana Dec 21. 1866 ans. " 27

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington d.C

Sir. The Spanish bark "Rosa del Pinia" refered to in dis=patches No 232 and No 258 from this Consulate returned from Fernando Po in ballast on Tuesday the 18th Instant; She came at once into the Harbor of Havana and as I am advised without Cargo of any kind I am attempting to ascertain if the bark visited any other place than Fernando Po, or if any thing of a suspicious character has happened on board of her of all which the Department of State shall be duly advised

The bark "Rosa del Pinia" returned from Fernando Po without Cargo

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully Your Obt Servt
William J Minor
U.S. Consul Genl

Received 27 Dec No 262 Mr J. Smith

United States Consulate General
Havana December 22 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

DEPT. OF STATE
Read DEC 27 1866
and " 27

Sir There is a severe financial panic here, which culminated, yesterday, in the suspension of all the banks except the Spanish bank, and it is supposed that that bank will suspend payment to-day all of the banks in Havana suspended payments

This is not regarded as an ordinary Commercial crisis but it is generally attributed to the fact that the government of Spain has borrowed during this current year from the Island of Cuba $10.000.000

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William P. Mims
U.S. Consul General

Received 3d Janry. No 263
Ack. Jan. 11

United States Consulate General
Havana December 29. 1866

Hon William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir I have the honor to ac=
knowledge the receipt of your dis=
patch No 143 Mr. George P.
Bell who has the papers title
of the Harriet Lane in his name
returned to Havana on the 23d
inst and has presented his Steamers
claim as well as that of Virgin Harriet
Robinson &c for Ships Husbands Lane and
Expenses against the Harriet Lane Pelican
Bells claim is $2536.10½ and
Virgin Robinson &c 1865.12½

There is also a small bill
due A Schneidau &c for stores
furnished the Pelican amounting
to about $200 which was not
stated in my despatch No 256

The Charges against
the Harriet Lane are $14418.79
and against the Pelican 5659.46
amounting altogether to $20.078.25

Bell 1.000.00

$21.078.25

I have about $6000 in my hands which may be appropriated to the payment of these charges. If the Treasury Department will make some arangement to pay the balance both vessels will be quietly turned on to the government without the intervention of the local courts or authorities

I have called upon Messrs J. M. Morales & co with reference to the matter but they do not feel themselves authorized to act in the absence of specific instructions from any source

I shall make the attempt to have the vessels delivered to our government by assuring the parties concerned that the claims for these charges so far as they have been sanctioned will be paid, and hope to

succeeds, but in the event I do not it will be necessary that provision be made for their payment. My impression had been until the receipt of the later dispatches from the Department of State that when the Navy Department sent for the Hamlet Lane provision must be made for the payment of these charges, but as the Navy Department has abandoned the Steamer to the Treasury some other arangment would seem to be necessary

It is necessary in my opinion in order that the Steamers may be turned over to the government that provision should be made for the immediate payment of these charges

Mr. Geoge P. Bell also claimed in addition to his account as presented above $1000 as compensation for

holding the Harriet Lane for the government and refusing to convey his title to other parties In the present suspension of payment by the banks and the consequent financial derangement it is somewhat doubtful if the steamers can be readily sold in Havana

I have the honor to be
Most Respectfully Your Obt Svt
William J Mann
U. S. Consul General

U. S. Consulate General
Havana Dec 29. 1866
Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington D. C.
Sir
Steamers Harriet Lane and Pocahontas

Recd 3d Jany. Ack J. Smith
Ack'd Jan 7.

No 264

Consulate Genl of the United States of America

Havana Decr 29th 1866

Hon: W. H. Seward.

Secretary of State.

Washington. D.C.

Sir:

The Governor General by decree of the 25th Inst. has relieved vessels arriving at ports of this Island from Philadelphia, of all quarantine, the Spanish Consul at that place having reported that Cholera has entirely disappeared from his district since the 21st ult.

The exemption from quarantine is only when the vessel brings a clean bill of health, and no

vessel from Phila relieved of quarantine in Cuba

case of cholera has occurred on the passage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect

Your Obt Servant

William J. Minor

Consul Genl

U.S. Consulate Gen
Havana 29 Dec 1866
Instruction: Consular
No 2644
Burgoyne
Rec'd

Consulate General
Havana Dec 22, 1866
William L. Sloan

Dispatch No 262
No Inclosure

All the banks
in Havana pro-
pended payment